

Magna Britannia Antiqua & Nova:

Or, a New, Exact, and Comprehensive

1484 k 3

S U R V E Y

O F T H E

Ancient and Present S T A T E

O F

G R E A T - B R I T A I N.

CONSISTING OF

I. A Compleat and Accurate Description of the *Cities, Boroughs, Towns* and *Parishes* in the Kingdom.

II. Their *Antiquities*. Their *Ecclesiastical, Civil, Natural, and Literary* History; with a View of the *Manners, Policy* and *Customs* of the Inhabitants.

III. A Copious Account of the *Foundations, Endowments, Original State,* and *present Condition* of the *Cathedrals, Monasteries, Churches, Palaces,* and other *publick Structures*.

IV. Compleat Lifts of *most* of the Church Livings in ENGLAND, and in what

Hundred or *Deanary* they lye: Their *Value* in the King's Books, and *real Income*; also an Account of many of their PRESENT PATRONS and *Incumbents*.

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The whole being more Comprehensive and Instructive than CAMDEN, or any OTHER AUTHOR on this Subject.

And Illustrated not only with General MAPPS, but also particular ones of each COUNTY, and other PLATES curiously Engraved, representing the ROMAN, SAXON and DANISH ANTIQUITIES found in this Island:

As likewise TABLES shewing at Sight the Distances of MARKET TOWNS and other remarkable Places not only from one another but also from London. With many other Particulars that are *curious* and worthy Notice.

Collected and Compiled from the *Antiquities* and *Histories* at large of each COUNTY. With many ACCOUNTS accurately taken on the Spot, and communicated by several JUDICIOUS HANDS.

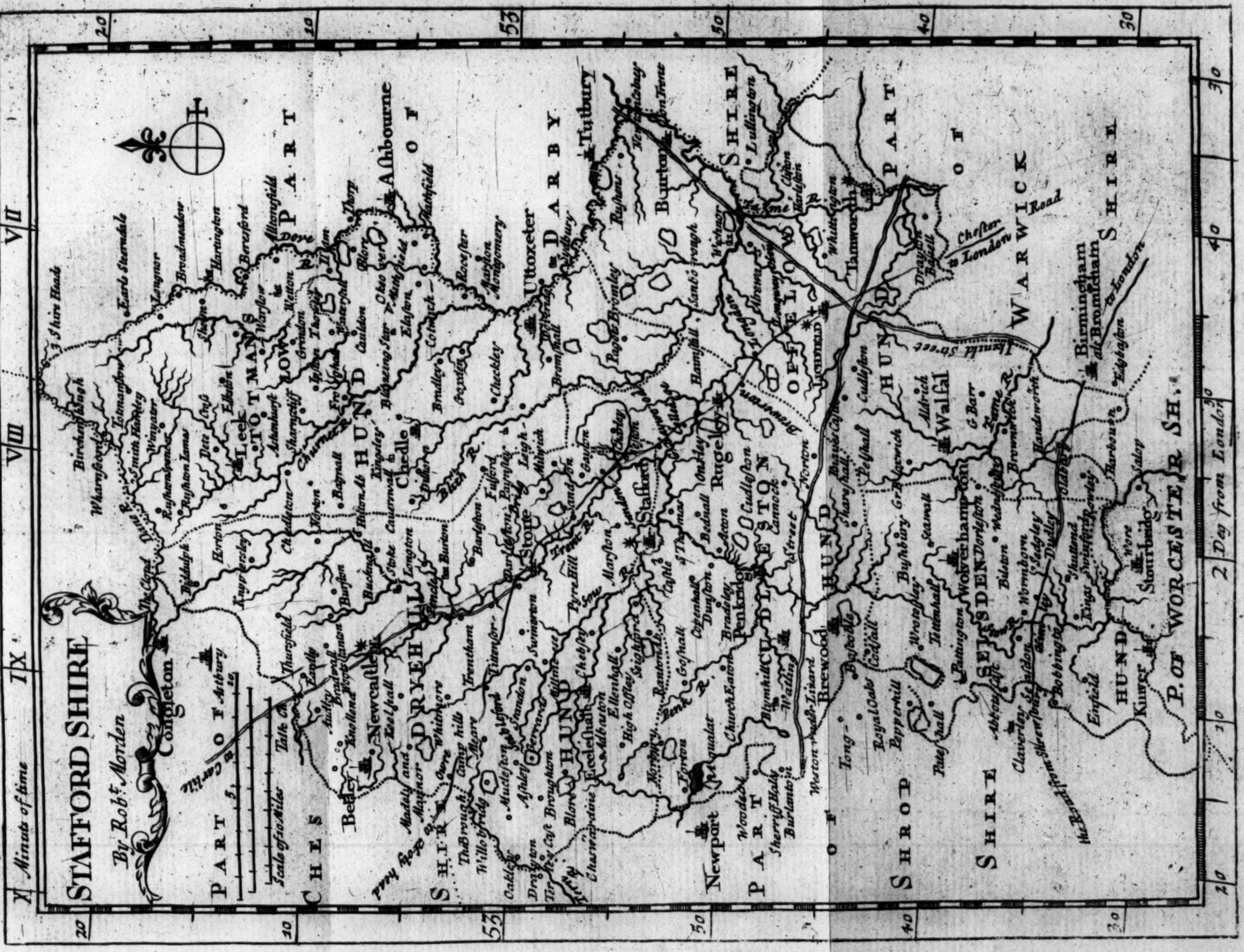
V O L. V.

L O N D O N,

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N. B. Particular Counties may be had separate.



Staffordshire.

Staffordshire, in Saxon *Stapporps-ryce*, contains about one third Part of the Country, inhabited by the Britains, call'd *Cornavii*; Bede calls the People of it, *Angli Mediterranei*, i. e. the *Midland English*, because they live in the Middle of England. It is bounded on the East by *Warwickshire* and *Darbyshire*, on the South by *Worcestershire*, and on the West by *Shropshire* and *Cheshire*; which last joining *Darbyshire* in the North, where it ends in an obtuse Angle, make the Northern Border. It is divided by the *Trent* into the North and South, or rather, into the North-East and South-West Parts; the former of which is again divided into the *Moorlands*, which are the more northerly mountainous Parts, lying between the Rivers *Trent* and *Dore*, from the three Shire Heads, to *Draycot* in the Moors; and the *Woodlands*, which is the more southerly Part of the Country, from *Draycot* to *Wichmore*, &c. It is in Length forty Miles, in Breadth twenty six, and in Circumference one hundred forty and one; in which Compass are contain'd 810,000 Acres of Land, 18 Market-Towns, 150 Parishes, and 23,747 Houses. Of the Britains who possess'd this Country, we have given the best Account we can find in *Cheshire*, to which we refer our Reader, tho' far short of what we would.

Our Histories give us no distinct Relation of the Transactions of the Romans in
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this County, more than that for the marching of their Armies and Carriages, two of their Highways pass'd thro' this County, viz. *Watling-street*, which coming out of *Warwickshire*, entered into this County at *Faseley-Bridge* near *Tamworth*, and passeth cross the County, at a little Distance from *Litchfield*, into *Shropshire*, a little Way from *Brewwood*, and *Ikenil-street*, which having pass'd thro' *Darbyshire*, enters this County at *Streeton* near *Tutbury*, and going by *Burton upon Trent*, and *Litchfield*, leads into *Warwickshire* near *Handsworth*, where it appears near *Birmingham*: By the Advantage of these two ancient Ways running thro' it, there are preserved to us many considerable Remains of Roman Antiquities.

The Roman Armies being recall'd, upon the Account of the Divisions of the Empire, (as is abovesaid) and the Saxons invited into the Island by the British King *Vostigern*, then reigning, to assist the Britains in keeping out the *Picts* and *Scots*, which descending from the North, notably infested them; the Saxons turn'd their Success in conquering the Enemies of the Britains to their own Advantage; and by Degrees having subdu'd the Britains, call'd in others of their Countrymen, and settled themselves in Seven Kingdoms, of which, this Shire was part of the *Mercian*, the largest of the *Heptarchy*. The Britains, who were driven into *Wales*, did not

not presently give over their Right to the rest of the Isle, which they had been long possess'd of, but now and then made some Irruptions upon this *Mercian* Kingdom, which this County felt some Troubles from; and when the *Britains* were subdu'd, the *Saxons*, after some Time, thro' Ambition, making Encroachments one upon another, this County was a Sufferer, especially from the *West-Saxons*.

After the *Danes* began to infest the *Saxons* in several Parts of their Kingdoms, tho' the maritime Counties, and *London*, fared much the worst, yet this County, and its neighbouring Shires, as *Warwickshire*, *Wiltshire*, &c. were much subject to their Ravages. At length, the *Danes* got several Counties of the Kingdom into their Power, insomuch, that it was a Struggle in King *Ethelred's* Reign, who should be Master of the whole. *Edmund*, surnamed from his Hardiness *Ironside*, who was afterwards King, led his Father *Ethelred's* Army against the *Danes*; and this County, with *Shropshire* and *Leicestershire*, standing neuter, he, to punish them for not taking his Father's Part, plunder'd and spoiled them.

After *Ethelred's* Death, *Edmund* was raised to the Kingdom, with a general Approbation of the People, except such as the Fear of *Canute* kept from declaring their Consent. Upon his Accession to the Throne, Wars began afresh, and many Battles were fought with dubious Success, *Canute* receiving great Recruits out of *Denmark*. Both Parties at length grew weary of the Wars; and it was proposed, that since the Contest was about two Men, which of them should reign, the Matter should be decided by single Combat, to prevent the Effusion of more Blood than their own, and the Conqueror should be King. *Canute*, tho' of Courage enough not to refuse, yet sensible he was much overmatch'd by *Edmund* in Strength of Body, prudently evaded the Proposal, and offer'd to divide the Kingdom with *Edmund*. Both Armies were pleas'd with the Offer, and *Edmund* was not backward to give his Consent; whereupon, it was presently agreed, that *Edmund* should rule

over the *West-Saxon* Kingdom, and all the *South*; and *Canute* should have the *Mercian* Kingdom (of which this Shire was a Part) and all the *North*. King *Edmund* liv'd but a few Months after this Agreement, and so the whole Nation became subject to *Canute*, and his Posterity *Harold* and *Hardicanute*, who ruled after him; but after their Decease, which happen'd in a few Years, *Edward* the Son of K. *Edmund Ironside*, surnamed *The Confessor*, recover'd his Right, and reigned twenty Years.

After his Death, *Harold* the Son of *Godwin* Earl of *Kent*, ruled the Kingdom a short Space; but the Succession to it being promised by King *Edward* to *William* Duke of *Normandy*, that Duke could not bear the Disappointment, and thereupon provides an Army with all Speed, to recover his Right, as he call'd it; because, not only King *Edward*, with the Consent of the States, *Stigandus* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and the Earls *Godwin* and *Syward*, had confirm'd his Election; but *Harold* himself had engaged by Oath to put him in Possession of it. But *Harold* had got Possession, and would not resign; which *William* being acquainted with, prepares an Army, invades *England*, and joining Battle with *Harold* near *Hastings* in *Sussex*, gained so great a Victory, (King *Harold* himself being slain) that in a short Time he became Master of the Kingdom, and by the States was settled as their King. *William*, from that Time call'd *The Conqueror*, having all Things under his Command, and in his Power, made it his first Business to reward his great Commanders, by whose Valour and Assistance he had obtain'd his Kingdom; and as he gave some of them great Estates in other Counties, which he took from the *Saxons*, so he did in this; for having taken from the Earls of *Mercia* large Possessions, he bestow'd on

<i>Hugh de Montgomery</i> , Earl	} 30 Manors.
of <i>Arundel</i> , &c.	
<i>Robert de Stafford</i>	81 Lordsp.
<i>Henry de Ferrers</i> , besides	} 7 Manors.
<i>Tutbury</i> Castle and Borough,	
<i>William Fitz-Ausculph</i> de	} 25 Lordsp.
<i>Pinchengi</i>	

In

STAFFORDSHIRE.

3

In the Reign of King Henry I. Anno 1102, Robert de Belesme Earl of Shrewsbury, who had been turbulent and rebellious in William Rufus's Reign, raised fresh Disturbances under a Pretence of setting up Robert Curthose his eldest Brother on the Throne, and to that End fortified the Castles of Shrewsbury and Arundel, and mann'd the Town of Shrewsbury; which having done, he gather'd an Army of Normans and Welchmen, with whom, and his Brother Arnold, he enter'd into this County foraging, and spoiling it exceedingly, bringing also from thence a great Booty of Beasts and Cattle, with some Prisoners, whom they carry'd into Wales, where they kept themselves, as in a Place of great Safety. King Henry was not unsensible of these Proceedings, and having rais'd an Army with all convenient Speed, march'd against them. His Castles he besieged and took; and having partly by Promises and Threats, and partly by Gifts, brought over the Welchmen to his Side, subdu'd him entirely within 30 Days, and banish'd him the Realm; but his Brother Arnold he kept Prisoner all his Time, for his traiterous demeanour against him.

In the late Civil Wars between the King and Parliament, this County, with some of its Neighbours, associated under the Lord Brooke, for the Assistance of the Parliament, though the King's Party had never given the Inhabitants any Disturbance, but by the March of Col. Hastings, who attended the King from the Beginning of them; but the Association was not so general, but the King had some Friends in it; for after the Battle of Worcester, when King Charles II's Army being routed, the King himself was obliged to fly for his Safety, after he had lain some Days in an Oak in Boscobel Grove, was, by the prudent Management of Captain Careless, convey'd from Cottage to Cottage, till he was brought (by Mr. Huddleston, a Romish Priest, or Jesuit, and the Lord Wilmot's means) to Mr. Lane's House in this Shire, where he repos'd himself quietly many Days. Here he saw the Proclamation for apprehending him, which

promised a thousand Pounds to any such Person as should discover where he was; and threaten'd the Penalty of High Treason to any that should conceal him. When the King had been there awhile, he desir'd to get nearer the Sea, that he might get out of the Nation, for the Parliament had their Spies in every Corner. From Mr. Lane's, the King rode to Bristol before Mr. Lane's Daughter, to Mr. Norton's, who had marry'd Mr. Lane's Kinswoman, and from thence to Salisbury to Col. Phillips, by whose means, Dr. Hinchman's, (afterward Bishop of London) and the Lord Wilmot's, he obtain'd a Vessel, which carry'd him safe to Roan in Normandy, from Bright-Hempstead in Sussex. Col. Gunter procur'd it.

Having thus laid down so much of the General History of this County, as is come to our Knowledge, we shall now pass to the Literary, History, and Topography, which we shall prosecute in our usual Methods.

The Hundreds of this County are but five, viz.

Offlow, Cuddleston, Totmansloe,
Seisdon, Pirehill.

I. The Hundred of Offlow.

OFFLOW Hundred is bounded on the East with Darbyshire, Leicestershire, and Warwickshire; on the South with Worcestershire; on the West with the Hundreds of Seisdon and Cuddleston; and on the North with the Hundred of Totmansloe. The Fee of this Hundred we suppose to be in the Crown, and under the Government of the High Sheriff and his Officers. The Chief Places in this Hundred are:

Litchfield, a City, and Bishop's See. Bede calls it Liciðfeld, which Rous of Warwick renders in English, a Field of Carcasses, and tells us, that many Christians suffer'd Martyrdom there, under Dioclesian, who would not suffer their Bodies to be Buried. What Truth there is in this Relation, we shall endeavour to find out in our Ecclesiastical History, not intending

to deprive the City of the Glory of bearing for their Device, an Escutcheon of Landskip with many Martyrs in it, massacred in several Manners. The City stands low, and is pretty large, the Country about it being very pleasant and fruitful. On the South-west of it riseth a little Brook, which passing thro' it, divides it almost into two equal Parts, of which the South Part is the City, and the other is call'd the Close. The Water is clear, and shallow, but appears like a standing Pool, and over it there are two Causeys, or Bridges, which serve for their Communication.

1. The City, as we may now call it, was (as *Bede* tells us) when *S. Chad* was Bishop of it, a small Village, and in populousness far short of a City. The Country about it was woody, and a little River ran near it. The Church was but of small Compass, according to the mean and humble Model of those ancient Times. The smallness of it caused the Bishop to remove his Seat from it, soon after the Year 1075, when it was decreed in a Synod, that the Sees of Bishops should not be in obscure Villages; whereupon, *Peter* Bishop of *Litchfield*, transferr'd his See to *Chester*, and *Robert de Limsey*, his Successor, carry'd it to *Coventry*; but *Roger Clinton* the next Bishop but one, brought it back again to *Litchfield*, where he repair'd the Castle, and began a beautiful Church, in Honour to the Virgin *Mary*, and *S. Ceada*, Anno 1148. The Bishop's Presence brought many Inhabitants after him to it, and in some Years it became a considerable Town, but was not so much as incorporated, much less dignify'd with the Title of a City, 'till the Reign of King *Edward VI.* who put it into the Condition it now is, viz.

It is incorporated under the Name of two Bailiffs, and 24 Burgesses, a Recorder, who is Judge upon Occasions, with a Sheriff, and other Officers, which serve for the Government of the City. It sends two Burgesses to Parliament. This South Part of it is much the greatest, being divided into several Streets, in which is a Gaol for Felons and Debtors, apprehended within their Liberties, a Free-School, and

a pretty large Hospital, dedicated to *S. John*, for the Relief of the Poor. There are two Markets every Week, viz. upon Tuesday and Friday, which are plentifully served with all Sorts of Corn, and other Provisions; and four Fairs yearly, viz. on the Feast of *S. S. Philip and Jacob*, May 1. on the Friday after Twelfth-Day, on Ash-Wednesday, and on the Friday after *S. Simon and S. Jude*, Oct. 28. The County of the City is ten or twelve Miles in Compass, which is every Year on Sept. 8, surrounded by the Sheriff, as in Procession, who then feasts the Corporation, and neighbouring Gentry.

2. The Close is so call'd, because it is inclosed round with a Wall, and a good deep dry Trench on all Sides, except towards the City, where it is defended by a great Marsh, or Pool, which the above-mention'd Brook maketh, either of its own Matter, or by reason it is said to raise a Pond where the Mill stands. In this Close stands the Cathedral Church, a goodly and beautiful Fabrick, as it now appears; but is but just recover'd from its Ruins; for when this Town, in the late unhappy Wars, fell into a State of Suffering, *Bacon-street*, then reputed the Chief Street in the Town, from which one of the Bridges leads into the Close, being burnt down, this Cathedral was a deep Sharer with it, and through the insatiable Malice of some ill-wishers to it, became a Sacrifice to their merciless Rage; but the happy Restoration of *K. Charles II.* hath brought the same to this Church, through the boundless Charity of Bishop *Hacket*, and other Benefactors; for it is now a noble, and admirable Pile, perhaps one of the fairest and best repair'd in *England*. It stands upon an Eminence, and is seen ten Miles round. The Portico or Front of the Church can scarcely be parallell'd in *England*. There are 26 Statues of the Kings of *Judah* on a Row, above the Portico, as big as the Life; and on the Top, at each Corner of the Portico, a stately Spire with a fine high Steeple on the Middle of the Church. There are also several other Statues on the Outside of the Church, as well as within. The Church

Church having been repair'd in King Charles II's Reign, is very beautiful, the Names and Arms of several of the Benefactors being painted on the Top of the Stalls. The Choir, which is in great Part paved Lozengy, Black and White, with Cannel Coal for the Black, and Alabaster for the White (which are both plentifully found in this Country) and being kept clean, looks like Black and White Marble, is well serv'd with Choristers, and Musick, and behind the Choir is a Chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The Prebendaries Stalls (which perhaps are the best of their Kind in England) are an excellent Piece of Work, being lately rebuilt, most of them at the Charge of the Gentry of the Country, each Stall bearing the Arms of the Benefactor that gave it. In the same Close are the Palaces of the Bishop and Dean, with the Houses of the Prebendaries, in a Court on the Hill, all of them almost new, and very handsome. Dr. Plot, in his History of this Shire, scruples not to say, that the Cathedral here is the most eminent publick Building, whether Ecclesiastical or Civil, in England; being adorn'd with three such lofty Spires, as no Church in England can boast of; as also with Studs and carved Works, not to mention the Glazing and Travery in the Stone-Work of the West Window, given by the Duke of York, afterward King James II.

The Dimensions of this Cathedral in the Inside, is in Length 450 Foot; of which, the Choir is 110; the Breadth of the Body of the Church in the broadest Place is but eighty Foot; and over the Gate, in the Inside, is this Inscription:

Offimus est Litchfield Fundator, sed Reparator Offa fuit.

Rex Stephanus, Rex Henricus (II.) Rex Richardus I. & Rex Joannes, plurima Dona dabant.

The other Church of this City, dedicated to S. Michael, is eminent for nothing but the largeness of the Church-yard, which is hardly to be parallell'd in England, containing within its Limits, six or seven Acres of good Pasture Land.

The most noted Monuments in this Cathedral are, for

William Paget, Predecessor to the present Earl of Uxbridge, who was Secretary of State, and Privy-Counsellor to King Henry VIII. Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, under King Edward VI. Lord Privy Seal under Queen Mary I. and a faithful Counsellor and Friend to Queen Elizabeth to his Death. It is supported with Pillars of the Corinthian Order, over two Statues arm'd and cloak'd, with two Women kneeling by them.

Ralph Lord Bassett of Drayton had also a goodly Monument in the Isle on the South Side of the Choir in this Cathedral, near the Altar of S. Nicholas, to which he gave two hundred Marks for the yearly keeping of his Obit; but it was demolish'd in the late rebellious Times, with the Cathedral itself.

George Bullen, Dean of this Church, who lies under a fair Marble Grave-stone, on which is a true Protestant Epitaph, composed by himself, before his Death, worthy of our Observation from a Papist, and a Churchman.

*Lo! here on Earth my Body lyes,
Whose sinful Life deserves the Rod;
Yet I believe the same shall rise,
And praise the Mercies of my God.
As for my Soul, let none take Thought,
It is with him that hath it bought;
For God on me doth Mercy take,
For nothing else but Jesus Sake.*

Here's neither Merit, nor Supererogation, but Salvation by Faith.

Bishop Hacket, who was the Repairer of the Church after the Restoration. 'Tis a noble Monument, with his Statue on it, having over the Head of it these Words out of the 132 Psalm. *I will not suffer mine Eyes to sleep, 'till I have found out a Place for the Temple of the Lord.* And at his Feet, *Quam speciosa vestigia Evangelizantium pacem.* And the Motto of his Coat of Arms is, *Zelus Domus tue Exedit me.* He was a very obliging Courtier, and when he repair'd his Cathedral, induc'd many

many of the Nobility to contribute their Assistance, as appears from the Inscriptions on the Prebendaries Stalls, Organs, and Choir, where are the Names of no less than 11 Dutcheffes and Countesses written as Benefactors. *Basil Fielding* Earl of *Denbigh*, gave two fine Prayer-Books bound in Purple Velvet, two Silver Candlesticks, and a large Bafon, for the Use of the Communion Table.

There are also two other Parish-Churches in this City, of which, the Minister of *S. Mary's*, *William Langley*, M. A. was sequester'd for preaching on *Christmasc-Day*, and administering the Sacrament by the Common-Prayer Book. His Family afterward suffer'd much Want.

King *Athelwolfe*, Anno 856, went on his Pilgrimage to *Rome*, and being entertained there with wonderful Respect to his Majesty, but most to his Piety, he not only confirmed to the Pope the Grant of his Predecessor King *John*, who gave the Pope a Revenue of one Penny, an House throughout *England*, call'd afterward *Peter Pence*; but settled another Revenue of 300 Marks, for the Maintenance of Candles in *S. Peter's* and *S. Paul's* Church, and a Largess for the Holy See, which was to be raised out of divers Cities of the Kingdom; among which, this City and *Coventry* were to pay 41l. 5s.

In the Year 1611, 9 Jac. 1. one *Edward Wightman* of *Burton upon Trent*, being before convicted by *Richard Neile*, Bishop of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*, of holding very dangerous, hæretical, and blasphemous Opinions, was burnt in this City of *Litchfield*; ten several Hæresies were laid to his Charge, viz. those of *Ebion*, *Cerintus*, *Valentinian*, *Arius*, *Macedonius*, *Simon Magus*, *Manes*, *Manichæus*, *Photinus*, and the *Anabaptists*. His punishment was esteem'd a seasonable Severity, well-pleasing to God, because none was after it found to follow his Hæretical Doctrines.

In the Year 1642, when the Civil Wars between the King and Parliament began, some Gentlemen of *Leicestershire* had seiz'd the Close of this City for the King (*Sir William Dugdale* says, that the King had sent them thither out of a pious Intention,

to preserve this stately Cathedral) which when the Leaders of the Rebellion heard, they sent the Lord *Brook* with a Body of Horse and Foot, to besiege and take it for the Parliament's Service. He rais'd Batteries against it; but as if he went about the Attack with some Scruples (as well he might) he is said to have pray'd, that God would cut him off immediately, if his Cause were bad; which accordingly happen'd; for before any Assault made against it, as he stood in a Door, where he was come to find the Occasion of a sudden Shout made by the Soldiers, he was shot in the Eye, and immediately dy'd of the Wound. This was the more taken Notice of by some thoughtful People, because it happen'd upon *S. Chad's Day*, March 2, to whom the Church of *Litchfield* is dedicated, as an Instance of the special Regard that God has to the Places dedicated to his Worship, and the Memory of his Saints. But this Lord's remarkable Death did not put an End to the Siege; for *Sir John Gell*, who commanded next under him, carry'd on the Siege, and having taken the Close, carry'd away the Gentlemen Prisoners of War, and then departed to *Stafford* to reduce it.

This City hath given the Title of Earl to these Families.

Bernard Steward, seventh Son of *Esme Steward*. He was Captain of his Majesty King *Charles I's* Horse-Guards, and in several Battles between that King's and the Parliament's Forces, behav'd himself with great Valour in Defence of his Master, viz. at *Lostwithiel* in *Cornwall*, at *Newberry* in *Berkshire*, and *Navesby* in *Northamptonshire*; for which eminent Services, the Title and Dignity of Baron of *Newberry*, and Earl of *Litchfield*, were design'd and preparing for him; but before this could be accomplish'd, he happen'd to be again engag'd with the Rebel Forces at *Rowton Heath*, near the City of *Chester*, in February 1645, and was there slain. He dy'd unmarried, but his elder Brother *George* called Lord *d'Aubigny*, who was slain in the same Royal Cause in the Battle of *Kinton*, in 1642, leaving a Son *Charles* Lord *d'Aubigny*, he (in consideration of his Father's

Father's and Uncle's Merits, was prefer'd to the same Honour, being created by Letters Patents, bearing Date at Oxford, Dec. 10, 21 Car. 1, 1646, Lord Stewart of Newbery, and Earl of Litchfield. He also, upon the Death of James his eldest Brother, without Heir, assum'd the Honour of Duke of Richmond. He marry'd three Wives, but by none of them had any Issue, whereupon this Earldom for a Time became Extinct. He dy'd in his Embassy to Denmark, but was brought Home, and bury'd in King Henry VII's Chappel, Westminster.

Sir Edward-Henry Lee of Ditchley in Oxfordshire, Bart. being a Person of an ample Fortune, and great Hopes, was by Letters patent, bearing Date at Westminster, June 5, 1674, advanced to the Honour and Degree of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Baron of Spellesbury in the said County of Oxford, and also of Viscount Quarendon, and Earl of Litchfield, to hold to him and the Heirs Male of his Body.

Henry, in great Favour with K. James the 2d, who made him Lord Lieutenant, and Custos Rotu'orum of the County of Oxford, Lord Lieutenant of Woodstock Park, High Steward of the Borough of Woodstock, one of the Lords of his Majesty's Bed-chamber, Colonel of a Regiment of Foot, and afterwards of the First Regiment of Foot-Guards. He marry'd the Lady Charlotte Fitz-Roy, one of the natural Daughters of King Charles II. by the Dutchess of Cleveland, by whom he had 13 Sons, and five Daughters. Five of the eldest of his Sons dy'd in his Life-time, whereupon his Honour descended to

George-Henry Lee, his sixth Son, who is the present Earl of Litchfield. He hath marry'd the Daughter of Sir John Hales of the County of Kent, Bart. by whom he hath Issue one Son, if not more Children.

This City hath also had some Men of great Worth and Learning, as,

William de Litchfield, who applying himself to the Study of Divinity, became a Doctor in that Faculty, and was afterwards Rector of Allhallows the Great in

Thames-street, London. He was generally beloved for his great Learning, and good Life. He wrote many Books, both Moral and Divine, in Prose and Verse, one of which was entitled, *The Complaint of God unto sinful Men*. After his Death, there was found in his Study, three thousand fourscore and three Sermons of his own Writing. He dy'd Anno Dom. 1447, and was bury'd under a Monument in the Choir of his Church, which was burnt in 1666, and this, with other Monuments destroy'd.

Robert Whittington, a good Grammarian, but being over conceited of his own Learning and Skill, pretended to cope with William Lilly, the greatest Artist of his Age in that Art, William Horman, and Robert Aldredge, who so over-matched him in the Contest, that though his Skill was considerable, it appear'd so small in the Comparison, that he lost the Reputation of it, and fell into Disgrace. He was Poet Laureat of Oxford, and *Protovates Anglica*, as he stil'd himself in the Title Page of the Grammar which he put out in 1517. He wrote several other Books relating to School Learning, which are in Bale and Pitz.

Elias Ashmole, Esq; a Person critically skill'd in ancient Coins, Chymistry, Heraldry, Mathematicks, and many other Parts of curious Learning; in which having made a great Proficiency, and collected many great Curiosities, he first promised to give them to the University of Oxford, if they would provide a convenient Repository for them, which that Body gladly accepted of, and perform'd. For in the Year 1679, they began a large and stately Building of squared Stone at the West End of the Theatre, having a magnificent Portal on that Side, sustained by Pillars of the Corinthian Order, with several Embellishments. The Front, which is about 60 Foot in Length, stands to the Street Northward, having this Inscription over the Entrance, in gilt Letters, *Museum Ashmoleanum, Schola Naturalis Historiae Officina Chymica*. It was finish'd March 20, 1683, at which Time this learned and generous Gentleman presented:

sented to the University his rich and noble Collection of Rarities, and deposited them the same Day in it; appointing the learned Lawyer, Dr. Robert Plott, to digest them, and put them into a just Series and Order. King Charles II. being made acquainted with his great Worth and Learning, made him *Windfor* Herald, and left the Supervising and ordering his Cabinet of Coins to him, according as he had done to those in *Oxford*; which University, upon the Account of his Merit, sent him their Diploma for his Degree of Doctor of Physick, without his Knowledge or Seeking, as did the Inns of Court with the Title and Degree of Barrister of Law. Lastly, the same King being sensible as well of his Fidelity as Learning, made him Comptroller of all the Excise in *England* and *Wales*.

Tamworth, in the Saxon Tongue *Tamapopð*, in the Saxon Annals *Tamanpopðige*, and in *Marianus* *Tamawordina*. It takes its Name from the River *Tame*, which runs by it, and the Saxon Word *Jeopð*, which signifies a Yard or Farm, as also a River, Island, or any Place surrounded with Water, as *Keyser-waert* in *Germany*, signifies *Cesar's Island*. It is a divided Town, being situate upon the Borders of two Shires, the one Part of it, which formerly belonged to the *Marmions*, viz. the Castle, and a Part of the Town adjoining in *Warwickshire*, and the other Part, which belonged anciently to the *Hastings*, viz. the Church, and the rest of the Town in this Shire. In the flourishing State of the *Mercian* Kingdom, this Town was a Royal Seat, or as it is call'd in the Ledger Book of *Worcester*, a very eminent Place; particularly it appears, that in the Year 781, it was the Palace of the *Mercian* Kings, by a Grant of King *Offa* to the Monks of *Worcester*. A square Trench is still remaining, bearing the Name of the *King's Dyke*, and is very large. Of late Years, a great many Bones of Men and Horses, as also Spear-Heads have been found in it by Digging. It was destroy'd in the *Danish* Wars, but rebuilt by *Ethelfleda* the *Mercian* Lady, and *Editha* the

Daughter of King *Edgar*; who abstaining from Marriage, out of a Reverence to the Virgin State, hath a Place in the Calendar among the Saints. She founded a small Nunnery in this Town, which the *Marmions*, to whom the Conqueror gave the Castle and Territories adjacent, removed some few Years after, to *Polefworth*, that they might build a Collegiate Church here. The Castle was enjoy'd some Successions by the *Marmions*, who much strengthen'd it, and adorn'd it; but it fell in the Reign of King *Henry III.* to the Heirs General, with other Estates. The Castle, upon the Division, fell to the *Frevils*, and by their Heir Female, to the *Ferrars*, a Family descended of a younger Brother of the Family of the Barons *Ferrars* of *Groby*. These *Marmions* (as our Histories inform us) were Hereditary Champions to the Kings of *England*: For upon every Coronation of a new King of *England*, the Heir of this Family (according to the Custom) was bound to ride arm'd in compleat Harness into the King's Hall, and in a set Form, Challenge any Man to Duel, that would dare to oppose the King's Title. And this is certain from the publick Records, that *Alexander Frevile*, in the Reign of King *Edward III.* held this Castle by that Service. But yet the *Freviles*, at the Coronation of K. *Richard II.* lost this Honour, which went by Marriage to the *Dimocks* of *Lincolnshire*.

The famous Princess *Elfreda*, who so stoutely carry'd on the Wars with the *Danes*, for the Defence of the Kingdom of *Mercia*, from the Year 910, to the Year 922, in a long Series of Battles, dy'd at the latter End of that Time, at this Town of *Tamworth*, and was bury'd in the Porch of the Monastery of *S. Peter* at *Gloucester*, which her Husband and she had built; she left behind her an only Daughter named *Elfwina*, then marriageable.

Tamworth is a very good Market Town, and sends two Burgesses to Parliament; one for the Part in this County, and the other for the Part in *Warwickshire*. It is incorporated and governed by a Bailiff, an High-Steward, and Under-Steward, Recorder, and other inferior Officers, so that it

STAFFORDSHIRE.

6

it is still a Place of good Account. The Market is weekly on Saturday; and the Fairs yearly, on Ash-Wednesday, S. George's Day, April 23, and October 13. Divers Gentlemen have Houses in this Town, as Sir Humphrey Ferrers, who is Lord of the Castle, which his Ancestors have enjoy'd almost from the Conquest. In the Staffordshire Side, the Bretons have a Seat, which they have held in a very long Succession from King Edward II. The Harcourts also have an House here; they are descended of the Harcourts of Raunton, who are a younger Branch of the Family of Sir Robert Harcourt of Ellenhall and Staunton Harcourt, Kt.

Tutbury, a Borough with a Castle belonging to it, which was given by William the Conqueror, with seven other Manors, of which, Cheshy was the most considerable, to Henry de Ferrers. He built a Monastery for Cluniac Monks near it, of which we shall speak at large in our Ecclesiastical History. His Posterity enjoy'd both the Manor and Castle of this Town some Successions; but Robert de Ferrers, 19 Hen. 2. in that Contest for the Crown, which the Henries, Father and Son, had, joining with the Son against the Father, against whom he mann'd his Castles of Turbury and Duffield, was soon reduc'd to such Streights by Rhese Prince of Wales, whom Henry the Father sent to besiege his Castle, that he found himself obliged to hasten to the King, and begging his Pardon, submit himself and surrender his Castles to him. The King having taken Security for his future Fidelity, pardon'd him, and gave him his Estate; but not daring to trust him any more, demolish'd his Castles. His Posterity succeeded him in his Estate, and William de Ferrers, 36 Hen. 3. obtained a Charter for a free Warren in this Town, and many other Lordships in this and other Counties; and we find that 7 Edw. 1. Eleanor the Wife of Robert de Ferrers su'd for her Dowry out of the Lands of this Town, and other Estates late belonging to her Husband, but could not obtain'd it, because he had been fined 50,000 Pounds, for his Rebellion against King Henry III. and his whole E-

state was made over to his Sureties, to indemnify them; and because the Fine was not paid to Edmund the King's Son, to whom the King had given it, the Sureties had made over the whole Estate to Edmund Earl of Lancaster. The Castle had been before surrendred; and when, with the Town, it passed by Blanch, the Daughter and Coheir of Henry Duke of Lancaster, to John of Gaunt, Earl of Richmond, and after, in her Right, Duke of Lancaster. He built the Gatehouse and Walls about it. It is now a goodly ancient House, walled on all Sides but one, where the Hill is so steep, that it needs no Fortification, and yet it is inclos'd there with a strong Pale. It stands upon an high Hill, and affords a brave Prospect on all Sides, viz. on the North and North-west, over goodly Meadows and Pastures in Reccester, &c. Eastward over the Rivers Dove and Trent, as far as Nottingham, and on the South-East, towards Burton, &c. on the South and South-East are all Woodlands, in which are many Parks, most of which belong to the Castle and Honour of it, to which a great Part of the Inhabitants of the Country about it are Homagers, and hold of it.

Some of the Tenures to this Castle are so odd, that we cannot pass over two held by Sir Philip Somerville, when John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster was Lord of that Honour, viz. Sir Philip held of his Lord the Earl, the Manor of Briddehall by these Services: That when his Lord keepeth his Christmas at this his Castle of Tutbury, Sir Philip (or some other Knight his Deputy) shall come to Tutbury the Eve before Christmas-day, and be lodged in the Town by the Marshal of the Earl's House, and on Christmas-day shall go to the Dresser, and carrying his Lord's Mess to his Table, shall carve the same Meat to his Lord, and this he shall do, as well at Supper as at Dinner; and when his Lord hath eaten, the said Sir Philip shall sit down in the same Place where his Lord sat, and shall be served at the Table by the Steward of the Earl's House. And upon St. Stephen's Day, when he hath dined, he shall take his Leave of his Lord, and shall kiss him;

B

and

and for this his Service he shall nothing take and nothing give. These Services Sir Philip performed to the Earls of Lancaster 48 Years, for this his Manor of Briddeſhall.

Sir Philip also held the Manors of Tatenhall in this Hundred, and Drycot in Totmansloe Hundred in percenery by these Services; That he, or his Attorney, should go the Castle of Tutbury, upon St. Peter's Day, in August, called Lammass-day, and shew the Steward, that he is come to hunt and catch his Lord's Greeſe (i.e. Wild Swine) at the Coſts of his Lord; and the ſaid Steward ſhall cauſe to be deliver'd to Sir Philip, an Horſe and Saddle worth 30 Shillings, or ſo much in Money to provide one, and one Hound, and ſhall pay to the ſaid Sir Philip, for every Day to Holy-wood Day, (to which he is to continue his Hunting) two Shillings and Sixpence for himſelf, and one Shilling for his ſervant and Bercelet (or Hound). And the Wood-maſters of the Forests of Needwood and Duſſield, with all the Parkers and Foreſters, are to attend upon the ſaid Sir Philip, while their Lord's Greeſe is taking in the ſaid Forests, as upon their Maſter, during the ſaid Time; and at the End thereof, Sir Philip ſhall deliver up the ſaid Horſe and Bercelet to the Steward, with whom, when he has din'd on Holy-wood Day, at the Caſtle of Tutbury, he ſhall kiſs the Porter and depart.

Here is a Market weekly, on Tueſday, and a Fair Yearly, on the Aſſumption of the Virgin Mary, Aug. 15.

Walſhall, another Market-Town in this Hundred, and that (as Camden ſays) none of the Meaneſt. The Market is weekly, on Tueſday, and the Fair on

This Lordſhip, Robert, Son of Aſculfus, held 20 Years after the Conqueſt; and in Henry III's Time, one William Rufus held it in Fee Farm of the King, paying 26 l. 19 s. In 9 Edward II. John Somery and Thomas Rouſe were joint Lords thereof; and 17 Edward III. Baſſet was Lord of it. It is a Corporation govern'd by a Mayor, and his under Officers, but by whom ſo made we find not. In later Times, this Manor was part of the Eſtate of Richard

Beauchamp Earl of Warwick, by whoſe Heir, Anne Beauchamp, it paſſed, with many other Lordſhips, to Richard Nevill Earl of Warwick, in her Right. This Earl was called the ſtout Earl of Warwick, and Richard Make-King; becauſe, by his Valour and Inter-eſt, he had ſuch a Power in the Wars between King Henry VI. and King Edward IV. that he could pull down or ſet up either of them, as he pleaſed. In his Proſperity he was ſo famed for his Hoſpitality, that our Hiſtorians tell us, he ſpent ſix Oxen every Day at his Table, beſides other Proviſions; but his Greatneſs at length had its downfall, for being ſlain by King Edward in Barnet Field, that King not only ſettled himſelf on the Throne, but ſeizing upon his great Eſtate, (of which this Town was a Part) reduced his Counteſs to a miſerable Condition, being forced to take Sanctuary in the Abby of Beau-lieu in Hampſhire, immediately after her Huſband's Death; and after ſome Time, to get ſecretly into the North, where ſhe liv'd privately, and endured many Streights, 'till King Henry VII. came to the Throne. This King reſtor'd her Inheritance to her; but it ſeems to have been with a Deſign to get it for himſelf and Heirs; for the ſame Year, ſhe, by a ſpecial Feoffment and Fine thereupon, convey'd it wholly to the King, by an Entail upon the Iſſue Male of his Body, with Remainder to herſelf and her Heirs; Queen Mary gave it to Richard Wilbraham, whoſe Son Thomas had it after him. Dr. Plot, in his Hiſtory of Staffordſhire, relates ſeveral Things worth our Notice of this Town, as 1^{ſt}, That Iron Ore of ſeveral Sorts is found here, of which, that which the Miners or Diggers call'd Muſh is the beſt, and contains in it a ſweet Liquor, which the Workmen greedily drink: It is of a ſharp Taſte, very cold and cutting, but being ſweet, pleaſeth the Appetite. See more of this in Ruſhall. 2^{dly}, an unuſual, but very good Cuſtom of diſtributing annually a certain Dole of one Penny and no more, upon Twelfth Eve, to all Perſons then reſiding in the Town or Borough of Walſhall, and in all the Villages and

and Hamlets belonging thereunto, as *Walshall-Wood*, *Sheffield*, *Great and Little Blockwich*, *Harding Goscot*, *Wood-End*, *Caldmore*, *Bescot*, the *Plech*, and *Burth-Hills*, which they call the *Foreign*, and not only to the Inhabitants, but all Strangers then sojourning there. This Benevolence is called *Moseley's Dole*, because it was given by one *Thomas Moseley*, an Inhabitant of this Town, who hearing a Child cry for Bread, as he was walking the Streets on the Eve of the *Epiphany*, was so concern'd, that he vow'd, none should want Bread upon that Day again for ever, in that Town, or the Liberties thereof, and thereupon immediately settled his Manor of *Bascot* in *Warwickshire* upon the Corporation, for the Maintenance of that Dole. This is the Account Tradition gives of it, but the Truth of it is, That it was settled by Feoffment, 30 *Hen. 6.* for the Maintenance, in part, of an *Obit* for his own and Wife *Margaret's* Souls, to be celebrated in the Parish Church here, and Abby of *Hales Owen*. Since the Dissolution, this Corporation converted their Share into this Dole. 3dly, That the Ironworks of this Town are chiefly employ'd in making Things relating to Horsemanship, as Spurs, Bridle, Stirrups, &c. of which they make several Sorts; as also Shoo and Garter-Buckles, with great Niceness and Accuracy, by which the Inhabitants keep up a great Trade.

Having thus accounted for the Market-Towns of this Hundred, we shall now pass to the Villages, viz.

Alderwas, or *Alrewas*, one of the Manors which *Algar* Earl of *Mercia* was possess'd of, when the Conqueror's Survey, *Doomsday-Book*, was made. He left it to *Edwyn* his eldest Son, with his other Estates; which, upon *Edwyn's* Rebellion being forfeited into the Conqueror's Hands, were disposed of among his Followers and Friends; and this Manor given to *Walter Somerville*, a Norman, who seated himself at *Whichnover*. In his Posterity it continued divers Successions, for in the Reign of *K. Henry III.* it appears to have been the Lordship of *Edward* (or rather *Roger*) *de Somerville*, whose Son *Robert*, 18 *Edw. 1.*

obtain'd a Grant of a Market, to be kept here every Week upon Tuesday, and a Fair yearly, upon the Eve, Day, and Morrow of *St. Margaret the Virgin*, July 20. He dy'd 23 *Edw. 1.* leaving it, with other Estates, to his Brother *Sir Philip Somerville* his Heir. He was Sheriff of *Buckingham* and *Bedford*, 1 *Edw. 3.* and one of the Knights of this Shire to serve in Parliament, the 10th of the same Reign. He dy'd possess'd of this Manor, 29 *Edw. 3.* leaving his Daughters, *Joan* and *Maud*, his Coheirs. *Joan* marry'd *Rhese ap Griffin*, Kt. and to him, in her Right, this Manor, upon the Division, came. His Posterity were Lords of this Manor many Successions, and were in Possession of it, and other Estates which came to them from the *Somerrolles*, in 1597.

Adwidge, in which Parish is a Pool, called *Drudemer*, which at other Times is generally dry, but upon the Approach of a Dearth of Corn, overflows in great Abundance; which perhaps may be imputed to the Rains, which usually are the Cause of Dearth in *England*.

Alrewiche, a Manor, which one *Robert* held of *William Fitz Adsculf*, 20 *Conq.* In King *Henry III's* Reign, 'twas the Seat of *Robert Stapleton*; and in the Church is a fair cross-legged Monument of the said *Robert Stapleton*, as also of one *Nicholas de Alreweie*. The *Harecourts* had *Stapleton's* Lands here afterwards; and since, the *Hillaries*, and Lord *Perrers*. It came at length to the *Devereuners*, and the Earl of *Essex* sold it to *Robert Stamford*, whose Heirs lately had it. There is a Family of Gentlemen of good Account in this Place, who bear the Name of the Town. It is in the Manor of *Barr*.

Aston, a Manor, divided in *K. Henry III's* Days, between *Sir Richard Venables*, Kt. a younger Son of *Sir William Venables*, Baron of *Kinderton*, and a Race of Gentlemen call'd *Marshals*, who had each of them a Moiety; but at length was united in the *Leighs* of *Knightly*, from whom it passed by the *Stanleys* and *Moyle*, to the *Heninghams*, a *Suffolk* Family, who are or lately were the Owners of it.

Armitage, the Seat of the *Ridgleys*, from *Edward III's* Time. This Place is famous for Tobacco-pipes.

Bagnall, a Village belonging to *Robert de Stafford*, 20 *Conq.* under whom *Ivo de Panton* held it, or some Part of it, from whom it passed to the *Bagnalls*, or *Bagen-tials*, who took their Name from this Place, and were then Lords of it, who were at that Time some of the chief Men of the County, for we find *Stephen Bagon-nal*, a Commissioner for the King, 12 *Hen. 6.* In later Times we observe none of the Name but mean Plebeians, 'till in the last Age, two Brethren were knighted for their Valour against the *Scots*, and rebel *Irish*, viz. *Ralph* and *Nicholas Bagnall*, the Son of which last, treading in his Father's Steps, merited his Title, viz. *Henry Bagnall*. In this Village also, the *Greeneways*, an ancient Family of Gentry, had a Seat, which retains their Name, tho' the Family is extinct.

Barr was held, the 20th of the Conqueror's Reign, by *Drogo*, under *William Fitz-Ausculf* the supreme Lord, from whom, for want of Issue, it came to *Gervase Paganell*; but how long it remain'd in his Family we know not. In King *John's* Reign, we observe it divided into two Manors, *Magna Barr*, and *Parva Barr*. One *Guido* held the former, and one *Richard* was Lord of the latter. In the Time of King *Henry III.* one *Henry* held *Magna Barr*, and one *Robert* held *Parva Barr* of *Roger Somery*. In *Edward II's* Reign, an. 9. *John Somery* held *Magna Barr*; but in the 15th Year of the said King, one *Robert* was Lord of *Magna Barr*, and the former *John* continu'd Lord of *Parva Barr*. In the Reign of King *Richard II.* *Thomas Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick*, had both these Manors; but being found guilty of Rebellion by Parliament, he was banish'd into the *Isle of Man*, because of his Age; and his Estate being confiscated,

John de Beaufort Marquess of *Somerset*, who was constituted the King's Lieutenant in *Aquitain*, obtained a Grant to himself, and *Margaret* his Wife, and the Heirs of their Bodies lawfully begotten, of these Manors of *Barr*, and divers others in this and other Counties.

Barton, a Village standing upon the Forest of *Needwood*, and therefore bearing the Name of *Barton under Needwood*, was given by the Conqueror to *Walter de Somerville*, a *Norman*, but upon some conditional Tenure; for in the 20th Year of the same King, it was in his Hands, and was by him granted then, or soon after, to *Henry Ferrers*, as a Member of his Barony in *Demesne*. His Posterity were first created Earls *Ferrers*, and then of *Darby*, being then in great Favour with their Princes; but *Robert* Earl of *Darby*, being left young, and meeting with a discontented Nobility, who infused rebellious Principles into him, he, as soon as he aim'd at Man's Estate, engag'd with other Barons in a Civil War against King *Henry III.* who sent Prince *Edward* against them, and by him they being subdu'd at *Evesham*, this Earl was by Parliament condemn'd to a long Imprisonment, and disinherited of his Estate, which was given to *Edmund* the King's Son, redeemable upon the Payment of 50,000*l.* which not being ever paid, it remain'd in the Hands of the said *Edmund* and his Posterity. In this Village dwelt one *Taylor* in a little Cottage, whose Wife had three Sons at one Birth; which being presented to King *Henry VII.* when he came to hunt at *Needwood*, he order'd them to be put to School, and they all came to be Doctors, as Tradition tells us. The eldest of them was a Doctor of Laws, Archdeacon of *Darby* and *Bucks.* and Master of the Rolls. He built the Chapel at *Barton*, upon or near the Place where they were born, and set these Inscriptions on the Pillars.

I. JOHAN-

- I. JOHANNES TAYLER GEMELLORUM NATU MAXIMUS.
 II. DECRETORUM DOCTOR, ET SACRORUM CANONUM
 PROFESSOR.
 III. ARCHIDIACONUS DERBIE, ET BUCHINGHAM, &c.
 IV. MAGISTER ROTULORUM ILLUSTRISSIMI REGIS
 HENRICI VIII. ANNO REGNI SUI XX.

The Chapel is a neat Piece of Work, somewhat in the Form of King *Henry VII's* at *Westminster*; perhaps in Honour and Imitation of his great Patron, who gave him his Education, and Preferment afterwards, as *Dr. Plott* is pleased to represent it.

Bentley, the Manor and Estate of *John Lord Dudley*, granted to himself, and the Heirs Male of his Body, by *K. Richard III.* He had been Treasurer of the Household to *King Henry VI.* and upon the Accession of *King Edward IV.* to the Throne, behav'd himself with that Submission and Fidelity, that he not only obtain'd a Pardon for all such Debts as upon Account were due from him to the Crown, by reason of the Exercise of his former Office, but a Salary of an hundred Marks per Annum, out of the Revenues of the Dutchy of *Cornwall*, and as much out of the Port of *Southampton* for Life, besides this and some other Manors in Fee.

Bentley-Hall, or Manor, is now the Seat of *Thomas Lane, Esq;* At *Powke-Hill* near his Seat, is found an hard black shining Stone, which upon polishing, prov'd a tolerably fair black Marble; but the Workmen found in it an hard Pin (as they called it) that made it not worth their Labour; however, being burnt and powder'd, it makes a good Emery, which may turn to a better Account. Upon the same Hill is a Witch-Elm growing; that has lifted up with its Root a Stone of 200 Weight.

Bloxwiche, the Lordship of *Earl Roger de Montgomery*, 20 Conq. It is called in the Record *Blechesworth*. In 21 *Edw. I.* One *Richard Basset* was Lord of it, and in

the last Century, one of the *Stanleys* had a Seat here.

Branteston, or *Braunston*, the Estate which the noble Lady *Godeva*, the Wife of *Leofric*, Earl of *Mercia*, dy'd possess'd of before the Conquest, leaving it, with other Estates, to her Son *Algar*, whose Heir *Edwyne* having forfeited it by his Opposition to the Conqueror, it was dispos'd of to his Followers. This Town is famous now for Grindstones; and before the Dissolution of the Abbeyes, was held by the Abbots of *Burton*, from the Conquest.

Brewerton or *Brewerton*, the Lordship of the Lord *Chetwynd*.

Bromley-Regis, or *King's-Bromley*, so called, because at the Conquest it was in the King's Hands, and was then ancient *Demesne*, as it continu'd, 'till the Reign of *King Henry III.* who pass'd it Reg. 43. to *Roger Corbet*, to be held of him in *Capite*. His Posterity, who were some of them Knights, and High Sheriffs of the County, continu'd Owners of it 'till 30 *Hen. 6.* when it pass'd by Descent, for want of Male Issue to the Family of *Baddeligh* of *Cheshire*; and from them to that of *Partridge*, and *Agard*, who bought it; and it is now, or late was, in that Name. Here was anciently a Bridge over the *Trent*, but it is now decay'd.

Bromwich West, of which, one *Richard Basset* was Lord, 21 *Edw. I.* and now one of the *Stanleys* hath, or late had, a Seat here. *Walter Parsons*, Porter to *King James I.* was born in this Parish. He was famous for his unparallel'd Strength and Tallness; for he would take up two of the tallest Yeomen of the Guards under each Arm, and carry them as he pleas'd (do

(do what they could) about the Guard Room, and many such like Feats he did. His Picture is now, or lately was, in the Guard-Room at *Whitehall*.

Broughton is famous only for the chief Seat of the Family of *Broughton*, which, that it might be compleat, as well for Spiritual as Temporal Matters, *Thomas Broughton*, Esq; built an Oratory or Chapel near his Seat, for the Use of his Family, at his own Charge, (only an Hundred Pounds was left by *Peter Broughton*, Esq; in order to it) who endow'd it with 20 *l. per Ann.* towards the Maintenance of a Chaplain. Dr. Plot tells us, that he saw a Boar at *Sir Brian Broughton's*, Bart. here, between 12 and 13 Hands high.

Burton upon Trent was the Estate of *Algar* Earl of *Mercia*, before the Conquest, as appears by Doomsday-Book, and was left by him to *Edwin* his Son, who having taken up Arms against the Conqueror, and being slain by the Treachery of some of his Followers, his great Estates fell into the Conqueror's Hands, (of which this Manor was a Part) who disposed of them to his Norman Captains. *Henry de Ferrers*, one of them, had seven Manors, of which, this was one, as we probably judge, because that Family in after Times had a Castle here. *Ulfrie Spot* and *Ælwitha* his Wife, Saxons, built an Abbey here before the Conquest, and well endow'd it, as we shall shew at large in our Ecclesiastical History. Here is a goodly Bridge, well wrought, and of very good Stone, of 34 Arches, over the *Trent*, which some are of Opinion was built by the Founder of the Monastery; but that cannot be, because it not only seems much newer, but there are Evidences yet Extant, which prove, that *William de la Ward*, in the Time of the Abbot *Bernard*, did give the Land of the Bridge of *Burton*, paying a yearly Rent to him and his Heirs for ever. He liv'd about King *Henry III's* Time, and his Arms are in the Church, being, *Verry, Argent and Sable*, and very old. *Robert de Bersingcoat*, or *Burscote*, gave one Acre of Land in *Burscote-Mead* upon the *Trent*, for the repairing of the Bridge. This Bridge is, perhaps, the finest Piece

of Workmanship of any civil publick Building in *England*: It is all of squared Free-stone, and contains in Length 515 Yards, which is above a Quarter of a Mile; the River *Trent* running under it, thro' 34 Arches, and dividing itself there into three Channels. In *Burton* also is an House of the *Blounts*, which hath been here for some Ages. Here is a Fair yearly upon *Ascension-Day*. The Town much follows the Cloathing Trade. *S. Modwin's* Well in this Parish, is said to work great Cures. Dr. Plot tells us, That *Mary* the Wife of one *John Stone* of this Place, falling into a Well, was so frightened, that for a Fortnight she slept but little; but at length fell into so sound a Sleep, that she waked not in 14 Days and Nights.

The Parish Church here joins with the decay'd Abby-Church. In it there lies a Monument close to the Wall, much broken and defac'd, which common Fame reports to have been the Tomb of the first Founder *Ulfrie Spot*; but that can't be, because 'tis made of Alabaster, and of a modern Fashion, and therefore can't be older than *Edward III's* Time, if not in *Edward IV's*, or *Henry VII's*; whose it is we can't find, for there is no Inscription visible.

Calvesheath, a Place through which the ancient Roman Way, called *Watling-street*, passeth, where are two Roman Barrows, as is also,

Cattshill, where there is one Roman Barrow.

Cannal, the Seat of *Sir Francis Lawley*, about which are lovely Plantations of Trees and Walks. *S. Modwin's* Well also in this Village is famous for unaccountable Cures of divers Ails and Weaknesses.

Chalangwode, or *Calingwood*, a Town which *John of Gaunt* Duke of *Lancaster*, by Virtue of his Father, *K. Edward III's* Licence, obtain'd a Grant of, from *John* Bishop of *Lincoln*, *Richard* Earl of *Arun-del*, and others, to himself, his Dutche's *Blanch*, and the Heirs of their two Bodies lawfully begotten.

Chartley, or *Certley*, the Manor and Estate of *Algar* Earl of *Mercia*, whose Son *Edwin* forfeited it to the Conqueror by his

his Rebellion. After him the King held it awhile in his own Hands, but at length gave it with Sandon to Hugh Earl of Chester, from whom it descended to Ralph Earl of Chester his Son. He built the Castle of this Place, of which nothing remains but the Ruins. By the Sister of this last Earl, it came by Marriage to William Ferrars, Earl of Derby, in whose Family it continu'd, till Agnes the Heir General, and Daughter of William Lord Ferrars, carry'd it into the Family of Devereux by her Marriage, the last of whom was the late Robert Devereux Earl of Essex. Here is a very large Park stock'd with Red and Fallow-Deer, Wild Beasts and Swine. The present Owner is —

Chesterfield, a Village situate on the Bank of the River Tame, of which, in the Reign of King Richard I. Alan de Comberford was Lord. In a Ground belonging to this Place, there were several Antiquities found in digging some time since; and very lately they met with the Pedestal of an antique broken Pillar, very well wrought, which lay pretty deep, just on the Brink of the Way, and now remains at the Widow Smith's in Chesterfield. Dr. Plot has given us the Figure of it, p. 404. Tab. 33. Fig. 4.

Chadley, a Village given to the Barons Audleigh by King Henry III.

Chilcot, a Village situate on the River Meese, so called because it was one Child's Land, 41 Ed. 3. In 43 Ed. 3. one Richard Childcote was Owner thereof, and so continu'd till 11 Rich. 2. but whose it was afterwards we know not.

Clifton, the Seat and Lordship of the Camvils, from the Reign of King John, who inherited it divers Successions, till Maud, the Daughter and Heir, of Sir William Camvil, carry'd it by Marriage to Richard Stafford, as his Daughter did to Sir John Arderne, and his Daughter did to Thomas Stanley, in whose Family having continu'd a while, it passed to the Henningshams the same way, who now or late did inherit it. Earl Algarus held it in the Confessor's Time, and his Son lost it to the King.

Clifton-Camvil Rectory is worth 3 or 400

a Year, and of it Henry Gilbert was possess'd in the late troublous Times. He had an Estate of his own, of 200 l. a Year, which was sequestred with his Living at the same Time. He had a Wife and nine Children at the same Instant, which came to great Want thereby. He underwent divers Imprisonments, and had the Plague in Coventry Gaol, but surviv'd it. His Losses in all, were computed at Ten Thousand Pounds.

Comberford, stands on the East Side of the Tame, and tho' a Manor of itself, is a Member of Wigington. It hath long been the Estate and Seat of a very ancient Race of Gentlemen that have taken their Name from it, and have so prosper'd in the World, that they are now, or lately were Owners of the Head Manor of Wigington. Alanus de Comberford was Lord of Comberford in Henry I's Reign; William Comberford was a Man of great Note in King Henry VI's Reign, and 'tis yet a Family of Repute in this Place. Dr. Plot mentions it as a Thing extraordinary, if not miraculous, that there are signal Warnings of Death attending upon this Family of Comberford, viz. Three Knocks being always heard at Comberford-Hall before the Decease of any of that Family, tho' the Party dying be at never so great a Distance.

In this Village is Part of a Fee-farm Rent of 39 l. per Annum settled by King Henry VIII. upon Christ Church College, Oxford, among many other Estates.

Darlaston, or *Darlaweston*, the Estate and Seat of William de Darlaston, about King Henry III's Time, and a Descendant from him nam'd Thomas de Darlaston, was Lord of it from the 34th of King Edward I. to the 9th of Edward II.

Drayton-Basset, so called from the Bassets Lords of it; but before the Conquest it bore the Name of Drayton only, and was the Lordship of Algar Earl of Mercia, as appears from Domesday-Book, in which he is registred to have had the Possession of it, and divers other large Estates, in Edward the Confessor's Reign; his Son Edwin inherited it after his Father's Death, and having forfeited it by his Rebellion in the Conqueror's Reign, it was given by that

that Prince to *Hugh de Abrincis*, his Sister's Son, whom he had made Earl of *Chester*. He gave this Manor to his Daughter *Geva*, who became the Wife of *Geffrey Ridel*, an eminent Man in the Reign of King *Henry I.* being then Justice of *England*. He coming out of *Normandy* with Prince *William* and others of that King's Children, and divers of the Nobility, was cast away in a sudden Tempest with them, leaving Issue by *Geva* his Wife, one only Daughter and Heir, *Maud*, marry'd to *Richard Basset*, the Son of *Ralph Basset*, who had been Justice of *England*. He constituted many good Laws, as the Law of Frank-Pledge, and some others, and persuaded the King to settle the Court of Exchequer in one certain Place. He was bury'd at *Abingdon*, all his Sons honourably accompanying his Body to its Sepulture. *Richard* was also afterwards Justice of *England*, and left by *Maud* his Wife, two Sons, viz. *Geffrey*, who assum'd the Name of *Ridel* from his Mother, and *Ralph*, who kept his Father's Name of *Basset*, and had this Town of *Drayton*, near *Tamworth*, which was his Mother's Estate, for his Inheritance. He underwent the Sheriff's Office for the Counties of *Warwick* and *Leicester*, and flourish'd 'till the Reign of King *Henry III.* when he dy'd in Arms against that King, but by the Interest of Prince *Edward* his Estate was continu'd to his Widow *Margaret*, and from her pass'd to *Ralph* her Son, who had his Seat in this Town, and departing this Life Dec. 31. 27 *Edw. I.* was bury'd in the Chancel of the Parish Church here, before the High Altar, under a fair Marble Stone.

His Posterity, many of them *Ralphs*, succeeded to this his Inheritance; but Issue Male failing in *Ralph Lord Basset of Drayton*, in the Reign of King *Richard II.* *Thomas Earl of Stafford*, Son of *Margaret* his Cousin and next Heir, obtained his great Estate, Part of which was this Lordship; but *Joanna*, the Sister of the Duke of *Britanny*, Widow of the last *Ralph Lord Basset*, held it in Dower for Life, and after her Death, which happened 4 *Henry IV.* it descended to *Edmund Earl of Stafford* his Son. In this Family of *Stafford* this Ma-

nor continu'd 'till by the Attainder of *Edward Stafford*, the last Duke of *Buckingham* of that Name, it escheated to King *Henry VIII.* who made a Lease thereof for many Years to one *Robinson*, whose Son mortgaged, and after sold the same to *Richard Paramore*, who having had much Trouble about it, passed over his Interest to the Earl of *Leicester*, who left it to the Countess his Wife, by whom it went to Sir *Christopher Blount* by Marriage, who secured it to his Posterity, either by purchasing the Inheritance, or at least taking it in Fee-farm. But tho' the direct Line of the *Bassets of Drayton* failed as is above shewed, several collateral Branches are descended from the same Stock; viz. the *Bassets of Weldone, Wiccomb, Sapcot, Cheddle*, and others. [N. B. This Account of this Place is taken out of *Dugdale's Baro-nage*, and differs from Mr. *Eardeswick's*, because we judge it the more probable.]

Eddingal, or *Edlinghall*, one of those Manors which *William Fitz-Ausculf* had given him by the Conqueror, and was held of him by one *Robert*, 20 *Conquestoris*; whether he had any Issue or not, or what became of him, Sir *William Dugdale* says, he could never discover, nor do we find any thing more of this Manor 'till 18 *Edw. I.* when *Robert de Somerville*, whose Ancestors had seated themselves at *Whitchnover* ever since the Conquest, obtained a Licence for a free Warren in all his Demesne Lands within this his Lordship, *Whitchnover*, and other his Estates in this County; and leaving them to Sir *Philip* his Son, who dy'd without Issue Male, they fell to his two Daughters *Joan* and *Maud*, but to which of them it came upon the Division, we are not inform'd.

In this Village there is a raised Way pointing towards *Lullington* in *Darbyshire*, which, Dr. *Plott* is of Opinion, might probably be one of the Roman *Via Vianales*, or By-Roads, for such they had, besides their great Highways for the Convenience of going between Town and Town: Near this Way at *Eddingal*, there yet remains a Barrow, or Low, such as were usually cast up over the Bodies of eminent Captains, and other Commanders in the Wars, and commonly

commonly placed by the Romans near the Military Ways, for which Reason Dr. Plot takes this for a Roman Barrow, because it is thus placed on a Street-way.

Elford, the Lordship of *Algar* King of *Mercia*, who was in Possession of it with many other Estates in *Edward* the Confessor's Reign, as *Domesday-Book* records it; but being forfeited to King *William* the Conqueror by his Son's Rebellion against that Prince, it was found to be in that King's Hands 20 Reg. and so continu'd as we suppose, in his Sons and Successors, 'till about the Time of King *Henry III.* when *Walkelin de Ardern* is found to be the Owner of this Lordship. In this Family it continu'd for some Successions; but Sir *John Ardern* having only one Daughter and Heir, *Maud*, who marry'd *Thomas Stanley*, 2d Son of Sir *John Stanley*, Knight of the Garter, and Lieutenant of *Ireland*; this Manor, and the other Estates of the *Arderns* passed into that Family. The *Stanleys* possess'd this Lordship some Time, and there is in *Elford* Church a Monument for a Child of that Family, slain with a Ball, whose Effigies hath a Ball in the Hand, with this Motto upon it, *Ubi dolor, ibi digitus*. By the Death of this Child, which was a Son, Issue Male failed in this Family of the *Stanleys*, and their Estate pass'd by the Female Issue by the *Stantons*, *Smiths*, and *Huddlestons*, to Sir *John Bowes*, who by his Marriage came into the Possession of this Manor.

Elmhurst, the Lordship and Seat of *Michael Biddulph*, Esq; and his Heirs, who dwell in the Hall, where Dr. Plot tells us, he found a tremulous Echo on the Terras Walk in the Garden behind the House, where the various Windings and Angles of the Wall return an Hum or Clap with the Hands (if the Weather be calm) Ten or a Dozen Times, so thick and close, that it admits of nothing articulate between, unless we may account a Monosyllable so, which was shewn him by the said Mr. *Biddulph*.

In this Parish is a Roman Tumulus, the Description of which, after a curious Examination, Dr. Plot hath given us in his History of this County. By it, level with

the circumjacent Soil, is a moist blackish Sort of Earth without any Mixture of Gravel or Stones, about two Yards Diameter, and a Foot and an half deep in the Middle, lying much in the same Form with the Tumulus itself, on the Edge whereof the same Author observed Ashes and Charcoal in their true Colours, and several Pieces of Bones in the Middle of it, so friable, that that would crumble betwixt the Fingers; which plainly proves it to be Roman, unless (which does not appear) the Saxons also, and Danes may be supposed to have burnt their dead Bodies.

Escote, the Estate of one *William Wirley* in the Reign of King *Edward I.* who gave to *Philip* his Son and Heir all his Lands, Tenements, Rents, and Services here.

Falkefley, where there is a Bridge over the *Tame*, through which the ancient Roman Highway called *Watling-street*, passeth at its Entrance into this County.

Farwell was sometime a Nunnery, but now is the Seat of the *Bagnalls*.

Falle, or *Fauld*, the Lordship of *Henry Ferrars*, of whom *Roger de H.* held half an Hide of Land in it, 20 Conquestoris. In King *Henry III.*'s Time, *Stephen Curson* held a Quarter of a Knight's Fee in it, which he had by marrying of a Daughter of the *Ferrars*.

Filthorpe, a Manor, held of the Bishop of *Litchfield*, by *Roger Durdent*, 24 Ed. 1. which, *Walter Durdent* becoming Bishop of, settled on his Family; for *Nicholas Durdent* was Lord of it, 4 Ed. 2.

Gentleshall, or *Geringshalge*, the Lordship of *Hugh Stafford*, Lord *Bourchier*, who dy'd possess'd of it, with other Estates in this County, 9 Hen. 5. leaving them to his Cousin and Heir *Humphrey*, Son of *Edmund Stafford* his Brother. One Goodwife *Nip* of this place liv'd an 109 Years. In King *Edward III.*'s Days *Sir Roger Hillary* was in Possession of it, from whom by Daughters it pass'd to *Sir William de la Planche*, and *Elizabeth* Lady *Clinton* his Daughter. One Mr. *Skeffington* is now Owner thereof, and hath a good Brick House for his Seat here. One *William Francis* of this Parish being melancholy mad, willfully fasted

fasted one Time 14 Days together, notwithstanding all Means used to force him to eat. The Lord Viscount *Maffereens* hath noble Plantations of Trees about the Walks to his Seat here.

Fresford, a Manor held of the Bishop of *Litchfield* by a Knight's Fee, 24 *Edw.* 1. by *Hugh de Tinnore*, whose Son *John's* Daughter and Heir marry'd *Heronville*.

Harstead, Part of the Possessions of *Thomas de Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, who being attainted, his Estate fell into the King's Hands, and this Manor, with some others in this County and elsewhere, was given by King *Richard II.* to *John de Beaufort*, Marquess of *Dorset* and *Somerset*, then made the King's Lieutenant in *Aquitaine* in *France*. In later Times it hath been the Seat and Estate of the *Wirleys*, descended from *Kob. de Parva Wirley*, who is thought to have lived about the Reign of King *Henry II.* or before. This Family of the *Wirleys* produced several Persons, who in their Times were Gentlemen of Figure; as *Roger de Wirley*, who was High Sheriff of this County, 2 *Rich.* 7. and *Humphrey Wirley*, who held the same Office, 1 *Car.* 1.

Hampton, the Lordship of *Algar* Earl of *Mericia* before the Conquest; but being forfeited by his Son *Edwin's* Rebellion, was in the Conqueror's Hands, *Reg.* 20. It is a Member of *Clifton*, which was 2 *John* the Seat and Estate of *William Camvile*, and so continued to his Posterity to the 9 *Rich.* 2. or thereabouts: From them it took the Name of *Clifton-Camvile*, and for want of Issue Male, passed by the Heirs General to the *Ardernes*, *Staffords*, *Stanleys*, and lastly to the *Henninghams*, by the Marriage of the *Stanleys* Heiress. The *Henninghams* are, or lately were Lords of it and *Clifton*.

Handbury, or *Hondbury*, of which Sir *Henry de Handbury* was Lord, in King *Henry III's* Reign. His Son of the same Name left no Issue Male, but *Agnes* his Daughter was his sole Heir, who by Marriage translated this Manor to *Bowles* of *Rushall*, as his Daughter did to *Leigh* of *Houndhill*.

Handsacre, a Village, possess'd a long Time by a Race of very brave Knights

of that Name; for Sir *Robert Handsacre* was Lord of it in King *Henry II's* Reign, and his Posterity enjoy'd it 'till King *Henry VI's* Time, or after. The eldest Daughter and Heir of *William Handsacre* marrying *Henry Westcoate*, carry'd this Manor into his Family, which now or lately did enjoy it.

Handsworth, *Hondsworth*, or *Honisworth*, was held by *Drogo*, 20 *Conq.* of *William Fitz-Ausculphi*; and about King *Hen. II's* Time by one *Paganus de Parles*, in Right of *Alice* his Wife. It continu'd in this Family 'till the Reign of King *Henry VI.* in whose Reign the Wardship of *Joan* the Daughter and Heir of *John Parles* was granted to *William Cumberford*, who marry'd her to his Son *John*, and so brought her Estate, of which this Manor was a Part, into his Family. But it seems, that the Family of *Parles* had not the whole Manor of this Town; for we find, that *Joan de Someri*, Wife to *Thomas Lord Botetourt*, procured 8 *Edw.* 3. a Charter of Free Warren for her Demesne Lands in this Lordship; and that *John de Handlo*, Lord *Burnel* dy'd possess'd of a third Part of this Manor 8 *Henry V.* which devolv'd in King *Edw. IV's* Reign upon *James Boteler*, Earl of *Wiltshire*, who being a zealous *Lancastrian*, was after the Battle of *Towton* beheaded, and this, with his other Lordship, forfeited to the King.

Harleston, or *Hernulveston*, the Lordship of Earl *Algar*, and *Edwin* his Son, before the Conquest, but being forfeited by *Edwin*, was held by the Conqueror *Reg.* 20. In King *Henry III's* Reign *Gilbert Francis* was Lord of it; but he had it not long, for in the same Reign Sir *Richard Vernon*, Kt. held it of *William Ferrers*, Earl of *Derby*. The *Vernons* were Lords of it 'till King *Henry VIII's* Reign, when Sir *Geo. Vernon's* Daughter and Coheir *Margaret* marrying Sir *Thomas Stanley*, brought it into his Family, who were Lords of it in the last Century.

Haselover, in 24 *Edw.* 1. was the Lordship of *Geffrey Camvile*, whose Son *William* leaving his only Daughter and Heir *Maud*, who marry'd *Richard Stafford*, Brother of *Ralph Lord Stafford*, it pass'd into his Family,

mily, and by his Heiress to Sir John Arderne, whose only Daughter and Heir marrying Sir John Stanley, it continu'd in that Family, 'till by the Marriage of Lucy Stanley it was allotted upon a Partition with Anne her Sister, to John Brooke, in whose Posterity it was in the last Century.

Horburne, a Manor belonging to the Lord Dudley, which being forfeited to the Crown by the Attainder of John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, 1 Mar. 1. was restored to Edward Lord Dudley, another Branch of the Family, by the same Prince, with the Advowson of the Church, to be by him enjoyed, and the Heirs of his Family lawfully begotten. But Sir Ferdinando Dudley, Heir of Edward Lord Dudley, Son and Heir of the abovemention'd Edward Lord Dudley, by his Extravagances and Debaucheries so consumed the Estate of the Family, that little of it was left to his Heir. These Manors of *Horburne* and *Smeethwick* came into the Family of the *Cornwallis's*, [N. B. From this Place we are indebted to Mr. Henry Hinckley for the Account of the Manors, and do hereby return him our Thanks though unknown.] and from them passed to Philip Foley, Esq; of whom, about 20 Years ago, George Birch, Esq; and Henry Hinckley, Gent. bought them, and in their Heirs they still continue; this Manor of *Horburne* being the Estate of Thomas Birch, the Son of the said George, and the Manor of *Smeethwick*, the Possession of John Hinckley, the Son of Henry, the Purchasers abovementioned.

The Church of this Place is a Vicarage in the Gift of the Dean and Chapter of *Litchfield*, who have the Great Tythes of the Parish, now in Lease to one *Pudsey*. The Revenue of the Vicarage being but small (though something above 50*l.* per Annum in the real Value) for the Encouragement of the present Vicar Mr. Thomas Southall, and his Successors, about five Years since Mrs. Dorothy Parks, George Birch, Esq; Henry Hinckley, Gent. and some others raised Two Hundred Pounds, and procuring the late Queen ANNE's Bounty, settled according to

the Act, 20*l.* per Annum upon the Vicarage for ever.

Further, these Lords of these Manors (who may be an Example of Piety and Charity to all others of the like Estates) have at their own Charge erected a Charity-School in this Parish after this Manner, Henry Hinckley, Gent. gave towards it an Hundred Pounds, and the Family of George Birch; and others contributed so much, as that Nine Pounds a Year was purchased by it, and it is settled upon the School for ever, to which so many Subscriptions are added, that all the Children in *Harburne* and *Smeethwick*, Boys and Girls, are taught to read and write without any Charge to their Parents, and learn the Church Catechism: There are seldom fewer Children thus taught than fifty, and there is a good Schoolmaster to teach them. Thus far Mr. Hinckley goes.

In this Parish Dr. Plot tells us, that he met with a red Sort of Earth near *Tennal-Hall*, which discolours the Hands, and strongly adheres to the Tongue like *Bolus Armenus*, which he conjectures is as medicinal as that is found to be, but cannot assert it so useful 'till further Tryal.

Of this Parish one James Sands was an Inhabitant, who is remarkable for his natural Vigour, which upheld him to the Age of 140 Years, his Wife also living to the Age of 120. He outliv'd five Leases of 21 Years each, which were all made to him after he marry'd: So that it is evident, that the Age of Man is not so universally contracted, but that Divine Providence doth now and then prolong it to so an extraordinary Length (as we have also observ'd in some other Instances before) as for other Reasons, so for this in particular, viz. to render the long Lives of the Primitive Patriarchs the more credible. He dy'd in 1625.

Horecros is in the Parish of *Bromley*, but a different Manor. Here is a fair Gentleman's Seat, with a Park, some time ago belonging to Mr. Humphrey Wells, and after him, possess'd by a Nephew of his, of the same Surname, in whose Descendants we suppose it still is, or lately was.

Hopeways was in the Conqueror's Hands Reg. 20. but *Alan de Hopways* had his Seat here in King Henry III's Reign.

Hynts, a Manor held by *Oswaldus* of the Bishop of *Litchfield*, as a Member of his Barony. In the Reign of King *Edward I.* anno 24. *Hugo de Meinil* held it of the said Bishop by half a Knight's Fee. His Posterity held it divers Successions, 'till by *Thomasine*, one of the Coheirs of *Hugh de Meinil*, it pass'd by Marriage into the Family of *Dethicke*; whose Heiress by *Roger Dethick*, named *Margaret*, by her Marriage with *Ralph Basset of Blore*, carry'd it into that Family, who have, or lately had, their Seat in this Place, but they are a younger Branch. Near this Village is a large Roman *Tumulus*, turn'd into an hard Rock, like those at *Barrow-Hill*; for tho' it was at first only a great Heap of Earth, it may possibly have been turned into Stone, by subterranean Heats, bitumenous Substances, which are kindled in the Bowels of the Earth, sending up such Vapours as will petrify the Earth, and turn it into Stone; and that it was a *Tumulus*, Dr. Plot is confident, because it stands so near *Watling-street*. The same Doctor also mentions some other Things worthy our Notice in this Place, as 1. Some Springs that will not freeze in the coldest Weather, nor will the standing Pool into which they run. 2. Fish of an unusual Magnitude, as Gudgeons seven Inches long, and four Inches about, taken out of the Black Brook.

Ickenild-street, one of the old Roman Military, Consular, and Prætorian Highways, crossing this Hundred of *Offlow* only in this County, it is proper to treat of it in its literal Order. It remains high and lofty, (as *Watling-street* doth, which crosses the County another Way) being but little decay'd, or any ways interrupted, either by Time or the Plough. It seems to be raised after a different Method from those in other Counties, not by digging a deep Trench, to lay a firm Foundation, and then making an high Ridge upon it; but by casting up the Gravel on each Side, as appears plainly at *Little-Aston*. It enters this Shire at *Ashton*, on the West of Sir Charles Holt's Park, and

having cross'd *Watling-street* near *Shenston*, enters *Darbyshire*, going over the Dove at *Monks-Bridge*. This seems not to be the same *Ickenild-street* mention'd in *Oxfordshire*; for that is so call'd, only because it tends towards the *Iceni* in *Norfolk* and *Sussex*; but this is so called, because it passes thro' the Country of the *Iceni*, between the *Avon* and *Severn*; for *Tacitus* mentions the *Iceni* in both Places; and Dr. Plot says, he takes this *Ickenild-street* to be one of the great Roman Highways, and not that in *Oxfordshire*; because this is paved in some Places, and very signal almost in all Places where it goes, which that in *Oxfordshire* is not; which intimates, that the *Iceni* of these Parts were the most considerable.

Longdon, a Village, in which are divers Gentlemens Seats, of ancient Families, tho' of no great Estates, as of Sir *Edward Littleton*, which in later Times became the *Wrights*, and after them the *Ridleys*, who marry'd into the Family of the *Treffords*; of the *Tickfalls* and *Astons* of *Haywood*, for the younger Brothers of those Families; of the *Broughtons*, call'd *Broughton-Hall*, who inhabited in it from King John's Days to 44 *Edw. I.* when *Thomas Lord Broughton* sold it to *Roger Aston*, whose Posterity long enjoy'd it, if they are not now Owners of it; and lastly, of the *Arblasters*, whose Seat call'd *Arblast-Hall*, stood near *Broughton-Hall*; one of that Name was Owner of it in the Beginning of the last Century, if not at this Time. In this Parish of *Longdon*, Dr. Plot observes, that in a Pasture by the Way Side, leading from *Handacre* to *Brerton*, there grows a very fair Holly upon the Bole of an Oak; which he gives as a remarkable Instance of Trees preying upon one another, as Beasts do.

Newbolt, or *Neubold*, the Lordship of *Robert de Ferrers* Earl of *Darby*, who gave the Tithes of it to the Abby of *Nostel* in *Yorkshire*; after him it became the Estate of *Robert de Somerville*, who, 18 *Edw. I.* obtained that King's Licence for free Warren in all his Demesne Lands here. He left this Manor and his other Estates to his Son *Roger*, as he did to his Son, another *Roger*, who was summon'd to Parliament

liament among the Barons, 1 *Edw.* 3. He left no Issue, and so his Estate descended to his Brother Sir *Philip Somerville*, Kt. He gave Lands in *Mikel-Benton* in *Northumberland*, to *Baliol College*, for the perpetual Maintenance of six Scholars, to be chosen out of that and the neighbouring Towns. His Heirs were *Joan* his Daughter, and *Maud* his Grandaughter.

Newborough, the Manor of *Robert Ferrers*, Earl of *Darby*, who, *Anno* 1141, 6 *Steph.* gave all the Tithes of it to the Monks of *Tutbury*, with the Consent of *Harwys* his Mother. In later Times, one *Agard* had a Seat here, as also one *Whitington*, two Gentlemen, but neither of them had any long Continuance here.

Oldbury, some principal Seat, where the first Barons in the Saxon Times, before the Conqueror, were seated, as we may justly suppose, from the Name, which is the same as *Old Borough*, which is a Saxon Word, signifying, an old Place, or Town of Account.

Packington, or *Paginton*, was held of the Bishop of *Litchfield*, by *Utechel*, 20 *Conq.* In King *Henry II.*'s Reign, *Robert de Packington*, and 24 *Edw.* 1. *David de Packington* held it of the same Bishop, by the 4th Part of a Knight's Fee. In the 38th Year of *K. Henry VI.* *Humphrey Stafford*, Duke of *Buckingham*, dy'd possess'd of this Manor, and several others in this County, leaving them with other great Estates, to his Grandson *Henry*; but we find this Manor some ways alienated to the Family of the Lord *Dudley*, who dy'd possess'd of it, 2 *Hen.* 7. In 1 *Edw.* 2. one *Thomas Basset* had his Seat in this Village: *William Stamford* was Owner of it in the last Century, and 'tis probable, his Posterity may still be Lords of it. It is said, that this Manor, and some other Estates, were given the Ancestor of this *William* of the same Name, by King *Henry VIII.* for taking the Duke of *Longvile* Prisoner at the Siege of *Therouenne* in *France*.

Pirie, a Manor, of which one *Henry de Pirie* was Lord about the Time of King *John*. His Son *Richard*, and Grandson of the same Name, inherited it successively; but in the Reign of King *Edward I.* one

William Wirley gave to his Son and Heir *Philip* all his Lands, Tenements, Rents, and Services, in this Place, due from *Henry Pirie*, and others, and yet *Richard* Lord of *Pirie* was Testis to the Deed. It was in the last Century, the Seat of *Robert Stamford*, Son of Sir *William Stamford*, Kt. and Judge; and his Posterity may be Lords of it (probably) at this Day.

Pipe, the Lordship of Sir *Thomas Pipe*, 26 *Edw.* 1. He marry'd *Isabel*, the Widow of *Robert Baron of Stafford*, by whom he had a Daughter, who being his Heir, marry'd to *William Campeville*, Lord of *Clifton*, of whom descended *Maud*, who was first marry'd to Sir *Richard Vernon*, and after to Sir *Richard Stafford*, who had by her *Richard*, a Priest, and *Thomas*, who both dying without Issue, the Estate came to their Sister *Katharine*, who was marry'd to Sir *John Ardern*, Kt. who became thereby Lord of *Pipe*. He had by her only one Daughter and Heir, *Maud*, who marry'd *Thomas Stanley*, in whose Family it remained some Successions, 'till Issue Male failing, *Isabella* their Heir carry'd this Manor by Marriage to *Moyle*, whose Heiress marry'd *Stanley*, by whose Daughter it passed to the *Heninghams*, now, or late, Lords of it.

Pelshall, or *Telshall*, held by the Canons of *Hampton*, 20 *Conq.*

Ridware-Hampshall, the Manor of Sir *Philip de Somerville*, which he held 1 *Edw.* 3. of *Henry Duke of Lancaster*, with other Lordships in this County, as Parcel of the Honour of *Tutbury*, by some memorable Services, which see in *Bridshalt* and *Whitchnover*. About the latter End of *K. Edward III.*'s Reign, *William Cotton* marry'd *Agnes* the Heir of this Lordship, and by her brought into his Family, in which it continu'd, 'till *Maud* the Heiress of *Richard Cotton* marrying to Sir *Anthony Fitz-herbert*, carry'd it into his Family, where it still remains. Dr. Plot tells us, that he saw a Pear-tree at one *Jane Arnold's*, in this Parish, that blossoms and bears Fruit twice in a Year; he saw it (he says) in *June* 1680, and it had then large Pears upon it, and at the same Time blossoms for the second Crop, which he

was

was told would not be ripe 'till towards Michaelmas ; and so it did every Year ; which he conjectures was caused by grafting early Fruit upon a late Stock, or *contra* ; the Woods joining, but not the Sap-Vessels, which not mixing, may produce the Fruit of each in their Seasons respectively.

Ridware-Mavestone, of which, *William Mavestone* was Lord about K. *Edward I*'s Time, and left it to his Posterity, who enjoy'd it for many Successions. *Sir Henry Mavestone* was the Son of the above mention'd *William*. *Sir Robert Mavestone*, Kt. was slain at the Battle of *Shrewsbury*, *pro Rege*, as his Monument in the Church here saith. It seems that this *Sir Robert* having some Difference with *Sir William Handsacre*, who was going to the same Battle with his Neighbours, Servants, and Tenants, they met in the Way thither, and being of contrary Parties, *viz.* *Handsacre*, being for King *Henry IV.* against King *Richard II.* for whom *Mavestone* was engaged ; they encounter'd together, and fought, as it were, a pitch'd Battle, in which *Mavestone* having slain *Handsacre*, went with flying Colours to *Shrewsbury*, and was slain there. He left behind him only two Daughters, which were his Heirs, *Elizabeth* and *Margaret*, who were after marry'd, the eldest to *Sir John Carwarden*, Kt. and the younger to *Sir William Handsacre*, Kt. Son of the said *Sir William*, that by the Moiety of her Father's Estate, she might make her Husband amends for the Loss of his Father ; but to which of them this Manor fell in the Dividend, it doth not appear. Our Author seems to incline to *Carwarden*.

Rolleston, or *Rolvestone*, the Lordship of *Morkar* Earl of *Northumberland*, given him by *Edward the Confessor*, upon the Death of Earl *Tosti*. This Earl was always uneasy under the *Norman Yoke*, and being kept in Prison as a disaffected Person, his Estate was seized, and was given by the King to *Henry Ferrers*, to hold it of the Crown, as we find he did, 20 *Conq.* How long the *Ferrers* continu'd in Possession of this Town, we have no Account, and can add no more to it than this, That

it is, and hath long been the Seat of a Gentleman, that takes his Name from the Place, being call'd *de Rolleston*. *Mr. Erdswick* is of Opinion, that he was a younger Branch of the Family of *Mutton*, who chang'd his Name when he became Lord of the Town, because he bears the same Arms, only a Chief added, to distinguish him from the elder House ; yet he thinks this Family to be the first Owners of this Town of that Name.

Rushall was held, 20 *Conq.* by one *Robert*, of *William Fitz. Aulf* ; but in King *Henry I*'s Reign, *Nigellus* was Lord thereof, and left it to his Son *Osbert* ; whose Son leaving no Issue-male, his Daughter *Alice* carry'd it to *Sir Hugh Bowles*, from whose Family, by the Heirs General, it passed to *Hewet*, *Heestall*, and *Groberd*, whose Son *William* call'd himself *Rushall* ; from *Rushall*, by the Marriage of Daughters, it pass'd by *Harper*, *Kingston*, *Hoorde*, and *Farmer* to *Leghe* of *Wellington*, in which Family it rests. In this Village is a fair House, built about with a Wall, and a Gatehouse of Stone, all embattled Castle-wise, with a Park adjoining.

In this Place there is found Iron Ore, which they divide into six Sorts, *viz.* 1. *Black-bothum*, 2. *Gray-bothum*, 3. *Chatterpye*, because it is of the Colour of a Magpy ; 4. *Gray-measure*, 5. *Mush*, and 6. *White-measure*. They seldom use the two first, they are so poor ; the two middle Sorts are but indifferent ; and the two last are the principal Sorts ; but *Mush* is the best of all, being fill'd many Times with a brisk sweet Liquor, which the Workmen drink greedily, and so very rich an Ore, that they say it may be made into Iron in a common Forge. This Iron they call tough Iron, and of it they make all Sorts of the best Wares, there being nothing so fine and curious, but may be made of it. It is chiefly found in *Mr. Leghe's* Grounds.

Moseley's Dole-penny, which is distributed yearly upon Twelfth Day, at *Walshall* and the adjacent Villages, of which we shall speak more in *Walshall*, is also given to all the poor People residing in this Parish at that Time, and in the same Circumstances

Circumstances as those of *Walshall*, on which Account, this Village is thought to have been formerly a Part of the *Forraigne*, (as the People call the Out-Villages) of *Walshall*. It is call'd *Maseley's Dole*, because one *Maseley* was the Giver of it.

Edward Leigh, the Author of the *Critica Sacra*, or critical Observations upon the Hebrew and Greek Words of the Old and New Testaments, in which he shew'd so great Skill in Languages, that Archbishop *Usher* had a great Respect and Kindness for him; a Body of Divinity, and many other learned Works; was descended of the *Leighs* Lords of this Town, and was bury'd in the Chancel of this Church, June 1671.

Sandal, or *Sandwell*, a Village, in which was a Religious House before the Dissolution of the Abbeyes, which now is the Seat of Mr. *Thomas Whorwood*, or his Heirs, descended of the second Son of *John Whorwood*, Brother of *Edward Whorwood* of *Compton*; their Name is also written *Horewood*.

Shenston, or, as it is written in ancient Records, *Scertestane*, a Manor holden of the King, the 20th of the Conqueror's Reign, by one *Leonilde*. In King *John's* Reign, it was holden of *Henry D'Oiley's* Barony, from whose Family it pass'd to *Henry* the first Earl of *Warwick*, by his Marriage of *Margaret*, the Sister and Heir of *Henry D'Oiley*. They left it to their Son *Henry*, of whom one *Robert de Grendon* held it by the sixth Part of a Knight's Fee, as of *Veteri Feoffmento*. In 9 *Edw. 2.* *Ralph Grendon* his Grandson, was Lord of it; and in his Posterity it continu'd (as is said) 'till one of them forfeited his Hand by striking in the Court, and yielded this Manor to the King for the Redemption of it. A Gentleman whose Surname is *Rugeley*, hath his Seat here. It is a goodly Manor, and hath a Park belonging to it. Dr. *Plot* tells us, that in this Village the Inhabitants frequently use the *Erica Vulgaris*, i. e. Heath or Ling for Hops to preserve their Beer, and it gives it no ill Taste, and that they sometimes Malt Oats, which mixt with Barley-Malt,

makes an excellent quick and fresh Sort of Drink.

Smeethwick, an Hamlet of *Horburne*, the Lordship of *John Dudley* Duke of *Northumberland*, who by his Opposition to Queen *Mary I's* Accession to the Throne not only lost his Life, but forfeited his Estate, of which this Lordship was a Part; but *Edward Lord Dudley* his Kinsman, found such Favour from that Queen, that by her Letters Patents, bearing Date Nov. 4. 1 *Phil. & M.* she restor'd unto him and the Heirs Male of his Body lawfully begotten, this Lordship, and some other Estates in this County, which the Duke by his Artifices and Instruments, had gotten from *John Lord Dudley*, his Father.

But Sir *Ferdinando*, &c. vide *Horbourne*, Page 19.

Statfold, or *Stotfold*, the Estate of one *Richard Salvein*, in King *Henry II's* Time, and after him of *Robert Salvein*, which they held, together with *Haselover*, by the Service of one Knight's Fee. After them *Jeffrey Camville* was Lord of it, 24 *Edw. 1.* holding it by the same Tenure, but both of the Bishop of *Litchfield*. From him it descended to the *Staffords*, and from them to *Harden*, *Stanley*, and *Hercy*, who became Owner of it in Right of his Wife; and joining with her, gave it from the next Heir to *Humphrey Wolverstone*, whose Son *Hercy Wolverstone*, and his Heirs, are or lately were Owners of it.

Dr. *Plot*, in his Natural History of this Shire, p. 247. speaking about the Nature of Toads, and shewing how wonderfully they live both out of Land and Water, tells us, that there was a Toad found in the most astonishing Manner, certainly, that ever was heard of, in this Place, if the Tradition among the Inhabitants be true. The Story is this, The Steeple being much out of Repair, was taken down to prevent falling, and the top Stone of the Spire or Pinnacle being taken off, was thrown down whole into the Churchyard, and being broken with the Fall, there appear'd a living Toad in the Centre of it, but dy'd soon after it was exposed to the Air.

Stitchbrooke,

Stitchbrooke, a Village, near which is a Ground call'd *Christian-field*, which is said to be the Place where *S. Amphibalus* taught the *British* Christians, converted by the Martyrdom of *S. Alban*, who flying from the bloody Persecution of *Maximian*, rais'd in *Britain*, Anno Chr. 186. follow'd him 84 Miles (as *Rosse* affirms) from the Place of their Conversion; where the *Romans*, that were sent after them (some say from *Verulam*, others from *Etocetum*, now *Wall*, as the Tradition goes there) finding them in the Exercise of their Religion, carry'd them to *Litchfield*, and martyr'd them there: But of them we shall speak more in our Ecclesiastical History.

Stonall-over, a Village, a Quarter of a Mile from which, is an old Fortification, situate upon an Hill, call'd in ancient Writings, *Castle old Ford*, or rather, *Castle old Fort*, like the *Blastium* of *Antonine*, in *British*, *Castlehean*, or *Castrum Vetus*, being encompass'd with a double Trench in Diameter between the Entrances, (that seem to have been on the South-East and North-West Sides) an hundred and sixty Paces, which (as *Dr. Plot* says) he is willing to think to have been a *British* Rampire, because of the ancient Name; and he can't account for any late Action hereabouts, though the Spear-Heads, and other warlike Instruments plough'd up within it, all of Iron, seem to argue it of less standing.

Streethy, a Village, distant from *Litchfield* about half a Mile, so call'd, (as our Antiquaries believe) because it stands upon a great forced Way, (rais'd by the *Romans*, and call'd *Ickenild-street*) leading by *Litchfield* to *Burton on the Trent*, and so into *Darby* and *Nottinghamshires*. *Dr. Plot* is of Opinion, that this Village was a Military Station, erected for the convenient Repose of the Armies at Night, in their Marches. *Antonine* ('tis true) mentions no such Mansions on this Way, but (he says) doubtless there were such, tho' not particularly set down in the Tables, these Ways being thrown up for the avoiding the Trouble and Danger of marching in strange Countries, which could not be done without such Stations. In this Town

is the Seat of a Gentleman that bears the same Name, which is an Argument that the Family have been long Lords of the Town. *Litchfield* Brook passeth thro' this Parish.

Streeton, a Village, near *Burton on Trent*, taking its Name from *Ickenild-street*, on which it stands, and signifies a Street-Town. *Dr. Plot* is of Opinion, that this Place was also another Mansion for the *Roman* Soldiers in their March; for this Reason, because it is about as far distant from *Streethy* above-mention'd on *Ickenild-street*, as *Streeton* and *Wall* are on *Watling-street*, as we shall shew afterwards. It was 17 *Edw. 3.* the Seat of one *Champion*, whose Heiress marrying one *Congreve*, carry'd the Lordship into his Family, who have their Seat here.

Swinfen, a Village, near which is the most eminent Barrow or Low in these Parts, call'd *Offlow*; which, tho' it be placed near *Watling-street*, seems not to be truly *Roman*, but is rather the *Tumulus*, or Burial-Place of some eminent *Saxon*. In this Village, a Gentleman who takes his Name from the Place, hath a Seat; and *William Swinfen*, Esq; marry'd *Jocosa*, one of the two Daughters and Heirs of *William Sparnore*, 13 *Hen. 6.* A little Brook riseth near this Place, which falls into the *Tame* near *Elford*.

Tamehorn, a Lordship holden by *Nigellus Greysley* his Ancestors, of the Bishop of *Litchfield*. In *Henry II's* Time, *Robert de Thamenhorn* held it by the Service of half a Knight's Fee; as did also *William Tamenhorn*, 24 *Edw. 1.* of *Jeffrey Greisley*, who held it, of the said Bishop by the same Services. It continu'd in the said Family divers Successions, 'till the Reign of King *Henry IV. an. 5.* when *Thomas de Tamenhorn* dying, left this Manor to *William Vinton* his Cousin and Heir, who was a Minor, and so taken into Ward for it.

Tatenell, a small inconsiderable Village, mention'd no where but upon the Tomb of *Mr. Thomas Leeson*, Parson of *Packington* in *Leicestershire*, where are these Verses:

*Me genuit Tatenell, ast Asby devia nutrit,
Packington Tumulus, sic mea Fata ferunt.*

In

In English thus :

*Me born at TateneH, Ashby did educate ;
At Packington's my Tomb. So 'tis ordain'd
by Fate.*

Thickbroom, a Member of the Bishop's Barony of *Litchfield*, held by *William de Odingfells*, by the Service of a Knight's Fee, 24 *Edw.* 1.

Tinmore, a Manor, held of the Bishop of *Litchfield*, by *Ranulph*, in the 20th of the Conqueror's Reign. In the Reign of K. *Henry I.* *Simon* stiled *Clericus de Litchfield*, was Lord of it, and left it to his only Daughter and Heir *Petronell*, who marry'd to one *Godard*, who took upon him the Name of *Godard de Tinmore*. In his Family it continu'd divers Successions, and *Hugh de Tinmore* held *Treford*, and *Trodswet*, of the Bishop, with *Tinmore*, by the Service of one Knight's Fee. 24 *Edw.* 1. His Son *John de Tinmore* left his Daughter *Alice* for his Heir, who was marry'd to *John Heronville*, who by her had Issue *John Heronville* their Heir. In his Posterity this Manor continu'd, 'till a Daughter and Heir of the *Heronvilles* marry'd one of the Family of the *Beaumonts* of *Wodensbury*, in which Family it rested some Time ; but *John Beaumont* of *Wodensbury* leaving only three Daughters and Coheirs, *Joan*, *Dorothy*, and *Eleanor*, this Manor, upon the Partition, fell to the eldest, *Joan*, who marry'd *William Babington*, and had by him *Anthony Babington*, their Heir. His Grandson of his Name sold it to one *Peter Ross*, as he did to one *Stanley*, who passed it over to Mr. *Michael Lowe*, an Attorney of the King's Bench, in whose Family it is, if not alienated.

Trefford, a Village, whose Manor belonged to a Family of that Name, the last of whom was Sir *John Trefford*, Kt. who liv'd about the 33d Year of K. *Edward III.* his Daughter and Heir marry'd into the Family of *Ridgleys*, who had their Seat somewhere near this Town, or Prebend of *Trefford*, and had by her Marriage some other Advancement ; for they bear the Arms of the *Treffords*, which they have

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used long, and continue them to this Time, upon what Account we do not certainly know.

Wall, now a small Village, but anciently the *Etoctum*, which *Antoninus* in his *Itinerary*, makes the next Station to *Manvessedum* or *Mancester*. Mr. *Cambden* for some Time was of Opinion, that *Uttoxeter* was the Place ; but having survey'd *Watling-street* very accurately, he found he was mistaken, (which he ingenuously confesseth) and hath positively determin'd this is the Place. His Reasons for it are, That the Distance which *Antoninus* makes between *Manvessedum* and *Etoctum*, exactly answer ; and that he met with the Ruins of an old City near the Way, scarce a Mile from *Litchfield*. The Name of it is at this Day call'd *Wall*, from the Remains of certain Walls there, (which encompass two Acres of Ground) which retain the Name of *Castle Croft* ; as if one should say, the Field of the Castle. In this Plat of Ground have been found two ancient Pavements, wherein there appear'd Roman Bricks. To this Field, the Inhabitants of the Place, by constant Tradition, affirm, that an old City was join'd, standing on the other Side of the Way, which was demolish'd before *William* the Conqueror's Time, and shew the Place where the Temple or Church stood, guessing it so to have been from the largeness of the Foundation, which seems the more probable, from the abundance of Rubbish lying about it, and several Coins of the Roman Emperors, which they produce. Mr. *Cambden* thinks this last to be an infallible Proof of its Antiquity, and so much the rather, because the military Highway call'd *Watling-street*, continues from hence very fair and plain, and almost without Breach, 'till it is crossed and interrupted by the River *Penk*, which hath a Stone Bridge built over it at *Pennocrucium*, now call'd *Penkridge*, from the River, and stands at the same Distance that *Antoninus* has fix'd ; but of that hereafter.

Watling-street, one of the four eminent Basilical Strata, or Streets, otherwise call'd *Prætorian*, and sometimes consular and military Ways, passeth this County out of

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Warwickshire,

Warwickshire, remaining yet high and lofty, and but very little decay'd, or any ways interrupted by Time, or the Plough. (We omit to speak of the erecting this Way, and the Privileges of it, and the other three here, because we have spoke of those Things in *Oxfordshire*.) It enters this County at *Tasely-Bridge*, and running between *Wall* and *Trog-homer*, by *Occamsley-Pits*, near *Knaves-Castle*, which seem to have been made for raising the Street, from East-South-East to West-North-West, as far as *Four-Crosses*; turns there a little, and bears somewhat near the West, about West-and-by-North, and so goes into *Shropshire* near *Crackley-Bank*. Dr. Plot is of Opinion, that this is the true *Watling-Street*, tho' Mr. *Holingshead* mentions another, that passeth thro' *Yorkshire*.

Wednesbury, or *Weedsbury*, in the Saxon Tongue *Weabbipig*, was at the Conquest the ancient Demesne of the Crown; but was about *Henry II's* Time, given to the Family of *Heronvilles*, in exchange for the Town of *Cobsfield*, which is in *Oxfordshire*, and is now Parcel of the Honour of *Woodstock*. It continu'd in this Family divers Successions, 'till *Henry Heronville*, having no Issue Male, left it with his other Estates to *Joan* his Daughter and Heir, who marry'd to *Sir Henry Beaumont*, Kt. Uncle and Heir Male to *William Viscount Beaumont*. In this Family of *Beaumonts* it continu'd many Successions, 'till *John Beaumont* leaving this Lordship, among other Estates, to his Daughters and Coheirs, *Dorothy*, one of them marry'd to *Humphrey Comberford*, in whose Posterity this Manor was invested by the said Marriage, and they were Lords of it in 1597.

Dr. Plot, in his *Natural History of Staffordshire*, tells us of divers Things remarkable in this Place; as 1. A very distinct Echo, when the Windmill Windows stand open towards the Church, otherwise there is none at all. 2. An excellent Sort of Pit-coal, which some prefer before Cannel itself; being a fat shining Coal, which burns away with a sweet bright Flame, into white Ashes, leaving no such Cinders as that from *Newcastle upon Tyne*. Of this Coal there is so great Plenty in this Coun-

ty, that there are for the most part 12 or 14 Collieries at work, some of which afford from 2000 to 5000 Tons yearly; so that an Acre of Ground hath been sold for 100 l. 3. That the Coal-pits here do sometimes take Fire of themselves; there is so much Sulphur, which sublimes by the Heat of the Fire from the *Pyrites* in the Coal, infomuch that there lies great Quantities of it upon the burnt Surface of the Earth, in its true Colour. When there is a due Proportion of Nitre mixed with it, a natural Gunpowder is made, which being pent up in the Earth, puts it into those Convulsions we call Earthquakes. 4. That that Sort of Iron Ore, which in this County is call'd *Blond-metal*, is found here. This Sort of Iron is used to make Nails, from three Shillings to ten Shillings per Thousand, and all Sorts of heavy Wares, as Hammers, Axes, &c. and in some Countries Horse-shoes. 5. That the renowned Queen *Egelfleda*, who governed the Kingdom of *Mercia* with so great Conduct, fortify'd this Town against the *Danes*, who infested her Nation.

This Place is render'd famous by the Descent of *William Lord Paget*, from the *Pagets* of this Town, who were Persons of a mean Condition. His Father was one of the Serjeants at Mace in the City of *London*; and this his Son being a Person of excellent Parts, attained great Preferments by his great Abilities; for from being one of the Clerks of the Signet, he became one of the Principal Secretaries of State to King *Henry VIII.* who lying on his Death-bed, made him one of his Executors, and appointed him one of the Council to his Son and Successor, King *Edward VI.* In this King's Reign, he was made Knight of the Garter, Comptroller of the King's Household, Chancellor of the Dutchy of *Lancaster*, and at length summon'd by Writ to Parliament, by the Name and Title of Lord *Paget of Beaufort* in this County; but before the End of this King's Reign, he fell into Disgrace thro' the Power of his Enemies, was depriv'd of his Garter, and fined six thousand Pounds, and all because he was a Friend

Friend of the Duke of Somerset, who was beheaded about the same Time. He bore these his Sufferings with Patience, 'till King Edward's Death, when he join'd with the Earl of Arundel, to set up Queen Mary, in which being successful, he was restored to his former Honours, and obtain'd many more, of which he dy'd possess'd, in 1564, 6 Eliz. and was bury'd at Drayton in Middlesex, but his Monument was set up in Litchfield Cathedral.

Wednesfield, a Place of great Note in our Histories, for a signal Victory which K. Edward sen. obtain'd over the Danes, who in divers Parties harass'd the Land. Edward was no sooner settled on his Throne, but he provided an Army to subdue these his Enemies; and first meeting them at Theoten-Hall, now called Tatten-Hall, where they had settled their Habitation, (the Name importing, as Camden tells us, *The Habitation of Heathens*) he encounter'd their Army, and after a sharp Fight, obtain'd a compleat Victory, and razed their City. This Destruction of their Brethren was no sooner heard by the Danes that possess'd Northumberland, but they, not regarding the League which they had lately made with King Edward, rais'd an Army, and to revenge the Death of their Countrymen, invaded Mercia, pillaging the Country all along as they marched. King Edward, not insensible of their Motions, brings a powerful Army, both of West-Saxons and Mercians, against them; and overtaking them in their March near this Village, which is at a small Distance from Theoten-Hall, brought them to a Battle, and overthrew them, killing Covills and Hailden, two of their Kings, divers of their Nobles, and an innumerable Multitude of their common Soldiers. Of this great Slaughter, there are here no other remains, but a Low in a Ground, call'd South-Low Field, which has lately had a Mill set upon it. There is a Field also, call'd North-Low Field, in which there is no Low now; but doubtless there has been one if not more. The Danish or Saxon Nobles, slain in this Battle, are bury'd under them.

Wesford, or Weyford, so call'd (as Mr.

Edefwick supposeth) because the Road to London, passeth there, over a Ford of the Black Brook, which is pretty deep in most other Places. In the 20th of the Conqueror's Reign, one Ralph held this Lordship of the Bishop of Litchfield, as a Member of his Barony. How long it continu'd in his Posterity we find not, nor any that had it, 'till 24 Edw. 1. when William de Odingfells held this Manor, and Thickbroom, of the Bishop, by the Service of one Knight's Fee. He left it, with his other Estates, to Margaret his Daughter, and one of his Coheirs, who marry'd John de Grey of Rothersfield in Oxfordshire, and carry'd it into his Family. His Son John de Grey inherited his Mother's Estate, and having marry'd Avice, Daughter and Coheir of John Lord Marmion, dy'd 33 Edw. 3. seized of this Manor of Wesford. Avice surviving, had assign'd for her Dower, among other Estates, this Manor of Wesford; and after her Death, left it to her Son and Heir John de Grey of Rothersfield, so called, to distinguish his Family from others of that Name, as Grey of Groby, Ruthen, &c.

Whichnover, the Lordship and Seat of Sir Walter Somerville, a Norman, given him by William the Conqueror. His Posterity inherited it with his other Estates, and Robert de Somerville, Kt. obtain'd 18 Edw. 1. that King's License for free Warren in all his Demesne Lands in this Manor of Whichnover, and several others in this and other Counties. Sir Philip de Somerville, a Descendant from Roger Lord Somerville, inherited this Lordship, and the other Estates of that Family, 10 Edw. 3. He had been High-Sheriff of the Counties of Buckingham and Bedford, and was in such Favour with the Duke of Lancaster, Lord of the Manor of Tutbury, that he was allow'd to pay but half a Relief, when other Tenants paid a whole one; and when Esuage or Aid to make the Lord's eldest Son a Knight, and to marry the Lord's eldest Daughter were assess'd, he should pay only a Moiety of what others paid; but for this his Manor of Whichnover, he was to do this memorable Service:

That he should find, maintain, and sustain, one Bacon Flitch hanging in his
D 2 Hall

Hall at *Whichnover*, ready prepar'd at all Time of the Year, but in *Lent*, to be given to every Man or Woman, that is marry'd, after a Year and a Day that their Marriage is past; to every Man of Religion, as Archbishop, Bishop, and Prior, as also to every Priest, after a Year and Day of their Profession finish'd, and their Dignity receiv'd, whensoever they shall come to demand it, in their own Person, or by their Deputy. When any of them come, they must make their Demand of the Porter, or Bailiff of the Lordship, who shall appoint them to return on , and with two Freeholders of the Lordship, having summon'd a Jury of the Tenants to do Service to the Bacon, and be present on the Day assigned, to wait for him that fetcheth the Bacon. When he is come with his Friends, there shall be delivered to them, and all present to do their Services to the Bacon, Chaplets, and they shall be led with Trumpets, Tabors, and other Musick, to the Hall Door, where the Lord, or his Steward, shall stand ready to deliver the Bacon after these Ceremonies perform'd, *viz.*

He enquires of the Demandant, who brings two of his Neighbours to answer upon Oath, If the Demandant be a wedded Man? and, If since his Marriage, one Year and a Day be past? and, Whether he be a Freeman or a Villain? If his Neighbours answer affirmatively to these three Points, then the Bacon shall be taken down, and brought to the Hall Door, and be laid upon an Heap of Wheat and Rye of half a Quarter of each. And he that claimeth the Bacon shall kneel down, laying his Right-Hand upon a Book lying upon the Bacon and Corn, shall make Oath in Manner following.

HEAR you, Sir Philip Somervile, Lord of *Whichnover*, Maintainer, and Giver of this Bacon, That I A. B. since I wedded C. D. my Wife, and since I had her in my Keeping, and at my Will, by a Year and a Day after our Marriage, would not have changed with none other, fairer or fouler, richer, or poorer, nor for any other descended of greater Lineage, sleeping or waking,

at no Time. And if the said C. D. were single, and I single, I would take her to be my Wife before all the Women in the World, of what Condition soever they be, good or evil, as help me God, and his Saints, and this Flesh all Fleshes. And his Neighbours shall make Oath, that they believe he has said truly.

When this is done, if upon Enquiry of these his Neighbours aforesaid, he be found a Freeman, there shall be deliver'd unto him half a Quarter of Wheat, and a Cheese; but if he be a Villain, he shall have half a Quarter of Rye, without a Cheese. And then shall *Robert Knightley*, Lord of the Manor of *Rudlow*, or his Bailiff, who was before summon'd by the Bailiff of *Whichnover*, to be ready with his Carriage, *viz.* an Horse and Saddle, a Sack and Pryke, to convey the said Bacon and Corn out of the County of *Stafford*, be called to carry them away for the Demandant; and the said Corn shall be laid upon one Horse, and the Bacon above it, and the Demandant shall get upon his Horse, (if he have one) and take the Cheese before him: And if he have no Horse, the Lord of *Whichnover* shall let him have an Horse and Saddle, 'till he hath passed his Lordship; and so shall they go out of the Lordship of *Whichnover*, with the Corn and Bacon before him that hath won it, with Trumpets, Tabors, and other Sorts of Musick, and all the free Tenants of *Whichnover* shall conduct him 'till he is out of the said Lordship, and then they shall all return, except him that is to make the Carriage and Journey out of the County of *Stafford*, at the Costs of the Lord of *Whichnover*. And if the said *Robert Knightley* doth not cause the Bacon and Corn to be convey'd in the Manner aforesaid, at his own Costs, the Lord of *Whichnover* shall provide that it be so carry'd, and shall distrain the said *Robert Knightley* for his Default one hundred Shillings in his Manor of *Rudlow*, and shall keep the Distress so taken irreplevisable. There was much such another Custome as this, at the Priory of *Little Dunmow* in *Essex*, instituted by *Robert Fitz-Walter*,

Fitz-Walter, a Potent Baron in the Reign of King *Henry III.* which See in our Description of *Essex*, in the Parish of *Dunmow*.

This Sir *Philip Somerville* dy'd possess'd of this Manor of *Whichnover*, and several other Estates in this County, 29 *Edw* 3. leaving his Estate to his two Daughters, viz. *Joan*, who was marry'd to *Rhesa ap Griffith*, Kt. and *Elizabeth*, marry'd to *John Stafford*, in whose Right *Maud* their Daughter, marry'd to *Edmund Vernon*, inherited it. This Manor upon the Division, fell to the eldest Daughter, and the Family of *Griffiths* were in Possession of it in the Beginning of the last Century, *Henry Griffith* being Lord of it.

Whittington, a Manor, of which *Roger Fowke* and *Richard Puer* were sometime Lords, and which *Richard le Child* held of the Bishop of *Litchfield*, 24 *Edw* 1. by the fifth Part of a Knight's Fee, and now or lately one of the Family of the *Everards* hath an House there, which descended to him from his Mother, Mr. *Le Clerk's* Daughter and Heir, who was first marry'd to *Humphrey Everard*, and then to *Capt. Wildfon*.

In this Parish, South of the Church, is a Well, which never wants Water at any Time whatever, yet (as the Inhabitants observe) overflows extreamly against a Dearth of Corn. How many concurrent Causes, and Circumstances attending them, must unite in producing that Effect, tho' it be very hard positively to determine, yet thus much (say our Naturalists) we may pronounce for certain, that it must needs be done by the Mediation of Springs. In the Church-Field also, not far from the former Well, in a Piece of Ground, called *Hunger-Moor-Stade*, belonging to one Mr. *Nicholas Harvey* of this Place, there is a Spring that breaks forth (according to the Account the People give of it) only before a Time of great Dearth, being at all other Times dry, even in the wettest Seasons (as *Dr. Plot* says, he found it in Autumn in 1686, after a full Month's Rain) and when it doth break forth (which for the most part happens not in several Years) it seldom runs above 30 Poles, and then sinks into the Earth again.

Wigginton, a large Parish, in which is the Manor of *Comberford*, which has long been the Seat of a Family of Gentlemen of that Name. This Manor, about the Reign of King *Henry I.* was the Estate of *Thomas Fitz-Robert*, as appears from the Copy of an ancient Deed in Mr. *Erdeswick's* Survey of this Shire, pag. 158. How long it remain'd in his Family we find not, nor any thing of it, till the Reign of King *Henry*, when *Ranulph* Earl of *Chester* dying possess'd of the Palatinate of *Chester*, and leaving only Daughters, the King took the Earldom into his own Hands, and gave his Heiresses other Estates of equal or greater Value; and among them to *Ada* his fourth Daughter, the Wife of *Henry Hastings*, the Manor of *Wigginton*. *Baldwin Frevile* had some Lands in this Town in the Reign of King *Richard II.* which after his Decease fell to his Sister *Elizabeth*, who marry'd *William* Lord *Ferrers* of *Groby*; but the Manor remain'd in the Family of *Hastings*; for *John Hastings*, Lord *Abergavenny* was Lord thereof in 9 *Edw* 2. His Descendant *John Hastings* was made Earl of *Pembroke*, and having no Heir, settled his Estate (of which this Manor was a Part) upon *William Beauchamp*, second Son to *Richard Beauchamp*, Earl of *Worcester*, whose sole Daughter and Heir *Elizabeth* marry'd *Edward Nevil*, fourth Son of *Ralph* Earl of *Westmoreland*, and brought this Manor into his Family, whose Descendant sold it to *Thomas Comberford*, who was living in the Beginning of the last Century, and was Lord of *Comberford* and *Wigginton*. Out of this Manor and *Comberford*, there is a Fee-farm Rent going out of 29 *l. per Annum*, which King *Henry VIII.* settled upon *Christ-Church* in *Oxford*, when he finish'd it.

Near this Place are certain Lows, which must be reckon'd among the *Roman Tumuli*, because being digged up and open'd, there was found Ashes and Charcoal in their true Colours, and several Pieces of Bones, so friable, that they would crumble betwixt the Fingers, whence it must be concluded, that they are *Roman* (tho' there were no Coins, or Pieces of Urns or Arms found in them) because Bodies bury'd under

der them were certainly burnt, and we do not find, that the Saxons or Danes ever did burn their Dead.

Dr. Plot in his Natural History of Staffordshire gives us an Instance of one *Mary Vaughton*, who (as he speaks) kept a perpetual Fast, for from her Cradle she liv'd with so small a Quantity of Meats and Drinks, that all People admire, how Nature could be so sustain'd without any sensible Decay, she not eating in a Day any Food above the Size of Half a Crown in Bread and Butter, and if she eats Meat, not above the Quantity of a Pigeon's Leg at most: She drinks neither Wine, Ale, nor Beer, but either Water or Milk, alone or mixt, any of them scarce a Spoonful in a Day: And yet she is a Maiden of a fresh Complexion and healthy, and very piously disposed, and therefore the less likely to put a Trick upon the World; Besides 'tis very well known to divers Persons with whom she has liv'd, that greater Quantities of Food and other Liquors make her sick. The Reason the Doctor gives for such long Abstinence is this: The Case is the same in them as in Leeches, Toads, Lizards, &c. in which the natural Heat and Moisture is so exactly counterpoised, or their viscid Juices do so over-balance and restrain the Activity of their Heat, that it is unable to rarify or separate the Parts of their Moisture, whence there cannot follow any Perspiration or Consumption; and so no Need of Reparation by Meats or Drinks, for what is frequently seen in a whole Species, may fall out in the Individuals of other Species, though not commonly.

Willenhall, or *Wilnhall*, a Manor, which in the 20th of *William the Conqueror* belonged to the Canons of *Hampton*. In this Parish, in *Christmas* Time, in 1677, about Eleven a-Clock at Night, there was an Earthquake, which came with a Noise before it was felt; it was short, giving the Earth but one Shock, and moving, as the People thought, from South to North. The same Earthquake (as was thought) was felt at *Hanbury* upon the Confines of *Derbyshire*, but there it happen'd about Eight a-Clock in the Evening, which

shews, that the Motion of it was flow. The Cause of this and other Earthquakes, Dr. Plot supposeth, is a Mixture of Sulphur and Nitre set on Fire by the Heat of the Pyrites, (which is a natural Gunpowder of greater Force than artificial) which being pent up in the Caverns of the Earth, puts it into these Convulsions, which we call Earthquakes.

Yoxall, a Manor, which *Thomas Earl of Lancaster* inherited from his Father *Edmund*, the younger Son of King *Henry III.* He obtained of King *Edward I.* Reg. 28. a Licence to have a Market every Week on Saturday at this his Manor of *Yoxhall*; and a Fair yearly upon the Eve, Day, and Morrow of *St. Swithin*, July 15. He forfeited it by rebelling against King *Edward II.* who seizing it with his other great Estates, gave it to *Robert Holland* his Secretary, who by deserting him, had render'd his Attempt ineffectual, for we find his Son *Sir Robert Holland* was Lord of it the 9th of *Edward III.* In this Family it continu'd divers Successions; for *Thomas Holland*, who in Right of his Wife assum'd the Title of *Earl of Kent*, dy'd possess'd of it the latter End of King *Edward III.*'s Reign, how much longer it was in this Family we know not, nor any thing more of it, 'till it came to be the Estate of *Sir William Holles*, whose Son *Sir John Holles* was Lord in the Beginning of the last Century, and his Posterity may still be so.

Dr. Plot speaking of such Persons in these later Times, long since Man's Life hath been abbreviated to seventy Years, as have lived to an extream old Age, mentions one *Mrs. Swinbourn* of this Place, who was upwards of 100 Years old when the Doctor was here about the Year 1680, and was then living.

II. The Hundred of *Seisdon*.

This Hundred is bounded on the East, with the Hundred of *Offlow*; on the South, with *Worcestershire*; on the West, with *Shropshire*; and on the North, with the Hundred of *Cuddleston*: The Fee of it we suppose to be in the Crown, and under the

the Government of the High Sheriff and his Officers. The Chief Towns are,

Wolverhampton, anciently called *Hampton*, being then only a large Parish, in Circuit near 30 Miles, containing in it 17 great Villages; but having only 3 small Chapels of Ease, not capable to receive a Quarter of the Inhabitants, we meet with nothing remarkable in it or about it in any ancient Writing or Record, 'till the Priory *Wulfruna*, Relict of *Althelm*, Duke of *Northampton*, in the Days of King *Ethelred*, in the Year 996 (Sir *William Dugdale* says, it was King *Edgar*, at the Request of his dying Sister *Wulphruna*, Anno 970, that) built and endow'd here a Church or Monastery, in Regard to which pious Action of hers, it was ever after called *Wulfruna's Hampton*, which is now vulgarly corrupted to *Wolverhampton*. In this new Foundation she plac'd eight secular Canons, or Portionaries, of whom by Incorporation, she made the Rector of the Parish to receive the Tythes in common, and divide them yearly by Lot; the Head or Chief of these she constituted Patron to them all, and sole ordinary to the

whole Parish, *cum omnimoda Jurisdictione*; and thereby made this Parish exempt not only from the Visitation of the Bishop of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*, by an express Composition, but also by the Papal Bull from all Jurisdiction of his Legates and Delegates for ever. In which Condition it hath continu'd from her Time to these our Days subject to no Earthly Power, but the supreme Majesty of *England*, and under it to the perpetual Visitation of the Keeper of the Great Seal for the Time being.

Within this Jurisdiction are nine several Leets, of which, eight belong to the Church. The *Custos*, or Head, who hath been lately call'd Dean, is Lord of the Borough of *Wolverhampton*, *Codfall*, *Hather-ton*, and *Pelshall* in this County, and *Ludley* in *Worcestershire*, in all which he hath all Manner of Priviledges belonging to the View of Frank-Pledge, Felons, Goods, Deodands, Escheats, Marriage of Wards, and Clerks of the Weekly Market, valu'd at 150*l.* per Annum, and in the Total is reckon'd worth near 300*l.* a Year. Each of the Cannons have their several Leet, viz.

Kynwaaston,
Wobaston,
Wilnall,
Fetherston,
Hilton,
Monmore,
Hatherton,

Reputed worth per Annum,

100*l.*
100*l.*
100*l.*
80*l.*
70*l.*
70*l.*
40*l.*

40*l.* per Annum.

And the Sacrist hath also to attend these in Capitulo,

The Foundation of this Church being thus constituted, was confirmed by the Conqueror's Charter, in these Words, *De-di Sampsoni Cappellano meo, &c.* I have given and granted to *Sampson* my Chaplain (then *Custos* of this Church) all the Lands belonging to the Church of *Wolverhampton*, with all its Liberties, Franchises, Immunities, &c. to which King *Henry I.* and King *Henry II.* added their Grant. But in the Reign of King *John*, this Foundation was in Danger of a total Subversion; for the Canons grew so enormous in their Lives, that they were not ashamed of publick Fornication, of which their Dean

(who was *Petrus Blesensis*) admonish'd them with all Imaginable Mildness, but they proved as deaf as Adders to his Reproofs: Whereupon he obtained Letters from the King and Archbishop of *Canterbury*, threatening, that unless they reform'd their Manners, they would perswade the Pope to dissolve them, and turning them out, place *Cistercian* Monks in their Room; but all to little Purpose, for they grew more and more contumacious; whereupon the good Dean, tired out with their Incurribleness, resigned his Deanary into the Archbishop's Hands, An. 1200, and wrote a Letter to the Pope, to beseech him

him to confirm what the Archbishop should further do in this Matter, *Innocent III.* was then Pope. The Archbishop had begun the Reformation of the Canons, and had put in some *Cisterfians*; but 'tis supposed, that the Pope interposed, or some other Inconvenience not then foreseen, prevented the Execution, and so the fundamental Constitution was preserved.

The Church being again thus settled, was confirmed by King *Henry III.* *Edward II.* *Edward III.* and *Richard II.* All which the Charter of King *Edward IV.* alledges by a several *Inspeximus*, and in the Conclusion ratifies for himself his Heirs and Successors for ever; and afterwards the same King, *Anno Reg. 19.* united the Custody and Deanary of this Church to the *Custos* and Dean of *Windsor*, and his Successors for ever, the two Colleges still remaining distinct as before, having two several Books of Statutes, and two distinct Seals, and Revenues proper to their several Bodies. The Custody of this Church in this Period, was in the Hands of divers famous Men, whose Names are upon Record, as abovemention'd, *Sampson*, *Petrus Blesensis*, *Ægidius de Erdington* (whom King *Henry III.* honours with the Title of his *Cappellanus Domesticus*) *Tedifius de Camilla*, who liv'd 2 *Edw. 1.* and *Richard Beauchamp*, Bishop of *Sarum*, Chancellor of the Order of the Garter, and Chancellor of England in the Reign of King *Henry IV.*

Of the Manor or Leet, which did not belong to the Church, we have this Account in our Histories: That when *Ranulph* Earl of *Chesler* dy'd without Heirs Male, and his Earldom was to descend to his Heirs General, *K. Henry III.* not thinking it fit that Women should inherit an Estate which had Regal Prerogatives annexed to it, assumed it into his own Hands, and gave unto his Heirs Lands of equal or greater Value, among which this Manor of *Wolverhampton* was one, at the same Time granting to it a Charter for a Weekly Market on Wednesday, and a Fair Yearly on the Eve and Day of *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*, *June 29.* *Ada*, the youngest had this Manor, who was marry'd to *Henry de*

Hastings, of whom, or his Heirs, *Robert Burnel*, Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells* bought it, and left it to his Nephew *Philip Burnel*, whose Son *Edward* leaving no Child, *Maud*, the Wife of *John Handlo*, was found to be his Heir; and so the Estate of the *Burnels* pass'd into that Family, and this with other Lordships, being invested in him, he, in her Right, became Lord *Burnel*. His Posterity enjoy'd their Estate but one Succession or two, before by the Heir General it passed to the *Hungerfords*, who having forfeited it to the Crown, it was granted in Special Tail to *Thomas Howard*, Duke of *Norfolk*, by King *Henry VII.* in whose Family if it does not remain, we can't find in whose Possession it hath been, or at present is.

This Town is situate on a high Ground, where they have but four weak Springs to supply so large a Town, which rise altogether behind the *Cock Inn* (so that they may in a manner be esteemed but as one) having different Qualities appropriated to their respective Uses, from whence they have the Names of, the *Pudding-Well*, the *Horse-Well*, the *Washing-Well*, and the *Meat-Well*; from which last they fetch all their Water which they use for Meat and Drink all over the Town, in Leather Budgets or Borraccia's, laid cross an Horse with a Tunnel at the Top, by which they fill them; much such are used in *Spain*, and some other Towns in *England*, as *York*, *Worcester*, &c. and bringing to the other three their Tripes, Horses and Linnen. From this Scarcity of Water, and high Situation, it is, that notwithstanding the adjacent Coal-Mines, the People enjoy a more settled Health than most of their Neighbours, as breathing a more subtile and refined Air, so liable to Winds, that what noxious Fumes come from the Mines, are soon dispers'd; whence it is, that the Plague was scarce ever known to have been in this Place; but the Small Pox often, for that is a Sign of the Wholesomeness of the Air, as Experience proves.

Dr. Plot tells us, that in the Church of *Wolverhampton*, there are seven Bells rung together in Peal, which must needs be very unmusical; for whether we consider them

as the first Seven or last Seven of Eight Notes, the Sound they make can never be grateful; for if the former, they must needs end in a flat Third, or if the latter (as they by the Ear seem to be) they must then begin with Four whole Notes together, either of which is very unharmonious; besides, the Number hinders them for ever from being brought either into common or treble Time, which must necessarily be very disagreeable.

The Locksmiths of this Town are such expert Artists in making Locks for Doors, that they are much to be preferr'd before all others in any Part of *England*, as will appear by these Instances, which indeed are wonderful. When they make six, eight, or more Locks in a Suit, as their Chapmen speak for them, they'll order the Key so, that neither of them shall open each other's Lock, but one Master Key shall open them all. So that these Locks being set upon the Doors of an House, and the inferior Keys kept by distinct Servants, tho' neither of them can come at each other's Charge, yet the Master can come at them all. Besides, the Master turning his Key in any of the Servants Locks but once extraordinary, the Servants themselves can't come at their Charge. Neither shall the Servant spoil his Key, or the Lock, by endeavouring it; for his Key will only run round, and hurt nothing. Nay, so curious are they in Lock-work, (indeed beyond all Preference) that they can contrive a Lock, which shall shew (if the Master or Mistress send a Servant into their Closet with the Master-Key, or their own) how many Times that Servant has gone in at any Distance of Time, and how many Times the Lock has been shot for a whole Year, some of them being made to discover it 500 or 1000 Times. Further, there was a very fine Lock made in this Town, sold for 20 Pounds, that had a Set of Chimes in it, that would go at any Hour the Owner should think fit. These Locks they make in Brass or Iron Boxes, curiously polish'd, and their Keys finely wrought, not to be exceeded.

It is also observ'd by Dr. Plot, as an admirable Piece of Art, that whereas there
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is a stately Monument erected in this Church of *Wolverhampton*, for Col. *John Lane*, a Person who had eminently distinguish'd his Loyalty in furthering the Escape of King *Charles II.* after the Battle of *Worcester*, by his Son *Thomas Lane*, Esq; One Mrs. *Rebecca Normanfel* had so excellent an Hand in the Management of her Scissers, that she so curiously cut it out in Paper, with all the Arms, Trophies, Inscriptions, &c. as is not to be parallell'd, except in some few Pieces of the like Work in the *Musaeum* at *Oxford*.

Stephen Jennings, Merchant-Taylor of *London*, and Lord Mayor of the said City in 1608, was a Native of this Town. He erected a fair School in this Town, and endow'd it, for the Education of the Children in Learning, without Expence to their Parents.

Kinfare, or *Kinver*, was the King's Demesne in the 20th Year of the Conqueror's Reign; but in the Time of King *Henry II.* *Philip Holgat* held both the Manor and Forest of *Kinfare* of that King, by the annual Rent of nine Pounds, with the Customs of the Manor. His Son *John*, who call'd himself *Fitz-Philips*, held them also, but paid an annual Rent of 15*l.* and by the Service of keeping the said Forest. In the ninth Year of King *Edward II.* *John de Vaux* was Lord of *Kinfare*; but it soon went out of that Family, for in the 34th Year of King *Edward III.* one *Tyrel* was Owner both of *Kinfare*, and *Stourton*, a Manor within the Parish of *Kinfare*. In our Catalogues of Market-Towns, this Town is mention'd as one; but we can neither find what Day the Market was kept weekly on, or otherwise, nor any Fair.

In this Parish is an old Fortification, of an oblong Square, about 300 Yards long, and 200 over. This Fortification hath an artificial Bank cast up round it, fenced with a deep Ditch on the N. N. E. and S. S. W. Sides, the Edge or Hill on the other two Sides being naturally inaccessible. The Tradition of the Town is, that it was a *Danish* Fortification; but Dr. Plot says, the Name seems rather to make it a *Saxon* one, where some King was kill'd,
E from

from *Cine*, *Royal*, and *papan*, *nutare*, *vacillare*, or *obire*, importing as much as a Royal Failure, or Place where a King had failed or dy'd. We see the Antiquaries are of different Opinions, even about the Signification of the Saxon Words, which makes them contrary one to another; we shall leave it to the Reader to chuse which he will believe.

Other Antiquities in this Parish are, 1. a Low upon the End of the Heath, near the Lane leading to *Enfield*, which seems to have been raised upon some eminent Saxon Commander, slain in their Engagements with the *Britains* hereabouts. 2. A great Stone, of a square Figure, a little tapering towards the Top, two Yards and an Inch high, and near four Yards about, having two Chops on the Top of it, so that at a Distance it appears a Triceps, or a Thing with three Heads. It stands in a Pasture in this Parish, and is called by some *Bastion*, by others a *Bolt-stone*, there being a Story, that a Gyant threw it from *Aston* (a Village under *Kinsare Edge*) hither. It is by some esteem'd a *British* Deity, as the Devil's Bolts in *Yorkshire*, and Devil's Coits in *Oxfordshire*, have been proved at large; or some Memorial of a Battle fought hereabout; this at *Kinsare* being call'd by the more knowing Sort of People by the Name of *Battle-stone*, the *Britains* usually erecting such Monuments as these, upon a Civil, as well as Religious Account.

Under *Kinsare Edge*, there is a remarkable Hole (which may deserve our Notice) going into the Rock, wide at first, but afterwards low and narrow, call'd *Meg a Foxhole*, because it hath been observ'd, that Foxes have often shelter'd themselves in it; and in the Town by the Bridge Side near the River, there is another Hole, that goes into the Rock a great Way, call'd *Whirley-hole*, from the Eddy of the Water, which the River makes at the Mouth of it. How far either of these Holes goes, is not known, nor was it ever searched into; but the Tradition of the Place is, that tho' their Mouths are distant a Mile from each other, yet they meet under Ground, which

we can't contradict nor affirm. Under this *Meg a Foxhole* is another Low, which is now all Stone.

We come now to the Villages, viz.

Abbots, or *Aperwood* Castle, is an ancient Fortification, standing upon a lofty round Promontary, with a steep Ridge for a Mile together, having Hollows cut in the Ground, over which it is supposed, that they anciently set their Tents. The Hills at each End, which seem to have been the Bastions, make it probable that the whole hath been one Fortification; but whether it were *British* or *Roman* is not easily determinable, only we have no Relation of any signal Action hereabouts, which makes it most probable that it is *British*; because, if it had been *Roman*, their Histories might perhaps have left us some Account of it; and *Tacitus* makes it pretty plain, that the *Britains* fortify'd, as well with Earth cast up, as with Stones, when he tells us, that the *Iceni* chose a Place *septum agresti aggere*, which doth most probably signify a Bank of Earth, or a Bank made of the Soil of the Field.

Amelcote, or *Amblecot*, a Village, standing on the North Bank of the *Stower*. In the 20th Year of the Conqueror's Reign, *Pagan* held it of *William Fitz-Ausculfi*; but in the 9th Year of King *Edward II.* it was come to the Hands of Sir *William Stafford* of *Sandon*, from whom it descended, first to Sir *William* his Son, and after him to Sir *James* his Grandson; who leaving only one Daughter, who was his Heir, and marry'd to *Thomas Erdsuik*, there arose a great Controversy, and long Suits of Law about it, and other Lands, between Sir *John Stafford*, the Brother of Sir *James*, and the said *T. Erdsuik*, Sir *John* claiming as next Heir Male, and *Erdsuik* as marrying the Heir General; but the *Staffords* at length carry'd away the Title from them. It afterwards passed to the *Grays* of *Enfield*; the last of which Family, named *John*, sold it, we suppose, to the Lord *Dudley*, whom we find in Possession of it in King *Edward VI.*'s Time.

Arley, or *Aruley*, a Lordship and Parish which stretcheth over the *Severn* more than a Mile; so that *Staffordshire* in this Nook,

Nook, extends itself on both Sides the *Severn*. In *Doomsday-Book*, the *Canons* of *Wolverhampton* were Owners of it, the 10th of the Conqueror's Reign. *Osbert* the Son of *Richard*, held it from the *Canons*, in the Reign of King *Henry I.* and in after Times, viz. In the Reign of King *Edward II.* *Hugh de Audeley*, and in King *Edward III.*'s the Earl of *Northampton* was Owner thereof, yet holding it under the *Canons*.

Dr. Plot gives a strange Relation of the Deliverance of *Margery Moufole* of this Place, who being convicted of killing her Bastard Child, was accordingly condemn'd and executed at *Stafford* for it, where she hanged by the Neck the usual Time that other Malefactors did; yet like *Anne Green*, and *Elizabeth* the Servant of one *Mr. Cope* of *Oxford*, she came to Life again; as it has been much more common for Women to do in this Case than Men, of which *Dr. Plot* supposes this to be the Reason, that the Juices of Women being more cold and viscid, are more tenacious of the sensitive Soul than Mens are; which appeared most wonderfully in the Case of *Judith de Balsam*, in *K. Henry III.*'s Time; who being convicted of harbouring Thieves, was condemn'd, and hang'd from nine a-Clock on Monday Morning, 'till Sun rising the next Day, yet being taken down, came to Life again; which was so great a Miracle in those Days, that the King pardon'd her, and gave her her Life. The Pardon is in *Dr. Plot's Hist. Staff.* p. 292. and is dated Aug. 16, 48 *Hen. 3.*

Ashwood, an Hamlet in the Parish of *King's Swinford*, which, with divers other Hamlets, was part of the Forest of *Kinfare*, which included great Part of this Southern Side of the County. Near the Bridge in this Hamlet is a Spring, with a small Lake before it, commonly call'd *Hunger Wall*, because it is usually quite dry, or at the most stagnates, and runs not at all (as the People say) against a Dearth of Corn. How true that is, we know not; but 'tis most certain, it doth not always run, and when it does, it sometimes comes forth with such a Noise, that many People have been frightened by it,

who have happen'd to be near it; and particularly they tell a Story, that some Persons going by it to steal Rabbits, were so scared by the Noise, that they desisted from their Enterprize, and fled, as if somebody had come to take them. Upon *Ashwood-Heath* also, near the foremention'd Bridge, there is an Intrenchment, commonly known by the Name of *Wolverhampton Church-yard*, so called, from its Largeness and Resemblance, being about 140 Paces over by Measure, which is a *Roman Castram* Station, as is that by *Longdon Church*.

Bokington, a Village, a little distant from the River *Smeftall*, the Lordship of *Robert de Stafford*, 20 *Conq.* and under him held by one *Helgoth*. His Posterity was in Possession of it in King *Henry III.*'s Time, and 9 *Edw. 2.* but it was alienated by them soon after; for it was near that Time in Possession of *John Lord Botetourt*, who dying 18 *Edw. 2.* left it, and his other Estates, to *John* his Grandson, by his eldest Son *Thomas*, who had marry'd *Joan*, one of the Coheirs of *John de Somery*, Lord *Dudley*, by whom a great Inheritance came to his Son; she outliving *Thomas*, had this Manor in Dower, and obtain'd a License for a Free Warren in all her Demesne Lands here. She dy'd 12 *Edw. 3.* and left it to his Son *John de Botetourt*, whom he had by her.

In this Town one *Brooks* had a Seat, who takes himself to be a Gentleman.

Bradley, or *Bradeley*, one of those Lordships which appears by the Conqueror's Survey, to be the Estate of the Earls of *Mercia*, in *Edward the Confessor's* Reign; but being forfeited by the last Earl *Edwyn*, was dispos'd of by the Conqueror, to some of his Followers, probably to *Robert de Stafford*, who had 81 Manors given him in this County by that King; for we find it in the Possession of *Edmund Lord Stafford*, who was slain 4 *Hen. 4.* in the Battle of *Shrewsbury*, fighting for the King. His Son *Humphrey* inherited his Honour and Estate, and this Manor was in this Family 23 *Hen. 8.* and 'tis probable so continu'd, 'till their whole Estate by the Heir General passed to Sir *William Howard*, Kt.

a younger Son of *Thomas Howard Earl of Arundel and Surrey*, who was advanced by *King Charles I.* to the Honour of Viscount *Stafford*.

Bilston, or Bilston, a Lordship, which, 20 *Conquestoris*, belonged to the Canons of *Hampton*. In it a Gentleman named *Morseley* had a Seat. Nature hath bestowed two Things remakable upon this Village, 1. A Sort of Sand so very fine, that it is hardly palpable: It is of a deep Orange Colour; and being sent for by Artists living at a great Distance, to be used by them as a Spaud to cast their Metals with, is not a little profitable to the Town. Here is also, 2. A Quarry of Stone very observable, it lying in Beds in *plano horizontalis*, one under another, 12 Beds deep, every Bed being thicker than that above it, an Inch or more, so that the lower Bed is about a Yard thick, and the Inhabitants thereabouts make Troughs, Cisterns, &c. of the Stone. Some of the Layers rise so large and even, that a Gentleman of *Bradley* hath got one eight Yards long, which departs not from a Level above an Inch. Some of the Stone dug at this Time, is also curiously streaked with Black, of which there are elegant Patterns in the Gardens at *Pury-Hall*.

Dr. Plot gives an Account of a strange Imposture acted by a Boy of this Place, one *William Parry*, a Lad of about 13 Years of Age: This Youth not liking to go to School, fell into the Company of one *Thomas*, an old Man, who carry'd Glasses at his Back about the Country; who instructed him to groan, pant, mourn, turn up his Eyes, so as the Whites only could be seen, turn his Neck round, gape hideously, grind his Teeth, and vomit Rags and Pins, which he did so dexterously, that he moved the Compassion of the Beholders so much that they were very liberal to him. The old Man at length advised him to say, he was bewitched, and he accused one *Joan Cock*, a poor old Woman, of bewitching him, and she was try'd for a Witch at the Assizes at *Stafford*, August 10, 1620; but the Proofs against her being but weak, and not satisfactory, she was discharged, and the Cure of the Boy was

committed by the Judges to *Dr. Thomas Morton*, then Bishop of the Diocese, who after a Month's Observation of his Actions and Temper at *Eccleshall-Castle*, began to suspect him, and at length fully detected the Imposture; which when the Boy saw he could no ways avoid, he begged Pardon of the Bishop, and then of the Judges in open Court the next Assize, and the old Woman; confessing the whole Matter, to his own Shame, and God's Glory, not only what the old Man had taught him, but what he had contriv'd himself; which gave the Bishop so great Satisfaction, that he bound him out Apprentice, and he prov'd a very honest Man.

This Story of the Boy of *Bilston*, being related after a very different Manner by *Fuller*, *Hist. Eccles.* l. 10. p. 73. we can't but take Notice of it. *Fuller* calls his Name *Perry*, and says, That he was practis'd on by some Jesuits (that repaired to *Mr. Giffard's* House in this County) to dissemble himself possess'd, that the Priests might have the Credit to cast out the Devil, and so grace their Religion, with the Reputation of a Miracle. But the Boy having got an Habit of Idleness, and his Parents Profit, when the Priests came to exorcise the Devil, he would not go out, and so they rais'd a Spirit they could not lay. But *Dr. Moreton*, then Bishop of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*, found it out, as *Dr. Plot* relates. If this be true, *Dr. Plot* was put off with a fabulous Story, invented by the Papists to conceal their Forgery; which is not unusual with them, when their Designs don't take.

Bilbrook, a Village, where there is a Custom of adorning their Wells with Boughs and Flowers on *Holy Thursday*, as it seems they do also at all Gospel Places, whether Wells, Trees, or Hills; which being used only for Custom sake, may be innocent enough; but it was not so originally used, as we shall shew in *Brewwood* in *Cuddleston* Hundred.

Broom, is a Village, situate in a little Parcel of Ground with *Kenelm* and *Clent*, within the Borders of the County of *Worcester*, yet belonging to this County, and joined to this Hundred by a small Neck of Land.

Land. It was in the King's Hands in the 20th of the Conqueror's Reign, but who have been Lords of it since, we can't discover.

Busbury was held by one *Robert*, 20 *Conq.* of *William Fitz-Ausculf*. His Posterity assum'd the Name of *de Busbury*, and were many of them Knights. *Robert de Busbury* was Lord of it in *K. Edward III's* Reign. It is now come to the *Grosvenors*, who have their Seat here. In this Village was found not long since, in a Wood called the *Birchen Lefow*, the Brass Head of the Bolt of a *Catapulta*; for which Reason, *Dr. Plot* says, that he reckons the Low which stands near the Town, to be of a *Roman* Erection; it being plain by these Instruments, that those Places, as well where there are Lows, as not, were some Time visited by the *Roman Militia*, and were Places of Action; as were all those Places, where the like Instruments are found, as *Handsworth*, &c.

Clent was in *Roger Somery's* Hands in *King Henry III's* Time; but upon the Division of his, *Somery's*, Lands among the Heirs General, this Lordship fell to *Thomas de Botetourt*, and his Heirs. This Village is of Note in our Histories, chiefly for this barbarous Fact. The Kingdom of the *Mercians*, by the Death of *King Kenulf* in 819, fell to his only Son *Kenelm*, a Child of Seven Years old. His elder Sister *Quendred* being desirous to govern, because her Brother was not fit, practised with the young King's Guardian, one *Aschebert*, to make him away; which that he might do so privately that none might know it, he got the young King into a Wood belonging to this Place, under a Pretence of Hunting; and having him there alone, cut off his Head, and bury'd him where no Man knew but himself, 'till it was miraculously discover'd by a Widow Woman's Cow, which would feed no where but about *Kenelm's* Grave. Whereupon, the Pope sent Order to *Wulfred*, then Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and some other Bishops, to take up the Body; which being accordingly done, it was carry'd in great State to the Abby of *Winchelcomb* in *Gloucestershire*, which was founded by his

Father, and was there honourably interr'd. As to such Antiquities in this Place as relate to this History, there are yet remaining, 1. *Cowbach*, a Pasture Ground, where the Cow that attended *S. Kenelm's* Grave, is said to have fed, as it continues to this Day. 2. *S. Kenelm's* Well, near the Chapel, dedicated to him. 3. *S. Clement's* Furrow, the Grass whereof is more verdant and luxuriant than at other Places. On *Clent-Heath*, there are three Lows, raised upon some Conflict hereabouts, when the Fortifications on *Whichbury-Hill*, hard by, but in the County of *Worcester*, were made; of which, more hereafter.

The Manor of *Clent* was in the King's Hands, 20 *Conq.* but was alienated from the Crown by *King John*, *Reg. 6.* for that King having a Mind to purchase *Wolverhampton*, that he might settle it on the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, *Hubert*; gave *Ralph de Somery* this Manor, and some others for it; yet to be held of the Crown by him and his Heirs in Fee, at the yearly Rent of 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to be paid into the Exchequer by the Hands of the Sheriff of *Staffordshire*; which was the ancient Farm, and an Increment at *Michaelmas* and *Easter*. *Roger de Somery*, 29 *Hen. 3.* upon a Collection for marrying the King's Daughter, paid the 3d Part of a Knight's Fee for this Manor. *John de Somery* also, 15 *Edw. 2.* dy'd in Possession of this Manor, leaving his Sisters, *Margaret* and *Joan*, his next Heirs; which last marry'd *Thomas Botetourt*, and having this Manor for her Part, carry'd it into his Family. She surviv'd him, and was a great Benefactress to the Canons of *Hales-Owen* in *Shropshire*; by whose Example, her Son and Heir *John*, was induced to give the Advowson of this Church of *Clent*, to the said Canons, with the Chapels thereunto belonging. He dy'd without Heirs, and his Sisters being found his Heirs, carry'd this Manor, and his other Estates, into other Families; of which we find *Hugh Lord Burnell* possess'd of it at his Death, 8 *Hen. 5.* and *James Boteler*, Earl of *Wiltshire* (descended of the *Ormond* Family)

1 *Edw. 4.* *Coddeshall*,

Coddishall, or *Codsal*, a Lordship held by one *Theni*, 26 Conquest. Near a Wood in this Village, is a Sulphureous Well, with a Mixture of Salt, whose Sharpness the Sulphur has so rebated, as to render it an *Alkali*, yet the Salt is too weak wholly to restrain the Volatility of the Sulphur, and so it sends out always a sulphureous Smell, and that at 20 Yards Distance sometimes. The Water of this Well in Ancient Times, when Leprosies were frequent in this Nation, was accounted a sovereign Remedy for such as were troubled with that foul Distemper (for whose Accommodation some pious Person built an House, still called, the *Leper-House*) and it is in Use at present against Scabs and Itch, both in Man and Beast, purging both by Stool and Urine, and effectually carrying off all ill Humours. Many of the Inhabitants brew and boil their Meat with the Water of this Well, and 'tis observ'd, that none of them are ever troubled either with Scabs or Itch, or such like Cuticular Diseases.

Compton, a Village in the Parish of *Kinsare*, where hath long been the Seat of the Family of *Horewood*, but not higher than King *Edward IV's* Time, when *John Horewood* was Owner of it. His Grandson *William* was Attorney-General to King *Henry VIII.* They were in Possession of it in 1597. They have a fair Park about their Mansion-House.

Cotwall-End, an Hamlet in the Parish of *Sedgeley*, where they dig excellent Grinding-Stones as good as those at *Bilson*, for thin edged Tools.

Dudley-Castle, which is in this County, but stands so near the Edge of *Worcestershire*, that the Town of *Dudley*, from which the Castle is called, is in *Worcestershire*; so that we must now treat only of the Castle. It is a goodly ancient Building, and of large Extent, with great Trenches about it, hewn out of the hard Rock, and hath a fair Tower in it, on the South Side. It stands loftily on an high Mountain, and hath a large Prospect into five Shires, and a great Part of *Wales*. It was built by *Dado*, or *Dodo*, a Saxon, about the Year 700, and was called from him *Dodo's-Castle*. In King *William I's* Time (as ap-

pears from *Doomsday-Book*) it belonged to *William Fitz-Auscuph*, who had 25 Manors in this Shire, or his Son. In the Reign of King *Stephen*, when the Empress *Maud* contended with that King for the Throne, *Gervase de Paganel* held this Castle of *Dudley* for her, and in King *Henry II's* Reign having his Residence at this Castle, upon the raising an Assessment for the Marriage of the King's Daughter, he certified his Knights Fees *de veteri feoffmento* to be in Number Fifty, and those *de novo* Six and a third Part. But in the same Reign upon a Difference between the King and his Son *Henry*, who not contented with half the Royal Power, contended for all, he took Part with the Son against the Father, who being victorious, the King demolish'd his Castle, as he did many others at that Time; and so it continu'd 'till *Hanise*, the Heiress of the *Paganel*s, marrying *John de Somery*, brought the *Paganel*s Estate into that Family, which after a few Successions, obtained a Licence of King *Henry III.* Reg. 48, to make a Castle of his Manor-House at *Dudley*, which we suppose, is the Castle mentioned in our Histories of the latter Ages: For the Family of *Somery* became extinct, 15 *Edw. 2.* and *Margaret*, one of the Heirs General, marrying *John de Sutton*, brought this Castle into that Family, who were created thereupon Lords *Dudley*. They are descended from the *Suttons* of *Nottinghamshire*, and after this became very honourable, *John Sutton* being Lord *Lisle*, Earl of *Warwick*, and Duke of *Northumberland*, in King *Edward VI's* Reign. After the *Dudleys*, who were extinct in the Death of Sir *Ferdinando Dudley* (Son and Heir of the last Lord *Dudley*) this Manor passed to *Humphrey Lord Ward*, who marry'd the Daughter and Heir of the said *Ferdinando*.

In the Town of *Dudley* was a fair Church dedicated to St. *Edmund*, in which Sir *Ferdinando Sutton*, the last Heir Male of the *Suttons* Lords *Dudley*, was bury'd, in 1643; but it was pulled down in the Times of the late Troubles, by Reason of its Nearness to the Castle.

This Castle lies a great Part of it in Ruins (which yet shew the ancient Grandeur

deur and Magnificence of it) the other Part is repaired, and made a noble Seat for the said Lord's Family, which is now the Seat of the Right Honourable *Edward Lord Dudley and Ward of Bermicham*. This Castle being built on a lofty Rock, surmounts the Tops or all the Trees, and so is exposed to the Ventilations of the Air, which makes it not only exceeding healthy, but affords it a delightful Prospect over all the Country below it. In the Hall of the Castle is a Table, all of one Plank, which at first before it was fitted to the Hall, was 25 Yards three Inches long, and wanted but two Inches of a Yard in Breadth for the whole Length; but being too long for the Hall, seven Yards and nine Inches were cut off, and made a Table for Mr. *Corbin's* Hall, whose Seat is just by. Now, what a prodigious Tree must that be, that could bear a Yard Diameter at 75 Foot high? It cannot be presumed to be less in Boughs, tho' of a great Bigness, than 40 Foot higher. This Oak grew in the *New Park* at *Dudley*, and justly deserveth our Admiration for its Bigness, containing in it by a modest computation, an hundred Ton of neat Timber, if not more.

The Lords of this Castle named *Dudley*, had several Persons descended from them, of some Note in their Times, viz.

William Dudley, Son of *John Dudley*, the Eighth Baron *Dudley* of *Dudley-Castle*: He was by his Parents design'd for a Scholar, and bred in *University-College* in *Oxford*, from whence he was preferred to the Deanery of *Windfor*, and at length raised to the Bishoprick of *Durham*, the Temporalities of which were restored to him by King *Edward IV.* Oct. 14, 1476, Reg. 16: He sat about six Years, and dying Anno 1483, was bury'd in *St. Peter's, Westminster*, on the South Side of *St. Nicholas's* Chapel, under a Monument, containing the Pedigree abovementioned.

Edmund Dudley, Son of *John Dudley*, Esq; second Son of *John Lord Dudley* of *Dudley-Castle*: He was bred up to the Law in *Greys-Inn*, and became so great a Proficient in it, that King *Henry VII.* did for his singular Prudence and Faithfulness,

make him one of his Privy Council, Reg. 1. He was then but young, and observing the King of an avaricious Temper, contrived to ingratiate himself with his Majesty, by putting some old Penal Laws in Execution, that by great Forfeitures, he might (with his Assistant Sir *Richard Empson*) enrich his Master's Treasury. The Project pleased the King, who thereupon made them his *Judices Fiscales*, i. e. Judges of the Exchequer, which encouraged them to go on furiously in their Work, fining and imprisoning, for which they became in a little Time so odious to the People, that they were forced to go guarded in the Streets. He wrote a Book, Entituled, *Arbor Republicæ*, while he was a Judge, partly Law, and partly Politicks, which is thought of Value by some, and kept in the *Cotton-Library* as a choice Monument. While *K. Henry VII.* liv'd he was protected from the People's Rage, but soon after his Death, *K. Henry VIII.* his Successor, was forced to discard him for the People's Satisfaction, and being left in the Hands of Justice, he was beheaded on *Tower-Hill*, Aug. 28, 2 Hen. 8. 1510, leaving behind him several Sons, of which the eldest, *John Dudley*, was afterwards Earl of *Warwick*, and Duke of *Northumberland*, Father of *Robert Dudley*, Earl of *Leicester*, in *Queen Elizabeth's* Days, and *Ambrose Dudley*, Earl of *Warwick*. This *John* being ambitious to be thought of the Family of the Lords *Dudley* of *Dudley-Castle*, found Means to purchase it of *John Sutton*, Lord *Dudley*, a weak Man, and much exposed to Want; but he having forfeited it with his great Estate by his treasonable Opposition to *Queen Mary's* Title and Succession to the Throne, *Edward*, the Son and Heir of the said *John Lord Dudley*, then a Knight, came so much into Favour with that Queen, that he obtained a Grant of this Castle, and many other of his Father's Lands, which by *Anne*, the Heiress of his Grandson *Sir Ferdinando Sutton*, passed by Marriage to *Humble Lord Ward*.

Erfield, or *Envile*, the Lands of one *Gilbert*, who held it of *William Fitz. Ansculph*, in King *Henry III's* Reign. His Posterity, as we suppose, assumed the Surname of *de Envile*,

Enville, and held it many Successions; for we find that 9 *Edw. 4.* *Andrew de Enville* was Lord of it. Since, it came to the Family of *Greys*, who had their Seat here; and were Lords of *Amelcote* abovemention'd.

Thomas Grey, a Descendant of that Family, hath built himself here a very good Brick-House for his Seat. These *Greys* derive themselves from *Reginald Lord Grey of Ruthin*, who was descended of a younger Son of *John Lord Grey of Wilton*, who was himself a younger Branch of the House of the *Lord Greys of Codnor*.

In the Church of this Place are divers fair Monuments; of which there is one of Alabaster, made for *Thomas Grey*, Father of *John Grey*, the last Heir Male, who sold it with his other Estate. In the Windows of this Church are some Arms, rare in their Kind, One being Gules, a Border gaborated, Or and Gules, a Canton, Or. It is supposed to be the Arms of some Person descended of the *Mortimers of Chelmerish*, a Lordship not far off, who bear a Coat something resembling this. Another, there is Quarterly, Argent, with three Lions salient, Or. And another like the same, being Argent, the Bend blue, charged with Lions, Or, between two Lions salient, Gules; but whose they are our Author doth not conjecture.

Gournall Nether, an Hamlet in *Sedgley* Parish, where, upon the Windmill Bank, they dig Grindstones for thick edged Tools, which must be of a Grit both harder and coarser than what are dug in some Places in this County. Some of these for that Use, have proved as good as the *Derby Stones*.

Guston, or *Gunston*, the Seat of one of the Family of *Fowks*.

Hertwell, a Part of the King's Demesne, 'till in Consideration of the great Services done for the *York Line* against the *Lancastrian*, *John Sutton*, Lord *Dudley*, obtained a Grant to himself and the Heirs Male of his Body, of this Manor of *Hertwell*, and some others in this County, and the adjoining, of King *Richard III.* Reg. 1. He dy'd in *Hen. 7.* and was buried in the Pri-

ory of *St. James* at *Dudley*, having appointed a Tomb to be set on his Grave.

Himley, or *Hymley*, a Lordship holden Anno 20 of the Conqueror's Reign, by *Minus* and *Arni*, of *William Fitz-Ausculph*; but it appears, that in the 9th Year of King *Edward II.* *William Beresford* was Lord of it; but in the first of *Edward III.* it was again divided between *Peter de Sell*, and *William de Englefield*, or rather *Enfield*. It remained not long divided, for in the same Reign, Anno 33, *John de Sutton*, Lord *Dudley*, dy'd possessed of this Manor and some others in this County, as did also his Son and Grandson, both of them of the same Name. *John Dudley*, Earl of *Northumberland*, purchased this Lordship, and divers other Estates of *John Lord Dudley* abovementioned, a weak and indigent Man. He forfeited them in opposing Queen *Mary's* Accession to the Throne, and *Edward* the Heir of the said Lord *Dudley*, being then Governor of *Hume-Castle*, obtained it, and some other Estates, of that Queen, by a Grant to him and his Heirs, whose Heiress carry'd it to *Humble Lord Ward* of *Himley*, who having had his chief Residence here, was bury'd in the Church, in 1670.

In this Parish, there is a Blade-mill (as the Artists call it) at which Scythes, Reaping-Hooks, Axes, Hatchets, Bills, &c. having been forged by the *White Smiths*, are ground to a white Edge. All these Instruments are made of Iron first softened with Fat unctuous Bodies, as Butter, Oyl, Suet, Wax, &c. for that Use, as Irons for Carts, Plow-shares, Racks for Coal, Horse-Locks and Shoes, Nails and Buckles are of Iron harden'd by Art.

Hilton was held by *Halgotus*, 20 Conquest. of *Robert de Stafford*. It was sometime the Inheritance of the *Swinertons*; how long they held it, or to whom it passed afterwards, we know not: But when the Abbeyes were dissolved, we find, that the Site of this Abby with divers Lands, was given to old Sir *Edward Aston* in Exchange for some of the Hereditary Lands of that Knight, which, *Ralph*, the Son of *William Camerarius*, immediately

ly after the Conquest, transferred to *William de Mara*, whose Heir the said *Sir Edward* was. His Lands were, *Eftede*, *Michel*, &c. but in what County they were we know not.

Hardwick, a Village, in the Parish of *Sandon*, in which we meet with a wonderful Attainment of a Woman, one *Mary Woodward*, who losing her Hearing about six Years of Age, by her extraordinary Ingenuity, and strict Observation of the Lips of such People as she convers'd with, could perfectly understand what any Person said, though they spoke so low that By-standers could not hear them; as was frequently experimented by the Lady *Gerard*, and divers of her Neighbours, with whom she would go to Church, and bring away as much of a Sermon as the most attentive Hearer could; nay, so very well skilled was she in this Art (which we may call *Labiomancy*) that in the Night Time, as credible Persons have testify'd, when she was in Bed, if she could but lay her Hand on the Lips of such as lay with her and speak to her, so as to feel the Motions of them, she would perfectly understand what they said, tho' it were never so dark, a Thing almost incredible; yet our foreign Histories confirm the Possibility of it by divers Instances, as a Seaman at *Xantoign*, *John Ireune* in *Silecia*, and *Simon Didericus* an *Hollander*.

Kenelm, a little Village near *Clent*, and in the same Parcel of Land. It was in the King's Hands, in the 20th Year of the Conqueror, and was so call'd in Memory of *S. Kenelm*, who was martyr'd in *Clent*, as is above shew'd. The Church is dedicated to *S. Kenelm*.

Lea, or *Lee*, the Lordship of *Algar* Earl of *Mercia*, in the Time King *Edward the Confessor*, as appears from the Conqueror's Survey; but his Son, by his Rebellion, forfeited it to the Crown; or it was alienated rather before, for *Ormus* held it to Farm of the Abbot of *Burton*. But at the Conquest, and in King *Henry I's* Reign, *Robert Fitz-Veneti* held it in Fee-Farm, paying 4*l.* per Ann. to the Abbot of *Burton*. His Grandson *Robert* assum'd the Surname of *Lea*, being called *Dominus de*
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Lea. His Grandson *Robert* left no Issue, and so this Manor was divided among his Aunts, *Aliva* marry'd to *Sir Richard Dracot*, *Ellen* to *Hugo de Lea* of *High-Leigh* in *Shropshire*, and *Cicely* to *Sir Roger Sandback* of *Sandback* in *Cheshire*, and their Heirs. *Dracot's* Part descended to the *Vernons*, who sold it. *Lea's* Part, after some Successions, came to be divided between *Aston* and *Gataker*: And *Sandback's*, to one Mr. *Morgan*, in whose Possession it continu'd several Descents. One of these Heirs was executed for Murder, *per summum Jus*, having kill'd one *Turbervill*, with his Dagger, after he had attempted to stab him with a Knife at Dinner. *Morgan's* Sister was *Turbervill's* Wife; and she, with the Help of her Husband's Brother, procured a Verdict and Judgment against *Morgan*, for Murder, and he was executed upon it, scarce justly, as was thought.

Lutni, a Manor, of which, *Edwin* Earl of *Mercia*, was possessed in the Reign of King *Edward the Confessor*; but to whom it pass'd, after it fell into the Conqueror's Hands by his Rebellion, we do not find, nor any more of it in our Histories.

Leaton, or *Lawton*, a Village, where, in a Field call'd *Towns*, belonging to one Mr. *Townley*, is dug Lead-Ore in a yellowish Stone, with Cawk and Spor, which the Workmen distinguish into three Sorts, viz. Round Ore, Small Ore, and Smithum; the two last whereof, are first beaten to Pieces with an Instrument call'd, a Knocking-Bucker, and the Ore separated from the Stone with another, call'd a Limp; and lastly, being washed in a Sieve made with Iron Wire, whereby it is cleared from Dirt; is sold to the Potters at *Burslem*, for six or seven Pounds per Ton, who use almost all found here.

Morve, or *Morse*, a Village in the Forest of *Kinfare*.

Moreley, a Village, remarkable only for the House of the Loyal Mr. *Thomas Whitgreave*, to which his Majesty *K. Charles II.* removed, after his two Days Stay at *Boscobel-House*. Here he was accommodated with good Linnen and Lodging, which he had hitherto wanted in his Flight. His Majesty having staid two Days here, re-
moved

moved to Bentley, where he lodged with Col. John Lane; and riding before his Sister, under the Name of a Tenant's Son, calling himself William Jackson, passed safe to Bristol.

Nechels, a small Village, a little distant from Wolverhampton, N. E. where is an Hill call'd Stowman's Hill, by the Road Side; which, it is thought, was cast up over some Danish or Saxon Kings or Nobles, which were slain hereabouts.

Pateshull, the Lordship of Robert de Stafford, but held of him by one Hugo, in the 10th of the Conqueror's Reign. In King Henry I's Reign, Robert de Bekkedeshull (probably descended from Hugo) held the same of Robert Fitz-Odon, who held the same of Robert de Stafford. But the Property was much alter'd in K. Henry III's Time; for Ralph de la Mare held it of Robert de Stafford; from his Family it passed to William Bugod, who was in Possession of it, 9 Edw. 2. and from him to Robert Mansfeld, 1 Edw. 3. How long it continu'd in the Hands of the Mansfelds, it doth not appear; but we find that it at length came to the Family of Astleys, but by what Title we can't discover; who settling here, were call'd the Astleys of Pateshull. They were Knights for several Successions, and the first Sir William, who was Owner of this Manor, was Son of Giles Lord Astley, and Grandson of Andrew Lord Astley. They take their Name from Astley, or Estley in Warwickshire, and this Family is descended from them. They bear their Arms with a Label, viz. Azure, a Cinquefoil Ermine, with a Label Or, every Point charg'd with two Bars of the first.

This Family is famous in our Histories for the Valour of one John Astley, who maintain'd a Duel on Horseback, Aug. 29, 1438, (17 Hen. 6.) in the Street call'd S. Anthony, in Paris, against one Peter de Massey, a Frenchman, in the Presence of Charles VII. then King of France. He pierc'd Massey thro' the Head, and thereupon had (as was agreed upon by the Articles made for the Victor) the Helmet of the said Massey, so vanquished, to present to his Lady. A few Years after, (viz.

Jan. 30, 20 Hen. 6.) he undertook another Fight in Smithfield, in the Presence of King Henry, with Sir Philip Boyle, an Aragonian, Kt. who finding none in France hardy enough to encounter him, came into England, and was undertaken by this Gentleman. The Combat between them was perform'd on Foot with Battle-Axes, Spears, Swords, and Daggers, in all which he demean'd himself so gallantly, that the King knighted him on the Spot, and soon after gave him an hundred Marks per Annum, during Life. After this, he grew so famous for his Valour, that he was elected Knight of the Garter; and being descended from the Harecourts, bore for his Arms the Coats of Astley and Harecourt, quarter'd, with a Label of three Points, Ermine.

The Seat of the Astleys of this Place (of which Sir Richard Astley, Bart. was Owner and Possessor in 1680) is the most delicious Mansion in this County. The House is built of squared Stone quite through; the Gardens about it have delicate Vista's opening quite through them, with many stately Gates of Iron-work, curiously painted and gilt, leading into them, with Mounts and Places of Repose at the Ends. In them are most curious Water-Works, and great Variety of them, viz. within a large Rotundo, fenced about with an high Brick Wall, opening with fair Iron Gates over against the Front of the House, there is a curious large Fountain, that throws up a Column of Water near an Inch diameter a great Height, which falls into a Basin underneath, proportionably large, yielding a most grateful Prospect, not only toward the House, but in the Walks about it. In another Garden on the left Side of the House is a Cock, to which there belongs an Instrument, which may be put on or taken off at Pleasure, which will cast Water any Way, according to the Discretion of him that governs it. In a Garden on the North Side of the House, the Water passeth thro' a Barrel into a Cistern in the Bird-cage; and Eastward of the House is a long fair Canal, wall'd about with square Stone, at the South End whereof

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is a delicate Grotto, which adds very much to the Perfection of this Seat.

About the House are extraordinary Plantations of Trees, and admirable Walks, to which, tho' there are other fine ones at other Gentlemen's Seats, yet none are comparable, either for Breadth or Length, some of them being eleven, and others fourteen Yards broad, and an hundred forty eight, or an hundred and fifty Yards long, curiously planted on each Side, with double Rows of Elms.

Dr. Plot, among such Pieces of excellent Art, which is found among the People of this County, mentions a most curious and ingenious Instrument, invented by the abovesaid Sir *Richard Aspley*, to match Game Cocks, both as to Length and Girth, with so great Accuracy, that there can't be easily the least Mistake. The Instrument is call'd a *Colistrigium*, or Pillory for a Cock, who is stretched out at his full Length upon three Pillars, which stand upon a Brass Plate 24 Inches long, figured and divided, his Head being enclosed in that at the one End, and his Feet at the other, the middle one bearing up his Body, by which the Length of his Body is known to the 8th Part of an Inch. As to the Girth of it, that is measur'd by a Brass Ring, made for that Purpose, with the like Exactness; it being to be taken in or let out at Pleasure; both which have been much approv'd of by the best Masters of that Sport.

Pattingham, in the 20th Year of the Conqueror, was Part of the Royal Demesne; but after it came to be the Fee of the Earl of *Chester*, *Hugh de Abrincis*. It had been the Demesne of *Algar* Earl of *Mercia*, in King *Edward the Confessor's* Reign; but was forfeited into the Conqueror's Hand, by the Rebellion of *Edwyn* Earl of *Mercia*, and by him was first given to *Gerbod* a Norman; and upon his being taken Prisoner, and long detain'd in France, it was given by the said King to *Hugh de Abrincis* aforesaid. The *Bassetts*, who had held it a long Time of the Earls of *Chester*, at length, in *Edward II's* Reign, Anno 9. became the Proprietors of it; for we find that, by a Fine levy'd in

King *Edward III's* Time, this Lordship, with divers others in this and other Counties, were settled upon *Ralph* Lord *Basset*, the Grandfather, for Life, with Remainder to *Ralph* the Grandson, (*Ralph* the Son being dead) and *Joan* the Wife of the said *Ralph*, and the Heirs of their Bodies; and for want of such Issue, to *Ralph de Stafford* for Life, and other Remainders to his Family; and for want of such, to *Thomas Beauchamp*, Son of *Thomas* Earl of *Warwick*, his Heirs, &c.

Ralph the Grandfather, and *Joan* his Wife, survived his Grandson *Ralph*, and *Joan* his Wife; and by Virtue of the foremention'd Fines, enter'd into those Lordships, and dy'd seised of them; but *Joan* the Grandmother, who was the Daughter of *John* Duke of *Britany*, surviving, had this Manor, and divers other Estates, for her Dowry; which, after her Decease, by Virtue of the before mentioned Fines, should have come to *Thomas Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, the said *Ralph Stafford*, and the Remainders of his Line, dying without Issue Male of their Bodies; but after the Death of *Joan*, *Edmund* Earl of *Stafford*, Son of *Hugh* Earl of *Stafford*, and *Margaret*, Sister to *Ralph* Lord *Basset*, put in his Claim, and had Livery of all her Lands.

In the Year 1700, there was found in this Village, a large Torques of fine Gold, of three Pounds and two Ounces Weight, the Length about two Feet, curiously twisted and wreath'd, with two Hooks at each End, cut even, but not twisted. The Metal fine and very bright, and so flexible, that it would wrap round the Hat or Arm, and easily extend again to its own Shape, which resembled the Bow of a Kettle.

Pen Over, and *Nether*, if two Lordships before the Conquest went under but one Name; for *Algar* Earl of *Mercia* is said to be Lord of *Pen* in King *Edward the Confessor's* Reign, by the Conqueror's Survey; but in the twentieth Year after the Conquest, it seems to have been divided into *Over* and *Nether Pen*; for then, *Gilbert* held *Nether Pen*, and *Robert* held *Over Pen* of *William Fitz-Auscaph*. In King *Edward II's* Reign, Anno 9. Henry
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of *Bushbury* was Lord of *Over Pen*, and *Robert Ruffinus* of *Nether Pen*. But 1 Ed. 3. *Robert de Bushbury* held *Over Pen*, and *William Rumsfen* *Nether Pen*. But the Distinction is not observed in our Histories of later Times, perhaps, because they had but one Lord; for *John de Sutton* Lord *Dudley* dy'd possess'd of the Manor of *Pen*, 33 Edw. 3. yet his Grandson *John* is said to have dy'd possess'd of *Over Pen*, 8 Hen. 4. which is all we know of them.

Fenkford, so called from the River *Penk*, which riseth a little higher, and is fordable here. In the 20th Year of the Conqueror's Reign, *Almarus* held of *William Fitz-Anselm*. It is now, or lately was, the Seat of the Family of *Fowlers*.

Penfenet-Chase, which lies by the *Smeftall-Water*, South of *Dudley*, is not unworthy our Notice, upon the Account of a Salt Spring, tho' of a weak Brine. It being in the Lord *Ward's* Ground, his Lordship once attempted to make Salt out of it; but the Brine proved so weak, that he thought fit to desist, tho' possibly it might have been advanced to Profit, by the Art of tunnelling, much used in *Cheshire*, to keep out the Freshes; but even then 'tis feared not to answer the Charge, and so is not try'd. It is within the Forest of *Kinfare*.

Prestwood, a Village, standing on the Mouth of the *Smeftall-Water*, the Lordship of which belonged anciently to the Lords *Dudley*, (and probably to the *Somery's* before them.) Sir *John Littleton* bought it of the Lord *Dudley*, and built a fair House upon it; but *Gilbert* his Son, after his Father's Death, had a sharp Contest at Law with the Lord *Dudley's* Heir about it; what was the Issue we know not. This Village seems to be a Member of *Swinford Regis*, and to be within the Forest of *Kinfare*. One *Hillary* was Lord of this Manor of *Prestwood*, in the 24th of King *Edward III.*

Rowley, was at the Conquest Part of the King's Demesne, and so continu'd till after the 20th Year of the Conqueror's Reign, and 'tis probable some Reigns after, when it was given to one of the Family of *Somery*, for 9 Edw. 2. we find *John de Somery*

dy'd possess'd of it, and leaving no Issue, this Manor with his other Estates descended to his two Sisters, *Margaret* the Wife of *John de Sutton* Lord of *Dudley*, and *Joan* the Wife of *Thomas Botetourt*, and upon the Division became the Estate of *John de Sutton*, who in her Right was created Baron of *Dudley*. From this Time this Village was called *Rowley-Somery*. Being now in the Possession of *John de Sutton*, *Hugh de Spencer*, Son of *Hugh* Earl of *Winchester*, (both great Favourites of King *Edward II.*) forc'd him to pass over all his Right and Title to his Castle of *Dudley*, this Manor, and diverse other Estates, by a Deed dated 12 Octob. 19 Ed. 2. to him and his Heirs for ever, under a Pretence that he had forfeited them by his Adherence to *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaster*. But the *Despencers* falling into Disgrace, and King *Edward* being depos'd, *John de Sutton*, being then in Prison, made his Case known; and it appearing to King *Edward III.* and his Parliament, that his Estate was extorted from him by Force, he obtained the Restitution of it in the first Year of King *Edward III's* Reign, and left it to his Heir of the same Name, 12 Edw. 3. In his Family it continu'd many Successions, 'till Issue Male failing in Sir *Ferdinando Sutton*, his Daughter and Heir *Frances* carry'd what Estate her Father had left (for he sold much of it, and encumber'd the rest) to *Humble Ward*, a rich Goldsmith's Son in *London*, who was after created Lord *Ward*.

Rowley Regis, a Village, where in the Corner of a Ground formerly a Part of the lower Moors, there is supposed to be that Miracle in Nature, the Loadstone; for one Mr. *Deeley* being appointed to measure Lands there, for the Lord *Ward*, found in that Place his Needle vary'd so very much, that his Work became out of Order, and for the present put him to some considerable Trouble, till he began to suspect what must needs be the Matter. Dr. *Plot* being acquainted with this Accident, and having procured Mr. *Deeley's* Company, made the Experiment over again, and after it concluded, that there either was a Loadstone-Mine there, some old

old Armour, or other old Iron, hid thereabout, which so affects the Needle.

Sedgley, or *Seggesley*, the Lordship of *Algar* Earl of *Mercia*, in the Reign of *K. Edward the Confessor*, as we find it in the Conqueror's Survey. *Edwin* his Son forfeited it by his Rebellion to the Conqueror, who gave it, with other Manors in this County, to *William Fitz-Ausculph*, who was in Possession of it the 20th Year of that King's Reign. After him we find not who were Lords of it, 'till it was in the Family of *Somery*, who, by marrying the Heiress of the *Paganel*s, Barons of *Dudley*, became entitled to that Barony. The *Someris* were possess'd of it in *Edward II*'s Reign, when *John de Somery* dying without Heirs, his two Sisters, *Margaret* Wife of *John de Sutton*, and *Joan* the Wife of *Thomas Batetourt*, were found his next Heirs, and upon the Division of his Estate, this Manor was the Part of *Margaret*, and so came to the *Suttons*, who in her Right became Lords *Dudley*, in which Family it continu'd 'till it rested in the Lord *Ward*, as *Rowley Somery* above. Here is a large and goodly Park, (or lately was) anciently belonging to the Lords *Dudleys*, which is now the Lord *Ward*'s, if kept up; and in the Lordship is an ancient Seat of the Family of *Dudleys*, which is supposed to descend from the *Somery*'s Lords *Dudley*, because they bear for their Arms, a Chevron between three Lions Heads eras'd, Or.

In this Town, there is a prodigious Trade carry'd on by the Blacksmiths, in working Plow, Cart, and Fire-Irons, Horse-Locks, and Shoes, Bolts and Hinges for Doors, Bars for Windows, Squares for Trunks and Coffins, Staff-Heads, Buckles and Nails; in which such great Numbers are employ'd, that there are thought to be no less of the Trade in this Parish, than two thousand, reckoning Boys as well as Men.

In this Parish, is found a certain Sort of Coal for Firing, which some slyk not to prefer before Cannel itself; it is a fat shining Coal, and burns away with a secret bright Flame, and into white Ashes, leav-

ing no such Cindar as that from *Newcastle upon Tyne*. Of this Sort of Coal, there is great Plenty in this Parish; for in the Grounds of one *Mr. Persehouse*, called, *Moorfields*, there are Mines, that lie 14 Yards deep, insomuch that some Acres of Ground have been sold hereabouts for an Hundred Pounds per Acre, and one Acre was sold for an Hundred and Fifty Pounds, and might be no hard Pennyworth, since out of one single Shaft there have been drawn up five Hundred Pounds worth of Coal; but this is not commonly expected.

Seisdon, now a small Village, but surely the most considerable in the Hundred, when it gave the Name to it. One *Walbertus* was Lord of it in the 20th Year of the Conqueror, but he held it of *William Fitz-Ausculph*. In the 9th Year of King *Edward II*. *Joannes de Tressil* held both *Tressil* and *Seisdon*, but 1 *Edw.* 3. *Thomas Stockley* held them both. *Abbots*, of *Ape-wood-Castle* abovementioned, is in this Parish.

Seighford, the Lordship of *William Nowell*, about the Times of King *Henry I.* or King *Stephen*. He had his Seat at *Ellenhall* in *Pyrehill* Hundred. In this Parish is an Hamlet, call'd, *Heckstall*, of which, in King *Richard I*'s Time, one *William de Heckstall* was Owner: His Posterity enjoyed it many Ages; for *Hugh de Heckstall* was Owner of it in King *Henry VI*'s Reign: But soon after it passed into the Family of *Petid*, or *Peget*, by the Marriage of the Heir of *William Heckstall*, *Margaret*, with *Richard Paget*.

Swindon, the Lordship of *Edward Lord Sutton*, which his Ancestors had long in Possession, but being purchased, or otherwise artfully gain'd of his Father *John Lord Sutton*, a weak and unthrifty Man, by *John Dudley*, Duke of *Northumberland*, was out of his Family for a Time, 'till the Duke being attainted and beheaded, this Manor, and his other Estates were seised by Queen *Mary*, who restored this Manor, and some other Estates of his Father's to him, which heleft to his Posterity; from whom some of them came by the Marriage

Marriage of the Heirefs, to the Lord Ward, as divers other Manors abovemention'd did, viz. *Sedgeley, Rowley, &c.*

In this Parish, is a Blade-Mill, at which the White-Smiths, (as they are called here) having first forg'd their soften'd Iron into Scythes, Reaping-Hooks, Axes, Hatchets, Bills, &c. by giving their Iron for each of them a different Heat and Temper, grind them to a Bright Edge, so fit them for Use and Sale. Most of the small Waters hereabout have these Mills upon them.

Swinford-Regis, and *Old Swinford*, why the former hath the Addition of *Regis*, we can find no other Reason, but that it was in the Conqueror's Hands awhile; for it appears to have been the Demefne Lands of the *Somery's*, ever since the Conqueror's Time (as Mr. *Erdeswick* supposeth) but Sir *William Dugdale* tells us, that it was in the Crown 'till 6 *John*, when *Ralph de Somery* obtained it of that King in Exchange for *Wolverhampton*, to be held by him and his Heirs in Fee, by paying yearly into the Exchequer by the Hands of the Sheriff of *Staffordshire*, 9 l. which was the ancient Rent, and performing the third Part of a Knight's Fee. About King *Richard I.* or King *John's* Time, the Earl of *Salisbury* held this Manor by Reason of the Minority of *Ralph Somery*, whose Guardianship was granted to that Earl. In King *Hen. III's* Days *Roger Somery*, upon the Collection, for marrying the King's Daughter paid his Part of a Knight's Fee for this Lordship. It continu'd in this Family divers Successions after this, 'till *John de Somery*, Lord *Dudley*, dying 15 *Edw. 2.* without Issue, his Sister *Margaret*, Wife of *John de Sutton*, was his Heir of this Manor, and carry'd it into his Family, from which it passed as in *Swindon*.

Upon *Ashwood-Heath* in this Parish, is a large Entrenchment, measuring about an hundred and forty Paces over, which, notwithstanding its Distance from the Roman Way, called, *Watling-street*, is, in the Opinion of *Dr. Plot*, really Roman, i. e. a Tent of Castrametation, made at that Di-

stance, on the Account of their being drawn off from their Ways and ordinary Quarters to skirmish with the Enemies as Occasion required. In this Parish also, at *Barrow-hill*, are two uniform *Barrows*, or *Tumuli*, all Rock, which, notwithstanding the same learned Person thinks to have been Earth at first, and turned into Stone, by subterranean Heats of bituminous Substances kindled there.

Stourton, and *Stourton-Castle*, so called from the River *Stour*, upon which they stand: They are both in the Parish of *Kinfare*, and included in the Manor. They were the King's Demefnes in the 20th Year of the Conqueror's Reign; but in K. *Henry II's* *Philip Holgat* held both the Manor and Forest of *Kinfare* of the King, by the Rent of nine Pounds with the Customs of the Manor. His Son *John*, who called himself *Filius Philippi*, held them also, but paid fifteen Pounds yearly Rent, and doing the Service of Keeper of the Forest.

Dr. Plot tells us, that having searched as narrowly as he could for the Original of this Castle, he could meet with no certain Information, yet believes it of good Antiquity. All then that we can add to it is, that *Reginald Pole*, Deacon-Cardinal of *St. Mary in Cosmodin*, was born in it, Anno 1500: He was 2d Son of Sir *Richard Pole*, Knight of the Garter, and *Margaret Countess of Salisbury*, Neice to King *Edward IV.* and Daughter of *George Duke of Clarence*. He was bred in *Corpus-Christi College, Oxford*, and being made Dean of *Exeter*, was sent beyond Sea by King *Henry VIII.* He study'd at *Padua*, and going to *Rome*, had an Hat given him by Pope *Paul III.* He was one of the three Presidents of the Council of *Trent*, and favouring the *Lutheran Doctrine* of Justification by Faith, endeavoured (but in vain) to have had it established by that Council. He was chosen Pope after the Death of Pope *Paul III.* but refused that great Station, yet not long after accepted of the See of *Canterbury*, and so was, *alterius orbis Papa*. He was in Person stiff and majestic, but free from Passion. He wrote many Things which were Rhetorical

rical in his Youth, but dry in his old Age. He dy'd a few Hours after Queen Mary, Nov. 17, 1558.

Tettenhill, or Totenhall, the Lordship of Theobald de Verdon, a Parliamentary Baron, who dying without Issue Male, in the 10th Year of King Edward II's Reign, left it to his four Daughters, with his other Estate: This Manor upon the Division, fell to Isabel the youngest, who marrying Henry Lord Ferrers of Groby, carry'd it, with other her Paternal Estate, into his Family, in which it continu'd divers Successions; for William L. Ferrers dy'd possessed of it 44 Edw. 3. and Henry Lord Ferrers, 11 Rich. 2. and as we suppose, his Posterity, 'till Elizabeth, the Heir of Thomas Lord Ferrers, by Marriage with John Lord Greyfroke, transferred it, with other Estates of her Ancestors, into that Family, tho' we don't find them in Possession of it.

Mr. Camden tell us, that this Place was the Theotenhall of the Danes, and that it signifies an House of Pagans (tho' others interpret it, *The Hall or Palace of the Lord*) but Dr. Plot having taken Notice of the Ruins in and about Wrottesley-Park, of which there are very great Remains, and of great Extent, as Foundations of Buildings and Partitions like Sides of Streets, was sometime of Opinion, that it was some ancient British City, or other Fortification; but upon longer Thoughts concludes, that the Danes having resided hereabouts for some Time, built this City for their Habitation; and that it is no Roman Antiquity, but that in the Year of our Lord 911 (as our best Historians agree, tho' Roger Hoveden says in 907) it was totally rased by King Edward Sen. after he had gained a signal Victory over them; of which, Henry of Huntingdon giving us an Account, says, it was effected with such a terrible Slaughter, that he spares not at length to cry out, *Quis eunctorum horrendos aggressus exaquetur*, intimating, that it could not be fully described by the most exquisite Pen.

Dr. Plot, in his *Natural History of Staffordshire*, mentions these Things memorable in this Parish. 1. A Storm of Hail,

which cut the Stalks of the Wheat and Barley then in the Ear, quite asunder, yea, and some of the Grass; the Stones being some of them near four Inches about, and most of them of unequal various Figures; and that it was not above a Quarter of a Mile broad, and about a Mile and half long. 2. A remarkable Eccho near the Church, which will return four or five Syllables at least, tho' spoke with almost as low a Voice as we use in in common Discourse; the Object of the Eccho being the Tower of the Church, and the Place of the Speaker an Hill due West, the Distance between them being 70 Yards or thereabouts, which is the Thing wherein this Eccho is extraordinary; for whereas *Blancanus* will not allow any one Syllable to be return'd distinctly under 40 Yards, and *Messennus*, under 23 Yards; this Eccho returns one Syllable in 14 Yards, and five Syllables proportionably in 70. 3. A Sulphur-Well on the Highway Side near the Pound, which in the Summer (if it be not disturbed by Fowl) has been observed to lay down a Sediment almost of all Sorts of Colours, and might possibly have the same Use with other stinking Spaws, if it were but kept clean. 4. In this Parish, in a Place called, the Clofts, in *Newbold-Grounds*, if any Horned Cattle, of never so deep a black, or other Colour, be put to feed, they will certainly change the Colour of their Coat to a whitish Dun (like a Jackdaw's Head) in a Summer's Running; and so they will, if put into *Tattenhall Common*.

Tibbington, or *Tipton*, which at the Conquest was held by one William of the Bishop of *Litchfield*, and not long after by another William, who called himself *William Fitz-Warin*; but he became Lord of it in Right of his Wife *Lucia Savage*, and had by her Sir *Jeffrey Fitz-Warren*, Kt. whose Son *John* inherited it, but this Family possess'd it no longer; for in the Reign of K. Henry II. *Robert Wyrely*, alias *Wyrely* was Lord thereof, in whose Posterity it continu'd to the Beginning of the last Century, if it doth not still.

In this Parish, upon *Horsley-Heath*, there is dug Potters Clay for common Ware; and in other Places, a reddish Sort of Earth which they call Slip, with which they paint their Vessels of divers Sorts made at *Wednesbury*.

Trissil, a Village standing on the Bank of the *Smeftall-Water*, whose Manor in the 20th of the Conqueror's Reign, was held of *William Fitz-Ausculph*, by one *Baldwin*; but in the 9th of King *Edward II.* *John de Treffil* held it, and *Seisdon* aforesaid, as did also *Thomas Stokeley*, 1 *Edw.* 3.

Womborn, stands on the East Side of the same River: It was, in the 20th Year of the Conqueror held by one *Ralph of William Fitz-Ausculph*, but in the 9th of King *Edward II.* *Thomas Overton* was Lord of it; and in the 1st Year of *K. Edward III.* *Walter Overton* held the same of *Roger Somery*.

Whittenton, a Manor in the Parish of *Kinfare*, which, about the Reign of King *Henry V.* was the Seat and Estate of *Robert Grey*, in Right of his Wife *Eleanor* the only Daughter and Heir of *Humphrey Low*, and *Alice* his Wife, Daughter and Heir of *William Butemore* of *Withybrook* in *Warwickshire*. This Family of Greys had a Park lying North-West of *Kinfare*, where *Thomas Grey* of *Enfield* built him an House. These Greys do derive themselves from *Robert* the Son of *Reginald* Lord *Grey* of *Ruthin*, and *Joan* his Wife, the only Daughter and Heir of *William* Lord *Astley*. This *Robert*, by *Eleanor* his Wife, had Issue *Humphrey Grey*, one of whose Daughters, by Marriage with one *Sainbark*, was Grandmother, or Mother, to the Wife of Sir *Francis Walsingham*, the Great Statesman in Queen *Elizabeth's* Days. *John Grey*, the Great-Grandson of the aforesaid *Humphrey*, sold this Manor, and several other Estates, to Sir *Henry Grey* of *Pergoe* and *Grobby*, Kt. and dy'd without Issue. This Sir *Henry* was second Son of *Thomas* Marquess of *Dorset*, descended from Sir *John Grey*, whose Widow *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Richard Woodvile*, Earl of *Rivers*, was marry'd to King *Edward IV.* and was Mother of his Children. He was of the *Grobby* Family.

Worley Great and *Little*, are situate near the Sping of *Walsall-Water*. One of these *Almicus* held of the Bishop of *Litchfield*, and the other of the Bishop of *Chester*, as a Member of *Litchfield*, in the 20th Year of the Conqueror. About *K. Henry I's* Time, they were *William Dunstan's* Land, for *Adam* the Son of *Robert de Parva Worley*, bought a Virgate of Land of him here, in the Reign of King *Henry III.* In the Reign of King *Edward I.* Anno 12, *Hugh de Loges* was Owner of certain Lands there, which he held by Sergeantv, for the Keeping of the Forest of *Cannock*; but in the 9th Year of King *Edward II.* *Robert de Knightley* was Lord of *Worley*.

In *Little Worley*, which is in the Parish of *Cannock*. Dr. Plot tells us, he saw one *Mary Eagle*, who could draw two Quarts of Milk from her Breasts every Day, besides what her Child sucked, which was five Months old: She said she could have made two Pounds of Butter a Week, of the Cream, if she could sell it; some she did make, and sold it to the Apothecaries at a good Rate; who used it for all Sorts of Swellings, Aches of the Head, sore Eyes, &c. She put no Salt to it, because, she said it needed none; but the Doctor found the contrary; for she gave him some, which in a little Time grew frowy, and stunk.

Wrottesley, a Village, situate on the utmost Confines of the County next *Shropshire*. One *Goldene* held it of *Robert de Stafford*, 20 *Conq.* 'Tis probable, that his Posterity assum'd the Name of *de Wrottesley*; for it appears, that it has been a Seat of Gentlemen, which have born the Name of the Place, and were Owners of it almost ever since the Conqueror's Time; but we have no particular Account of them, 'till King *Henry III's* Reign, and after; for in that King's Reign, we find *Hugh de Wrottesley* held it, and in 9 *Edw.* 2. that *William de Wrottesley* was Lord of it. In King *Edward III's* Reign, *Hugh de Wrottesley*, who is said to have been one of the first Founders of the Knighthood of the Garter (as it is vulgarly call'd) was the Owner of this Manor, and Seat at *Wrottesley*, as after him were divers of his Posterity,

Posterity, of whom *Hugh de Wrottesley* was in Possession of this Manor, and Seat, in the Beginning of the last Century, and his Posterity still are Lords of it; Sir *Walter Wrottesley* having a Magnificent Seat here, in 1680. Whether the *Wriothesleys*, of whom the Lord Chancellor *Wriothesley* was descended, was of this Family, may be disputed, because of the different Way of writing their Names; but such Variations are so common in our Records, and Histories, that if there be probable Reasons to the contrary, that can be of no Worth; and this we take to be one, That in the Family of *Wriothesley*, we find a continued Succession of Persons officiating in the Heralds Office, as *John Wriothesley* was Principal Herald of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, 18 *Edw.* 4. His Son *Thomas*, 20 *Hen.* 7. was constituted Garter Principal King of Arms; and *William* his second Son betaking himself to the same Study, was made York Herald. He was the Father of the Lord Chancellor. Now we take this to be probable, that since the *Wrottesleys* were one of the Founders of the Order of the Garter, his Posterity might have all the Encouragement possible, to go on in that Study, and have the Chief Offices in it. The Arms of the *Wrottesleys* are Gold, a Bend engrail'd, Gules; but they use, Gold, three Piles Sable, with a Canton Ermine, and a Garter about it, and for the Crest, a Boar's Head Ermine; but this Coat of Right belongs to the Family of *Bassets* in *Warwickshire*.

As to Antiquities, we have nothing to add here, save that of the Ruins of some ancient City, or Fortification, of which we have spoken at large in *Tettenhall* above. One Moiety is included in this Parish, and particularly in the Park are evident Remains of them. The only Things else that are remarkable, are, 1. That at *Cranmoor*, near this Town, are found Trunks of Trees at a considerable Depth under Ground, and at a great Distance from the Sea, which possibly might bury those that are found in Places near it, as in *Holland*, the Fens of *Lincolnshire*, &c. but how they came to be lodg'd at

such a Depth in the Midland Parts, is a Difficulty which our Antiquaries and Naturalists have taken great Pains to account for; but their Reasons are not generally satisfactory. Dr. *Plot*, in his History of this County, hath given the best Solution he can of it, but perhaps hath better enervated others Opinions, than establish'd his own, and so it remains in Debate. Near *Wrottesley-house* is found a greyish Sort of Clay, of which they make Tobacco-pipes at *Armitage* and *Litchfield*, for it burns very white. This is all we meet with considerable, about the Towns and Villages of this Hundred, and therefore we shall proceed to the next above it Northward, which is,

III. The Hundred of *Cuddleston*.

This Hundred lies in the Midst of the County, being encompass'd on the East with the Hundred of *Offlow*, on the South with the Hundred of *Seisdon*, on the West with *Shropshire*, and on the North with the Hundred of *Pyrehill*. The Fee of this Hundred is in the Crown, and the Government of it under the Sheriff, and his Officers. The Chief Towns are, *Brewwood*, a Lordship held of the King, 20 *Conquest.* by the Bishop of *Litchfield*, whose Successors are at this Day Lords of it. It is a pretty Country Town, and hath a Market weekly on Tuesday, and a Fair yearly, on the Nativity of the Virgin *Mary*, Sept. 8. The Family of *Tomlines* have a Seat here. In this Parish, in a Ground called *The Laches*, near *Fetherstone*, was found the Brass Head of a *Catapulta*, and presented by the Finder to Sir *William Dugdale*.

In the Gardens and Orchards of *Brewwood Hall*, the Seat of the *Fowks* of this County, Dr. *Plot* gives us some Examples of exquisite Art used in cutting and managing of Hedges and Trees; for in the *White-Thorne* Hedge between the Garden and Court before the House, there are the Figures of several Animals, Castles, &c. formed *arte topiaria*; and in the Orchard, there is the Figure of a Wren's Nest, big enough to hold a Man.

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In the Garden there is a Yew-tree, which forms a fair spacious Arbor, measuring five Yards square without, and about three and an half within, cut on the Top with Loop and Crest, like the Battlements of a Town, adorn'd with a Pinnacle at each Corner, over which is a Canopy two Yards diameter, which is carry'd up gradually to a small Pinnacle; and near the Pale of the Orchard is a Yew-tree, cut up gradually in Rounds, each lesser than that below it, to the Number of twenty.

In this Parish, the Custom of adorning Wells with Boughs and Flowers, which is touch'd upon above at *Bilbrook*, is still used; and so long as it goes no farther, may be esteem'd innocent enough. In Popish Times, this Respect was paid to such Wells as were eminent for curing distempers upon the Saints Days whose Name the Well bore; the People then diverting themselves with Cakes and Ale, a little Musick and Dancing; which was tollerable in Comparison of what had been formerly used, and was not forbore in some Places; for the People, and those not of the Meaner Sort only, placed a Sanctity in them, brought Alms and Offerings to them, and made Vows at them. This Superstitious Devotion, which was call'd *Wilpeophunga*, i.e. Well-worship, was not approv'd of by the Heads of the Church, tho' used by the People; for it was strictly prohibited by many English Councils, 1. Under King *Edgar*, *Can. 6.* in *Lambard's Collection.* 2. Under King *Canute*, in *Spelman's Councils*, tom. 1. pt. 2. c. 5. 3. In a Council at *London*, under Archbishop *Anselm*, Anno 1102, *Labbe's Councils*, tom. 10.

In 1678, November 4. there happen'd a dreadful Earthquake about this Town. It came with a rumbling Noise, like a distant Thunder, so great, that it awakened the People in their Beds. It began about Eleven a-clock in the Night, and continu'd till two in the Morning, the Earth moving very sensibly three Times, each Motion being distant from the other about half an Hour. The Night following there happen'd another, not so great, but not without Noise, which accompa-

ny'd also the Earthquake a little before, in this Shire, as also that in *Oxford* in 1683, which shews that no Earthquakes are without a Noise going before, the Cause being the Explosion of the Fire-damps, which are never unheard, unless when they lie so low in the Earth, that they cause a Shaking without Vent.

Penkridge, or *Pancize*, as it is called in Doomsday-Book, or *de Penocure*, as Mr. *Cambden* would have it, or *Penkrich*, as it is vulgarly call'd; taking its Name from the River *Penke*, which runs by it, and may be thought to give it the Name, and the more, because there is a Stone Bridge built over it here, which will both together make up the Name of *Penkridge*, or *Penk-bridge*. Mr. *Cambden* will have it the old *Pennocrucium* mention'd by *Antonine*, and so much the more, because it answers the Distance from *Uxocona* or *Ufocona* in the *Itinerary*, and retains still a Part of the Name, the Roman Military Way remaining very fair and plain, and almost without Breach, passing by it at a little Distance, and crossing the *Penk*; but Dr. *Plot* will by no means come into *Cambden's* Sentiments, because, tho' the Names be more agreeable than any other Place, yet not lying upon the Street, but two Miles from it, nor at the Distance exactly assign'd by the *Itinerary*, he cannot but rather suppose it to be at *Streeton*, so called by the Saxons, (as much as to say, The Town upon the Street) after it came into their Possession; for that Town lies upon the Way, and answers the Distance very exactly; for tho' in *Staffordshire* 'tis counted but eleven Miles, they may well enough be accounted twelve Italian Miles, which is the Distance in the *Itinerary*. It may be objected, indeed, against this Conjecture, that no Roman Coins, or other Antiquities are found in this Place; but it may be replied to that, that neither have there been at *Penkridge*, either where it now stands, or where it stood anciently on the other Side of the River, further from the Street Way, and then it is the most probable, that *Streeton* should be the *Pennocrucium*. The Objection which Dr. *Plot* could not answer to Satisfaction, Mr. *Congreve*

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greve (in a Letter to us) has fully answer'd, telling us, that about four or five Years since, his Servants, in ploughing his Grounds at *Streeton*, (where his Family has liv'd for many Ages) found a very remarkable Piece of *Roman Antiquity*, viz. a Brass Head of the Bolt of a *Catapulta*; and another of the same Metal and Shape, was found about a Fortnight after, at *Wall*, or *Etocetum*. For the Shape, see *Dr. Plot, Tab. 33. Fig. 5.*

The Manor of this Town was, in the 20th Year of the Conqueror's Reign, held of that King by one *Sampson*, and by *Edwyn*, and *Elice*, Priest to him; but in the Reign of King *Edward I.* *Andrew Blount* was Lord of it; and in the following Reign, *Anno 9.* *Hugh de Blount* was in Possession of it. In King *Henry VII's* Reign, *Robert Willoughby* Lord *Brooke* was Owner of it, from whose Family, in King *Henry VIII's* Reign, it passed, with divers other Estates, by the Female Heir, *Elizabeth*, eldest Daughter of *Robert* Lord *Brook*, to *Fulke Grevil*, a younger Son of Sir *Edward Grevil*, by Marriage. His Grandson *Fulk*, who was constituted by King *James I.* Under-Treasurer and Chancellor of the Exchequer, and one of his Majesty's Privy Council, *Reg. 12.* was advanced by that Prince, *Jan. 9. 18 Jac. 1.* to the Dignity of a Baron, by the Title of Lord *Brook* of *Beauchamp-Court* in *Warwickshire*, where his Seat was. This Lord purchased this

Manor again, which his Father Sir *Fulk Grevil*, had sold, and it is now in the Possession of his Family. The Market here is weekly on Tuesday, and Fair yearly on *Michaelmas-day*.

The Advowson of this Church was settled by King *Stephen*, upon the Cathedral of *Litchfield*; but it being a little after endow'd with Lands, and made Collegiate, by one *Hugo Huose*, was given by King *John*, in the last Year of his Reign, to the Archbishops of *Dublin*, in whose Diocese it remains to this Day. The Charter of Donation is in *Dr. Plot's History of Staffordshire, p. 445.* It had in it four Chapels, one of which, (viz. *Capella de Canoto*, five *Cannock*) was strangely lost, when *Hugo de Novant* was Bishop, in the Time of *Henry II.* and not recover'd 'till 2 *Edw. 1.* In the mean Time, it being a free Chapel of the King's, it was settled, as is above said, upon the Archbishops of *Dublin*, by King *John*, and confirmed to them by Pope *Alexander IV.* in the same King *Edward I's* Reign. By Virtue of this Grant the Archbishops of *Dublin* collated the Prebends, as oft as they fell; but held the Deanery themselves, because there was no Revenue particularly annexed to it, 'till the same Pope *Alexander* annexed it to the Archbishoprick, and then it had the Benefit of a Prebend allotted it.

The Taxation of the Prebends, and Offices of the Church of *Penkridge*.

<i>Imprimis</i> , the Dean's Prebend	—	—	1	6	8	—	2	0	0
Item, the Prebend of <i>Copnal</i> , <i>Trygram</i>	—	—	7	0	0	—	10	13	4
Item, the Prebend of <i>Shariful</i> , <i>Fr. Symonds</i>	—	—	5	0	0	—	6	0	0
Item, the Prebend of <i>Sutton</i> , <i>Richards</i>	—	—	4	0	0	—	6	13	4
Item, the Prebend of <i>Dunstone</i> , <i>Tatton</i>	—	—	5	Marks	—	—	6	6	8
Item, the Prebend of <i>Penkridge</i> , <i>Elice</i>	—	—	2	0	0	—	4	0	0
Item, the Prebend of <i>Congreife</i> , <i>Willow</i>	—	—	5	Nobles	—	—	2	6	8
Item, the Prebend of <i>Longe-grigge</i> , <i>Gardon</i>	—	—	0	8	0	—	0	16	0
Item, the Residentiary Canon, without a Prebend, <i>Web</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	13	4
Item, another Residentiary Cannon, without a Prebend, <i>Gitton</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	13	4
Item, the Sacrist and Vicar of the Dean in Mortuaries, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	8
Item, the Official, and Commissary Special	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	ut supra.
Item, the Vicar's Resident of all the Prebends, their Salaries not certain, but small at best.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

By which Taxation it is plain of what Value this Church was in its flourishing Condition; but how the Lands came after to be alienated, whether by Fee-Farms, (as it seems most of the Archbishopricks were) or otherwise; and how the Jurisdiction came to be neglected, we have not full Information, and so must not pretend to assert any thing positively.

Ridgley, another Market-Town in this Hundred, whose Markets are on Tuesday weekly, and Fair yearly on The Maner belongeth to the Bishop of *Litchfield*, as appears from the List of the Towns belonging to his Barony, in which it is written *Rouweley*. *Dr. Plot*, in his History of *Staffordshire*, takes Notice of a remarkable Sort of Swan, which is kept upon the *Trent* near this Town, whose Legs are never Black, or rather Leaden colour'd as other Swans are, but of a blusky Red like those of a tame Goose, from whence he judg'd them properly Swans of the Goose Kind, or at best Hoopers, or Wild Swans, whose Feet are of a dusky Yellow; but understanding afterward that they were in their Bodies as large and white, as the tame Swan, he concluded, that it was a different Kind of Swan from any yet described in any Author he had ever met with.

The Villages of this Hundred are,

Aquilate, or *Aquilot*, the Maner and Estate of one *Thomas Scrimshaw*, in King *Edward's* Time: He was a Prothonotary in the Common Pleas, and purchased several Lordships in this County, and many Lands in others: Those in this Shire he gave to his eldest Son *Thomas*, who left them to his Posterity. This Town takes its Name from a large Meer that lies just below it; for *Aquilat* is, *quasi aqua lata*, as much as to say, a large or broad Water, which being a *Roman* Name shews, that their Armies lay some time hereabout, which is much confirm'd from certain Hills on the N. N. E. Banks call'd *Anc-Hills*, from some *Roman* Captain, nam'd *Ancus*, that lay upon them. This Meer is remarkable for several Things: 1. For its large Extent, it being 1848 Yards in Length, and 672 Yards broad, which it holds within

a Trifle from the one End to the other.

2. For its great Plenty of Water, which supplies in a great Measure three Rivers, viz. The *Tern*, *Smeſtal*, and *Flashbrooke*.

3. For its Plenty and Largeness of Fish, particularly Jacks and Carps, of which we have an Instance of one Jack an Ell and two Inches long; and two Carps, the one a Miltre thirty three Inches long, and nineteen and an half about, which weighed fifteen Pounds; the other a Spawner, which though it was not above two Foot and six Inches long, or thereabouts, was twenty Inches and an half round, and weighing 14 Pounds, was sold for 14 Shillings, the Scales of each of them being near as broad as one of our milled Half-crowns. 4. Floating Islands, which move from Place to Place upon the Water. *Dr. Plot* conjectures, that at first these Islands might be nothing but a kind of Skum upon the Water mix'd with Weeds, and cover'd over a-top in part with Dust brought by the Winds, and supply'd at the same Time underneath with viscous Terrestrieties, elevated by Vapours from the Bottom of the Pool, and so in Process of Time becoming a fungous Sort of Earth, bearing Weeds, Dwarf Willows, and such Kind of Trash, and floating upon Water are carry'd about by its Motions.

Dr. Plot also mentions it, as a great Wonder, which happen'd in this Town. *Madam Skrimsher*, a virtuous Gentlewoman, having felt for some Time a pricking in her Arm, at length complain'd of it to her Husband; who sympathizing with her, was very officious to remove it, and to that End squeezing it, forced out about the Basilical Vein the Point of a Pin, which appearing more, he pull'd it out with a Pair of Scissers, all but the Head, which lay some Time after, under the Skin, and might be felt. How it could come there, is the Wonder. The Lady did not remember that she had ever swallow'd a Pin; and if she had, it is unintelligible how it should get into her Arm. However, the Doctor attempts to solve it thus: He believes, that the Pin was swallow'd insensibly; and having by Degrees

Degrees pierc'd the Coats of the Stomach, pass'd thro' the Flesh by unknown Ways, to the Place where it came forth; as a Needle swallow'd by *Henricus Alverus*, at six Years old, came out at one of his Thighs, when he was 24 Years old; and a Brass Bodkin swallow'd by a Woman, after it had lain in her Body 11 Years, came out at an Hole it had made for itself in her Stomach.

Athelarton, a Lordship held in the Reign of King *John*, of *Robert de Stafford* by *William de Audley*, cum pertinentiis suis, but the Property of it was alienated in King *Henry III's* Time, for then *Nigellus de Longford* held it; and in King *Edward II's* Time, *Nicholas de Longford* and *Theobald de Verdon*, were Lords of *Athelarton*, in whose Posterity it continu'd.

Beaufort, a Village, delicately seated among the Woods; it anciently belonged to the Bishops of *Litchfield*, with the Park, and a great Number of Hamlets and Villages both in and adjoining to the Forest; but in King *Edward VI's* Reign, they were by the then Bishop given in Exchange for certain Parsonages, Impropriations, and other Benefices, which the Lord *Paget* had obtain'd of that King. This Lord, then only Sir *William Paget*, had been, by reason of his Great Abilities, a considerable State-Officer in the Reign of *K. Henry VIII.* and being constituted one of his Executors, and of the Council to *K. Edward VI.* by his Will, was promoted to great Dignities, as Knight of the Garter, Comptroller of the King's Household, and at length created a Baron, under the Name and Title of Lord *Paget of Beaufort*, in which Honour he was succeeded by his two Sons, *Henry* and *Thomas*, whose Son and Grandson enjoy'd it; but Male Issue failing, the Family became extinct in the Reign of King *Charles II.* by the Death of *William Lord Paget*.

Things memorable relating to this Place and the Lord *Paget's* Seat are, 1. In the Gallery of the said House, are the Lord *Paget's* Arms, cut out curiously in the Coal dug in the Park, of which by and by. 2. In the Hall is a curious Piece of

Art, made for the Punishment of Disorders, that sometimes attended the great Feasting at *Christmas*, &c. call'd *Finger-Stocks*, into which the Master of the Revels used to put the Fingers of all such Persons as committed any Misdemeanors, or broke such Rules as by Consent were agreed on for keeping of *Christmases*, among the Servants, and others of ordinary Quality. They had Holes of different Sizes, fit for the Scantlings of all Fingers, as Stocks for the Legs usually have. 3. An Eccho in the little Park, about the Middle of the Path, that leads from the Pale to the House, which from a treble Object answers distinctly three Times. 4. The Castle-Hill above the Town, which is elevated so high above the Country near it, that it commands the Horizon almost all round; so that it is commonly said, that Part of nine several Counties may be seen from it, viz. *Stafford*, *Darby*, *Leicester*, *Worcester*, *Warwick*, *Salop*, *Chester*, *Montgomery*, and *Flint*. 5. Coal is dug in the Park belonging to the Seat, from 20 to 40 Fathom deep, (some other Beds of a softer Kind lying between) the best in *Staffordshire*, or any where else yet known, except that in *Lancashire*, for carving; because that has no Grain, and this will cleave; tho' *K. Charles II's* Head, at *Litchfield*, is cut in it, and resembles him well; but the common Use of it is for Firing; and when they would have it burn slow, they lay it on flat; and when quick, Edge-ways, and then it will easily admit the Fire at the Clefts, and burn as bright as a Candle.

Bescote, a Village, where Dr. *Plot* tells us, was found a Sort of Earth, or Mud, which being stirred upon this Occasion, seemed to shine like Fire. One Mr. *Jones* riding with Captain *Thomas Lane* in the Night-Time, happen'd to fall into a Ditch casually in this Parish, and Mr. *Lane* endeavouring to help him out, they stirred the Mud and Dirt pretty much, and therewith fouled their Gloves, Bridles, and Horses: Having recover'd their Horses, they observed, that upon all those Things that the Water and Mud had touch'd,

touch'd, there was a Kind of a faint Flame like that of burnt Brandy, which continu'd upon them for a Mile's Riding.

Billington, a Village, where there is the Footsteps of a large old Fortification, 300 Yards Diameter, doubly entrenched, as may be seen in divers Places, tho' the outmost be filled in some. Dr. Plot tells us, that he could willingly believe it to have been the Place of Battle between Duke *Wada*, who with his Associates, murder'd King *Ethelred* and King *Eardulf* his Successor; which our Antient Historians agree, was at a Place called *Billingaho*, or *Billingahoth*, near *Wallalega*, called by the Saxons *Wall*, the *Old Etocetum* in the *Itinerary*; but upon more mature Thoughts, he changed his Opinion, and thus determin'd. That by our best Relations of the Antiquities of *Staffordshire*, the Lady *Elfreda*, Daughter of King *Alfred*, built a Castle in this Town, on the North Side of the River *Sow*, of which he could find no Remains: But afterwards upon the Hill above the Town, at near a Mile's Distance, *Ralph* Earl of *Stafford* built another Castle, some think they are both the same, *Ralph* only rebuilding the old one; but Dr. Plot conjectures, that they were two different Building, and stood in different Places, and particularly that the first Castle stood within this Intrenchment at *Billington*; in which Opinion he says he is much confirmed, because the Lands wherein these Intrenchments are, are not far distant, and still remain a Part of the Demesne Lands of the Barony of *Stafford*.

The Lordship of this Village was in King *Edward The Confessor's* Time, the Estate of *Edwin* Earl of *Mercia*, as appears by the Conqueror's Survey; but was forfeited with his other Estates to that King by his Rebellion, and was given to his Followers, but to whom we do not certainly know, probably to *Robert de Stafford*, who had 81 Manors given him in this County, and whose Descendant *Ralph* built *Stafford* Town.

A little below this Fortification, near *Billington*, is a Pool, called, *Hungry-Pit*, which foreshews Scarcity, as the People

believe; for they set up Sticks in the Mud, and forejudge the Rise and Fall of Corn in the Markets, by the Rise and Fall of the Water upon those Sticks, and so keep or sell their Corn accordingly. And indeed the Motions of the Waters are something strange, for it little regards the Quality of the Weather; for it overflows sometimes in the greatest Droughts, and as often hath nothing in it after great Falls of Rain; and as to the Prediction, whether it be by Casualty or not, is hard to say, but divers sober Persons in it have testify'd, that the Remarks made upon it, have been so profitable to some, that they have advanced their Fortunes considerably by them.

Blimhill, a Lordship, of which, one *Warrin* was Owner in the 20th Year of the Conqueror, but held it of the Lord *Stafford*. But in the Reign of King *Henry II.* *William Bagot* was Lord of *Blimhill*, it being his Seat at that Time, but was passed from his Family in King *Edw. II's* Reign, Anno 9, for *John de Epstones* was then Lord of it.

Near this Village is a Well, called, *Elder-Well*, which is of some Esteem among the Country People for curing of sore Eyes.

Bothal, or *Botenhall*; of which Lordship *Bartholomew* Lord *Bergher* dy'd possess'd of two Parts, 29 *Edw. 3.* In after Times it became the Seat of the *Meverels*, whose Daughter and Heir having marry'd *John Chetwind* of *Ingestry*, this Manor came, and other Lands fell to Sir *Walter Chetwind*, whose Posterity did lately, or do now enjoy it, and are enriched by their Marriage with the Daughter of Sir *Edward Bagot*.

Brocton, which with *Bedenhall*, *Boswick*, and *Walton*, did in the 20th Year of the Conqueror's Reign belong to the Bishop of *Litchfield*.

Burlaston, or *Berlaston*, a Lordship, held 20 Conquest. by one *Holgate* of *Robert de Stafford*. His Posterity held it some Time, for *John*, Son of *Philip Holgate*, was Lord of it about King *Henry III's* Time. After them, it escheated into the Lord *Stafford's* Family, who were in Possession of it

it, 9 Hen. 5. for *Hugh Stafford*, Lord *Bourchier* (which Honour he obtained in Right of his Wife *Elizabeth*, the Daughter and Heir of *Bartholomew Lord Bourchier*) being before a younger Son of *Hugh Earl of Stafford* dy'd then possess'd of it, and left it to his Cousin and Heir *Humphrey Stafford*, Son of *Edmund Lord Stafford*, his Brother, *Elizabeth* his Wife surviving.

Chartley, was 20 Conquest. in the King's Hands, whose Successor, *William Rufus*, soon after his Death gave it to *Hugh Earl of Chester*, who was one of the Chief Councillors of King *Henry I.* In this Family it continu'd several Successions, and *Ranulph Earl of Chester*, built the Castle in King *Henry III's* Reign; but dying without Heirs, his great Estate descended to his four Sisters and Heirs, *Maud*, *Mabel*, *Agnes*, and *Hanise*; of whom *Agnes*, upon the Division of it, had this Manor and Castle, and being then marry'd to *William de Ferrers*, Earl of *Derby* brought it into his Family. His Son and Successor *William* obtain'd a Charter for Free Warren for all his Demesne Lands in this his Lordship of *Certelege*, 36 Hen. III. but *Agnes*, his Mother having given the Castle and Manor of *Chartley* to his Brother *Thomas*, that King, upon the Complaint of *Thomas*, who was kept out of them by Force, sent his Letter to *William*, signifying, that if he did not deliver the said Castle and Manor of *Chartley*, according to his Mother's Will, whose Inheritance they were, the Sheriff of *Staffordshire* should compell him to it; but it seems, as if they had return'd again to his Family; for tho' *Robert Earl of Derby* his Son, was stript of all his Estate and Honour, for his taking up Arms with Earl *Monfort* against that King, he retained *Chartley*, and his Son *John* became Lord *Ferrers* of *Chartley*; in which Honour his Posterity continu'd, 'till *William Lord Ferrers* of *Chartley* leaving only one Daughter and Heir, who marry'd *Walter Devereux*, Esq; carry'd it into his Family, and her Son *John Devereux*, in her Right, became L. *Ferrers* of *Chartley*. His Posterity succeeded in his Honour 'till the Reign of King *Charles I.* but with these Additions

of greater Honour, of Viscount *Hereford*, and Earl of *Essex*: He the aforementioned *John* had marry'd *Cicely*, Sister and Heir to *Henry Bourchier*, Earl of *Essex*, whose Son *Walter Devereux*, being serviceable to Queen *Elizabeth*, in quelling the Rebellion of the Earls of *Northumberland* and *Westmoreland*, was by that Queen raised to those Honours. His only Son *Robert Earl of Essex*, was a great Man, and a brave Warriour, whose Loyalty King *Charles I.* so much confided in, that he made him Lieutenant-General in the Expedition against the Scots, in 1639, and Lord Chamberlain of his Household; but thro' some Discontents he revolted to the Parliament, and led their Forces against the King and his Friends, and that with so much Success and Approbation, that in 1646, he was constituted General of all their Forces; soon after which he dy'd, (not without a vehement Suspicion of Poison) without Issue: His two Sisters, *Frances* and *Dorothy*, thereupon became his Heirs; the former marry'd *William Earl of Hertford*, afterward Duke of *Somerset*, and the younger to Sir *Henry Shirley* of *Stanton-Harold* in *Leicestershire*, Bart. whose Son *Robert* being Master of the Horse to *Catharine*, Queen Dowager of King *Charles II.* and Steward of her Household, was created Lord *Ferrers* of *Chartley*, in 1682. He continu'd in Favour with King *William III.* and Queen *ANNE*, being one of the Privy Council to them both; and by the latter was created Viscount *Tamworth*, and Earl *Ferrers*, Sept. 3, 1711; which continues now in the Family, *Washington Shirley* being at this Time Earl *Ferrers*. He marry'd the Daughter of Sir *Richard Lewing* of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, but whether he hath any Children by her, we are not certainly inform'd.

Dr. Plot mentions it as a Thing very remarkable, that in the Hall of *Chartley-Castle*, there is a Shuffleboard-Table ten Yards, one Foot, and an Inch long, which is made up of about 260 Pieces, each of which are about 18 Inches long generally, some few excepted, that are scarce a Foot: They are laid on longer Boards for Support

port underneath, and are so accurately join'd and glew'd together, that no Shufleboard whatever is freer from Rubbs and Castings.

Cannock, Cannock-Wood, or Cank-Wood, quasi Canuti Sylva, or Canute's Wood, which Name was given it upon this Occasion, when the Danes under *Canutus*, had many Contests with King *Ethelred*, and his Son *Edmund Ironside*, for the Kingdom, *Canutus* made several Inroads into *Mercia*, especially in the Years 1013, and 1016; and among other Places, he possess'd himself of this Forest, call'd still by his Name, *Canc-Wood*. Upon the Edge of it there still remains a large Fortification, called the *Castle-Hill*, encompass'd with a double Bank and Trench, which are in a Manner circular, except on the South-East Side, which runs pretty streight, so that it seems to hold the Figure of a Theatre of about 270 Paces Diameter; tho' for the Name Sake, because it is in the Verge of *Canutus's* Wood, may be presumed to be cast up by him; but if we should suppose that it was cast up by the *Mercians* hereabouts, to defend themselves against *Canutus's* Incurfions into their Country, when he made such horrible Devastations mention'd by Historians we can see no Absurdity in giving it that Name, because *Canutus* was the Cause of its making.

It was anciently an extensive Wood or Forest, but now it can be called a Wood Tropically only, as *Lucus* is said to be named, *a non lucendo*, i. e. not admitting of Light, for the Wood is now almost all destroyed, and the Wind and Sun admitted in a plentiful Manner between the Coppices, which at a due Distance Crown the Tops of some few Hills, such as, *Gentle-shaw, Stile-Cop, &c.* and afford a most pleasant Prospect to Passengers, the Plains and Hays below in a great Part being cover'd only with a purple odoriferous Ling. On *Stile-Cop* in this Wood is found a Tobacco-pipe Clay, of which they make Pipes at *Armitage* and *Litchfield*; for tho' it be greyish when it is dug, it burns very white.

Cannock Town and Forest, with *Longdon, Rugely, Beaufert*, and an House of the

Bishops of *Coventry*, which was enlarged and beautified by the Lord *Paget* afterward, were pass'd over to the said Lord by the Bishop in Exchange for certain Parsonages impropriate, and Benefices, &c. In this Place was the Seat of the Family of *Trumwinnes*, who were of Eminency in the Conqueror's Time, and held some Office under him. They were many of them Knights, which is the same as *Le Rider*, by which one of them is called in a Deed. Their Estate pass'd by Heirs General to *Musard* first, and then to *Washburn*, and lastly to *Salwey* of *Leacroft*. *Roger Trumwin* was Sheriff of this County, 1, 10, and 11 *Edw. 2.*

Here is a Sort of Iron Ore found, which the Workmen call the *Yellow-Share*, which if wrought into Iron Bars, will, when it is used to make any thing, run all to Dirt, and is good for nothing. 'Tis called the *Cannock-Stone*.

In a Field, South of the Church here, there is a great Stone, which is probably of great Antiquity, but we can't conjecture what was the Reason of its being set there, because there is no Inscription, or other Mark upon it.

Chillington, at the Conquest, was the Inheritance of *William Fitz-Corbuco*, who held the same of the Bishop of *Litchfield*, and in his Family it continu'd, 'till the Reign of King *Stephen*, when his Descendant *Peter de Corbuco* gave the same in Frank Marriage, with *Margaret* his Sister, to *Peter Giffard*, a younger Son of the *Giffards*, Dukes of *Buckingham*; to whom also, *Richard Strongbow*, who conquer'd *Ireland*, gave *Tachmelm*, and other Lands in that Country. This *Peter* having settled himself in this Place, his Posterity have continu'd ever since here, unless lately remov'd. Their Seat is remarkable for several Things, viz. The Windows, tho' very numerous, are scarce two of them alike; the Tunnels of the Chimneys are also as many, and the Hall Chimney in particular, hath no less than eight Tunnels to one Hearth; The Fret-Work also of the Tunnels is so very various, that scarce any of them agree; from whence we may collect, that the Beauty of Structures

tures in those Days (which seem to have been in King Henry VIII's Reign) did not consist as at this Time, in Uniformity, but in the greatest Variety the Builder could possibly contrive.

Chesthall, a Village, in the Parish of *Longdon*, where Sir Edward Littleton had a Seat; where also 7 Edw. 3. was the Habitation of *Simon Ridley*, whose Posterity were Owners of it, 'till near the End of King Henry VI's Reign or longer, when *Francis Ridley* sold it to the *Ridgeleys*; but they held it not long before they sold it to Mr. *Huffey* of *Albrighton*, near *Shrewsbury*, who again sold it to one Mr. *Barlow* of *Derbyshire*, who passed it over to *Lawrence Wright*, whose Posterity enjoy it, or did lately.

Chopshale, or *Coddeshale*, a small Village, about a Mile from *Tettenhull*, Northward; which one *Theni* was Lord of in the 20th Year of the Conqueror's Reign.

Congrave, a pretty little Village, situate on the Bank of the River *Pencke*. It was the ancient Lands, and Seat of the *Congraves*, whose Inheritance it continu'd 'till the last Century, if it be not so at this Day.

Cotton, a Lordship, belonging to the Lord *Aston*; but upon the Division of their Estate, by *Walter Lord Aston*, it came to the *Mastertons* of *Cheshire*; but in what Manner we know not. It continu'd in his Family some Time; but about the Midst of the last Century, *Thomas Masterton* sold it to Mr. *Thomas Adshed*, whose Son and Heir *Thomas* sold the Tenants every one his own, and made them all Freeholders. In this Manor is found a coarse Sort of *Alabaster*.

Cowley, the Lordship and Estate of Sir *Philip Somerville*, which he held of the Earl of *Lancaster*, 1 Edw. 3. as Lord of the Honour of *Tutbury*, by these Special and favourable Services of paying but a Moiety of a Knight's Fee, Escuage, and Aids, for knighting the King's eldest Son, and marrying his Daughters, when others paid the whole.

Dunston, was a divided Manor, between the Barony of *Stafford*, and *Richard de Stretton*, whose Son passed his Interest to

one *Thomas Pickstoke*; whose Descendant *William* made it over to one *Robert Dorington* of *Gaiton*, from whose Family it was transferred by *Catharine* the Heir General, to the *Mastertons* of *Nantwich* in *Hampshire*.

This Town is famous for a Polysyllabical Echo; where, in a Field, on the West Side of the Chapel, in the Path-way, at a due Distance from it, you may have a Return of a Word or Sentence of seven or eight Syllables.

Engleton, the Seat and Estate of a Family bearing the same Name, but Issue Male failing, it passed by the Marriage of a Daughter and Heir of the *Engletons*, to to the Family of the *Moretons*, who have had it in their Possession, and made it their Seat for some Time, and for that Reason have invested themselves in the *Engleton's Arms*.

Essington, a Lordship, memorable only for this odd, but old Custome, of which no tolerable Account can be found as to the Reason, or Original of it. It is this, viz. The Lord of this Manor of *Essington*, (either by himself, Deputy, or Servant) oweth, and is obliged yearly to perform Service to the Lord of the Manor of *Hilton*, a Village, about a Mile distant, in this Manor: The Lord of *Essington* (now or late the Estate of ——— *St. John, Esq;*) is to bring a Goose every New-Year's Day, and drive it round the Fire in the Hall of *Hilton*, at least three Times (which he is bound to do as mean Lord) while *Jack of Hilton* is blowing the Fire: This *Jack of Hilton* is an Image of Brass, of about 12 Inches high, kneeling on his left Knee, and holding his Right Hand upon his Head, and his left Hand upon *Pogo*, or his *Veretrum* erected, having a little Hole at the Mouth, at which it being filled with Water, and set to a strong Fire, which makes it evaporate like an *Aëlipile*; it vents itself in a constant Blast, so strongly, that it is very audible, and blows the Fire fiercely. When the Lord of *Essington* has done his Duty, and the other Things are performed, he carries his Goose into the Kitchen of *Hilton-Hall*, and delivers it to the Cook, who having dressed it,

it, the Lord of *Effington* (or his Deputy) by way of further Service, is to carry it to the Table of the Lord Paramount of *Hilton* and *Effington*, and receives a Dish of Meat from the Lord of *Hilton's* Table for his own Mess, and so departs. This Service was performed by *James Wilkerson*, then Bailiff to Sir *Gilbert Wakering*, Lord of this Manor of *Effington*, to the Lady *Townshend*, who was Lady of the Manor of *Hilton*, as was testify'd in 1680, to Dr. *Plot*, by *Thomas* and *John Stokes*, two Brothers, who were present at the Performance of it.

Fetherstone, an Hamlet, in the Parish of *Brewwood*, which See.

Gnosall, a Lordship, held of the King, 20 Conquest. by one *Sampson*. After him the Manor-House, or Capital Messuage became the Estate of *Adam de Burgh*, and from him and his Posterity, it was call'd *Burgh-Hall*. From this Family, it descended to the *Knightleys* of *Knightley*; and when Issue Male failed in the elder Family of that Name, tho' their other Estates passed by the Heirs General to other Families, this Lordship was reserved to the Heirs Male, and continu'd in the Name, being the Inheritance of *Thomas Knightley*, second Son of Sir *Valentine Knightley*, who demised the same to *Robert Harcoate*, a younger Brother of *John Harcoate* of *Renton*.

The Church here, was Collegiate, and had four Canons, which were endow'd with Ecclesiastical Jurisdictions. The Canons were obliged ordinarily to reside there; but since the Dissolution of Religious Houses, their Prebends were first leased to Sir *George Blount*, Kt. who gave the same to one *Draper*, and two other of his Servants; but the Reversion being given by the King to the Bishop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, was settled on that See, 1 *Edw. 6.* in Exchange for *Beaufert*, and several other Manors in this County, charg'd with First Fruits and Tenths.

Dr. *Plot* mentions it as a Thing memorable, that at the Park of this Place there were Sheep with four Horns. As also, that the Minister and Churchwardens of this Parish annually choose a Jury of 12

Men or more, who not only join with them and the Side-Men in making the Presentments to the Official (it being a peculiar) but are impanell'd, and bring in their Verdict in Ecclesiastical Causes that happen among them for the Year following, which is the only Instance where a Civil Law Court determines according to Verdict of a Jury, which we have ever observed, except in the Case of Piracy, which is so order'd by Act of Parliament. The Doctor also instances in one *Elizabeth Pain* in this Parish, who was 105 Years old, and alive in 1680, and 'tis probable, arriv'd at a much greater Age, viz. to the Years of *Anna*, Luke 2. 37.

Hatherton, a Lordship of *Robert de Stafford*, 20 Conquest. who held it of the King, but let it to one *Clodayne*, or as others, *Chenew*, who had Issue *Richard de Chenew*, whose Heirs General, *Margery*, marry'd *William Croke*, who was hang'd, and *Margaret* marry'd *Robert Rock*, whose Daughter *Margery* marry'd *Hugo de Leges*, whose Son *Hugo de Leges* liv'd in King *Henry III's* Time, and was then Lord of this Manor; but how it passed afterward we know not.

Hauseyard, a Lordship, of which *Humphrey Ridgeley* was Owner in K. *Hen. III's* Time, it being then his Seat. His Family continu'd here divers Successions; and *Nicholas Ridgeley* possessed it in the Reign of *Henry VI. Anno 7.* His Descendant *Thomas Ridgeley* left it to his two Daughters, but to which it came in the Partition, we can't find.

Heiley, or *Hethleg*, the Manor of *Henry Lord Audley*, 7 *Hen. 3.* which King gave him twelve Hinds, to be taken out of his Forest of *Cannoc*, to stock his Park belonging to his Seat there. His Posterity were Lords of it divers Successions, 'till *Nicholas* the 3d Lord *Audley* dying without Issue Male, left his Sitter's Children his Heirs; and by the Marriage of the eldest of them to *John Tuchet*, this Manor, and the Title of Lord *Audley*, went to the Family of *Tuchet*, who still bear the Title of Lord *Audley*, but are Earls of *Castlehaven* in *Ireland* also.

Hilton,

Hilton, a Lordship, held of *Robert de Stafford* by one *Helgot*. It was sometime the Inheritance of the *Swinbertons*, Men of Renown in this County, in the Reigns of the Three King *Edwards*.

Huntington, hath the same Lords as *Hatherton* above.

Kenton-Kelvert, the Lordship of *Bartholomew* Lord *Burghersh*, 29 *Edw.* 3.

Kinnerston, antiently called *Rodbaston*, near which are some Entrenchments, now called the Moats, without any Buildings; of which, the inner Banks remain very high of a square Figure, each Side about 50 Paces long, the Corners being much higher than the rest, as if there had been round Towers, or Bastions there; but it was only the Castellated Mansion of *John de Sandersted*; such Fortifications, even of Great Mens Houses, being absolutely necessary in the Barons Wars.

Knightley, a Manor, held in *K. Henry I's* or *King Stephen's* Time, by one *William*, who was then Lord of it. His Posterity continu'd their Seat here, 'till *Robert* assumed the Surname of *Knightly*, and being knighted, was called *Sir Robert Knightly*. His Descendants remained Lords of it 'till *John Knightley* left one Daughter and Heir only, *Joan*, who being marry'd to *Roger Peshall*, brought this Manor into his Family; but he leaving only a Daughter and Heir of the same Name, she by marriage transferr'd it to *William Leigh*, who dy'd without Issue, and so this Manor passed to *Richard Peshall* of *Chetwind*, Heir to *Roger Peshall* aforesaid. In his Family it continu'd three or four Successions, and then by *Katharine* the sole Heir of *Hugh Peshall*, passed by her Marriage to *Sir John Blount*, whose Son *Sir George Blount*, tho' his Brother *Henry* had Issue *George*, gave all his Lands to *Rowland Lacon*, his Sister *Agnes's* Son, by *Richard Lacon*, his Nephew and Godson.

Lapley, the Lordship of *Earl Algar*, who gave it to the Priory here, in which it continu'd 'till the Dissolution of Abbeys, when this Lordship, among other Things, was granted to *Sir Richard Manners*, then one of his Majesty's Servants, by *King Henry VIII.* Reg. 38. in Consi-

deration of certain annual Payments to be returned into the Exchequer within three Years. In the Beginning of the last Century it was the Seat of *Richard Brook*, second Son of *Sir Robert Brook*, Kt. Lord Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas.

Leacroft, an Hamlet in the Parish of *Cannock*, of which Town one *William Salway* was Lord in the Time of *King Henry III.* in whose Family it continu'd many Successions, 'till *John Salway* leaving only three Daughters and Heirs, his Estate, which had been much increas'd by marrying the Heiress of the *Tramwins*, was divided among them, and by their Marriages passed into the Families of *Conesby*, *Biddulph*, and *Ashby*, but to which of them this Manor fell, we discover not; yet the Family of *Salway* was not extinct, for a younger Branch was then living at *Stanford* in *Worcestershire*.

Longmore, the Demesne of *Robert de Stafford*, but held of him by *Harvaus*, 20 *Conq.* In *K. Henry III's* Time, *Longmore* was the Inheritance of *John de Eaton*, whose Posterity kept it some Successions; but at length *Thomas de Eaton* sold it to *Sir Thomas Bessyne*, Kt. from whom they came by Descent to the Family of *Aston* in *Cheshire*. *Longmore* is held of the Barony of *Stafford*, by the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee, as appears by a Deed bearing Date 43 *Edw.* 3. in *Mr. Erdsfw. Survey*, p. 64.

Mear was the Estate of *Algar* Earl of *Mercia*, in *King Edward the Confessor's* Reign, but by his Son *Edwin's* Rebellion, was forfeited to the Conqueror; after which, we observe nothing of it, 'till it was the Lordship of *Robert de Hallington* in the Reign of *King Edward III.* but afterwards belonged to the Knights of *S. John of Jerusalem*; yet at the same Time, *Edward* Lord *Burnel* had one third Part of the Manor. It lies in the Lordship of *Weston*, on the West Side of it. Who hath it since the Dissolution of Abbeys, we find not.

Mereston, or *Merston*, one of those 30 Lordships in this Shire, which the Conqueror gave *Roger de Montgomery*, Earl of *Arundel* and *Shrewsbury*, his Kinsman,

and Assistant in winning the Crown of England. He was a Person of extraordinary Devotion; and among his other pious Donations, gave this Manor to the Abby of Utica in Normandy. But Robert Ferrers, Earl of Derby, had some Lands in this Lordship, as appears from his Grant to the Monks of Tutbury, when he removed the Corps of Henry Lord Ferrers, his Ancestor, giving to the said Monastery an Ox-gang of Land in this Place, upon the Day of the Translation of the Body thither, and laying it in the Church, on the Right-hand of the High Altar.

Mearton, a Village in the Parish of For-ton, remarkable for a Moss-pool, which is thought by the People to prognosticate a Dearth, by the rising of it; being taken for a sure Sign of scarcity of Corn, and that not without Reason, our Dearth here in England being most frequently the Consequents of great Rains; but then all Foundations may portend a Dearth, as well as this. Dr. Plot also remarks it as a Thing next to miraculous, that the Wife of one Samuel Ward of this Place, who, after she had been marry'd two Years, was brought to Bed of a Daughter, both her self and her Husband so little knowing, or so much as thinking that she was with Child, that growing ill near the Time of her Labour, they sent for a Physician instead of a Midwife. Upon which the Doctor reflects thus. For one to have the Signs of being with Child, and yet have none, is pretty common; but to have a Child, and no concomitant Signs, is very rare, that he says he never met the like in all the Histories he had read; and he composed some.

Mitton is a Village of no Note, but for the Nativity of Stephen Slaney, the Son of John Slaney, a Skinner in London, who was Lord Mayor of that City, Anno 1595. The Manor belonged in Part to the Chetwinds anciently.

Monetville, the Lordship and Estate of Edwin Earl of Mercia, forfeited to the Conqueror by his Rebellion, and disposed of by that Prince among his Followers.

Moreton was the Lordship of Nigellus, and William his Son, Lord of Greesly Castle.

In after Times the Lords assum'd their Name from it, and Johannes de Morton, 9. Edw. 2. was Lord of it. In the Beginning of the last Century, it was the Inheritance of one Mr. Moreton, descended (as we suppose) from the first Lords, who had a handsome Brick House in Wilbrigh-ton, the neighbouring Parish. Here is a raised Work, which seems to be of the Roman Fashion, and may justly be esteem'd such, because it can't be deny'd, that the Romans had some Action hereabouts, as may appear from what is said about Aquilate Meer, which lies just below it in this Hundred.

Mutone, the Lordship of Edwin Earl of Mercia, forfeited as Monetville.

Neuton, 20 Cong. was the Inheritance of Reynoldus de Bulgdal, from whose Family it came to the Lords Weston of Westgnubter Lydiat. It came after to be divided among several Owners. One Hawkes of Rushall, and Richard Bagot, bought a Part, and at length the Westons Part came to one Wilbraham, the Son of Sir Thomas Wilbraham of Woodley in Cheshire, by marrying the Daughter of Mitton of Weston, the former Owner of it.

Nordley, the Demesne of Algar Earl of Mercia, who left it to Morcar his Son, of whom we have little or no Account.

Norbury, a goodly Manor, the Lordship of Hugh de Kilpea, who held some other Lands by the Tenure to be the King's Champion at his Coronation. His Posterity held it 'till a second Hugh dying without Heirs Male, Philip Marmion marry'd Joan, one of his Daughters and Co-heirs, and with her had this Manor. They left only one Daughter Maud, who marrying into the Family of Butlers, carry'd this Manor into his Family in King Edward's Reign; but it continu'd not long in his Family, for one Thomas Scrimshaw, a Prothonotary of the Common-Pleas, purchased it with many other Lands. He had two Sons, John and Thomas; John had three Sons, Thomas, James, and Richard; of which, this Manor was given to James, with the Park, and High Offley, all purchased by the first Thomas Scrimshaw.

Here

STAFFORDSHIRE.

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Here is a Polysyllabical Eccho, which is the best in this County, and comes nearest to that of *Woodstock* in *Oxfordshire*. It must be taken North-easterly from the Manor House, near a little Bank under a Wood-Side, about 80 Poles, or 440 Yards distant, which in a still Day will repeat ten or eleven Syllables very distinctly, or twelve or thirteen if spoken quick. The Object of it is certainly the Manor-house, for there can be none nearer, whatever there may be farther off; and if so, there must go 120 Foot to each Syllable.

It is counted a Thing extraordinary, that the Banks of the *Black Meer* in this Parish, do yearly grow forward upon the Surface of the Water, three or four Yards in seven Years, the Water standing under them; infomuch, that it is thought, that it would be totally grown over, in a longer Space of Years, were not the Banks frequently cut away, to prevent the Loss of Cattle, who would venture upon them to drink, in doing which, some have been lost. To this we may add, the great Oak that grows between the Manor-house and Windmill, that is six Yards in the Girth; The Fir-trees growing in *Wharton* in this Parish, several of which, are presumed to be forty Yards high; and one of them, tho' but six Yards about above the Spurs, yet is 47 Yards high, as hath been agreed upon by three several Persons, at distant Times, who measur'd it; and Trunks of Trees found in the *Pewit-Pool* in this Parish; which, tho' in Places near the Sea, as in *Lanashire*, *Holland*, &c. they may be thought to be brought thither by Sea, and cover'd with Mud and Sand by the Tydes; yet in these Inland Places, 'tis unaccountable how they came so deep in the Earth.

Norton, a Village standing North-West of the *Worleys*. *Almicus* held it of the Bishop of *Chester*, 20 Cong. as a Member of the Barony of the Bishop of *Litchfield*.

Onne, anciently *Ochne*, a Lordship given to *Roger de Montgomery*, by *William the Conqueror*, who made him (being his Kinsman and Assistant in his Invasion of *England*) Earl of *Arundel* and *Shrewsbury*. He being much addicted to such Acts of

Piety and Charity as were then in Fashion, settled this Lordship upon the Abby of *Utica* in *Normandy*.

Pillaton-Hall, the Seat of the *Littletons* of *Staffordshire* in the last Century, as we suppose it continues. The Abbot of *Burton* was Lord of it 20 Cong. and in King *Henry I's* Time, *Jeffry* Abbot of *Burton* gave it to one *Edwin*, who had his Seat then at this Hall, which his Father had held in Fee-Farm, by the annual Rent of 20 Shillings. His Posterity held it some Successions; but at length it came by the Female Heir of *Alfred de Huntington*, to one *Henry Burch*, as appears from a Deed, by which *Richard* Abbot of *Burton* convey'd to him this Hall, to hold as freely as his Predecessors had done, at the Rent of Ten Shillings per Annum. This *Henry* was Alderman of *Huntington*, and his Ancestors were *Edwin* abovemention'd, and his Descendants. From his Posterity it came to one *Winesbury*, whose descendent *William* left only a Daughter and Heir *Alice*, who marrying to *Richard Littleton*, carry'd this Manor and other Estates into his Family, which continue at this Hall to this Time.

Dr. Plot observes of this Family of *Littleton* of *Pillaton-Hall*, that they are so nice in having the eldest Son always of the same Name, that unless their eldest Son be named *Edward*, they think it will not live to enjoy the Estate; on which Account, they have been all Sir *Edwards* ever since King *Henry VI's* Time; the present survivor being the ninth or tenth of that Name. This Custom of christening the eldest Son constantly of the Father's Name, used by the *Parkers* of *Audley*, as well as by the *Littletons*, is not approved by some; because, if a Controversy should arise, wherein a Man should be forced to prove his Descent, the Sameness of Name would so perplex it, that it would be very difficult to prove the Donor from the Doee; whereas, when the Names are often or alternately changed, (as 'tis usual in many Families) Descents are so obvious, that it is very easy to make them out in Pleadings, or otherwise.

Rudgeley,

Rudgeley or *Rugeley*, the Lordship of *Algar* Earl of *Mercia*, in the Reign of King *Edward the Confessor*, as appears from the Conqueror's Survey; but being forfeited by the Rebellion of his Son *Edwin*, was given probably to the Family of *Staffords*; but we have no certain Account of that, and therefore can say nothing of this Lordship, 'till it came to the Lord *Paget*, who held it with *Cannock* Town and Manor. Whether this Lordship be different from the Market-Town written *Ridgley* above, we doubt.

Sarden, the Lordship of *Hervicis*, 20 Conquest. who held it of *Robert de Stafford*, after whom it was the Inheritance of Sir *William Sharshall*, Kt. who probably might be a Descendant from *Hervicis*, who being Lord also of *Sharshall*, left them to his Posterity; who seating themselves at *Sharshall*, took their Name from thence.

Sir *William Sharshall*, of this Family, was High-Sheriff of this County, 1 Hen. 4. This Sir *William* left no Issue, but one Daughter and Heir; who marrying Sir *Richard Harcoat*, Kt. brought this Manor, and other Estates, into his Family, which now do, or lately did, enjoy it. In this Parish, in some inclosed Grounds on the East Side of it, is a Roman Low, or Barrow.

Sharshall had the same Lord as *Sarden*, and passed all along with it.

Shredicot, a Lordship held by Sir *Philip Somerville*, of the Duke of *Lancaster*, 1 Edw. 3. then Lord of the Honour of *Tutbury*; by this memorable Service, viz. by two small Fees, viz. When other Tenants pay for their Relief a whole Knight's Fee, one hundred Shillings, Sir *Philip* should pay but fifty Shillings; and when Escuage is assessed throughout the Nation; or an Aid, to make the eldest Son of the Lord a Knight, or to marry the eldest Daughter of the Lord, Sir *Philip* shall pay but the Moiety of what others pay. This Sir *Philip de Somerville* was Knight of the Shire for this County three Times in the Reign of King *Edward III.* and once Sheriff of the Counties of *Buckingham* and *Bedford*.

Somerford, a Lordship, of which, Gen-

tlemen of that Surname have been Owners many Generations; for 17 Edw. 3. *John Somerford* was Owner of it, and his Descendant was in Possession of it in the Beginning of the last Century, if he be not still.

These are all the Villages of this Hundred, come to our Knowledge, we shall now pass to the next Hundred, viz.

IV. The Hundred of *Pirehill*.

This Hundred is much the largest in this Shire, and is bounded on the East with the Hundred of *Totmansloe*, on the South with the Hundred of *Cuddleston*, on the West and North with *Cheshire*. About the Reign of King *Edward I.* *William* (others say *Jeffrey*) ap *Griffin* held this Hundred of the King in Capite by Sergeanty, paying yearly for it six Marks and an half, upon Condition of keeping the said Hundred in Form of a County. From him it descended to his Son *Jeffrey ap Griffin*, who held it by the same Tenure, as did also his Son *Rhesse ap Griffin*, who marry'd *Joan* the Heiress of Sir *Philip Somerville*. In whose Hands the Fee of this Hundred is at present, (unless in the King's, as most other Hundreds of the Nation are) we know not. The Market Towns are,

Betley, a Market-Town, whose Market is weekly on Tuesdays, and Fair yearly on *S. Margaret's Day*, July 20. The first Lords of the Manor of this Town were the Family of *Bettelih*, of whom, *Henry de Bettelih* convey'd the same to *Henry Aldithley*, or *Audley*, 10 Henry 3. who confirmed it, with many other Estates, to him. This *Henry* being thus settled in this Manor, procured of the King a Charter for a weekly Market here on Thursday, with a Fair every Year, upon the Eve, Day, and Morrow after the Feast of *S. Margaret*; which last continueth to this Time; but how the Market came to be removed to Tuesday, we know not. His Son and Successor upon his Estate, *James Lord Audley*, obtain'd a Charter of Free-Warren of the same King, Reg. 37. for this and divers other Manors in this County.

County. In his Family it continu'd, enjoying these Privileges divers Successions, for another *James Lord Audley* dy'd possess'd of it 9 *Rich. 2.* and left it, with other great Estates to his Son *Nicholas*, who dy'd without Heirs, and left it to his Sister *Joan's* Son, *John Tucket*, who in her Right became *Lord Audley*.

In this Parish is *Heyley*, or *Heleg-Castle*, of which there are yet some Footsteps remaining. It was built upon a lofty Rock, with the very Stone that was dug out of the Ditches. *Mr. Camben* tells us, that the Castle was built by *Henry Aldithley*, upon the Land given him by *Harvey de Stafford*, when the Ladies and Gentlemen of this County conspired together as it were to enrich this one Man. And *Dr. Fuller* follows him; but it is a great Mistake; for tho' *Henry Aldithley* did probably build the Castle, yet the Ground was given him by one of the Heirs of *William de Bettelih*, *qui dederunt* (as the Record has it) *totam terram de Helea cum pertinentiis*; and so *Harvey Lord Stafford* gave only the Land to *Heley-Castle*, *quæ jacet sub Castro*, i. e. which lay somewhere near the Castle. The Lords *Audley* had their Seat at this Castle, and had a Park adjoining, made by *Henry Lord Audley*, that built it, and who obtain'd of *K. Henry III. Reg. 7.* 12 Hinds to be taken out of the Forest of *Cannock*, to stock his Park at *Heleigh*. This Castle, with its Appurtenances, continu'd some Successions in this Family of *Aldithley*, and pass'd with their other Estates to *Sir John Tucket*, who in Right of his Wife, became *Lord Audley*, as his Posterity to this Day continue; yet with the additional Honour of *Earl of Castlehaven* in *Ireland*.

Bromley-Pagets, formerly call'd *Bromley-Abbots*, because it was the Possession of the Abby of *Bromley*, from the first Foundation of that House. At the Dissolution of the Monastries, it was given to the Lord *Paget*, to hold of the Crown. It is a pretty Town, and hath a good Market weekly on Tuesday, and a Fair yearly at *Bartholomew-tide*, and from the *Pagets* it took its Name, being call'd *Bromley-Pagets*. The *Ensors*, who say that they are descen-

ded from the *Ensors* of *Derbyshire*, had formerly a Seat here; but now the Seat is almost down, and the Family clear gone from hence. At this Place, within Memory, (says *Dr. Plot*) they had a Sort of Sport, which they used on New-Years, and Twelfth-Day, call'd the *Hobby-horse Dance*, from a Person who rode upon the Image of an Horse made of thin Boards, and carrying a Bow and Arrow in his Hands, made a snapping Noise with it, as he drew it backward to and fro, with which he kept Time with the Musick. With this Man danced six others, carrying on their Shoulders as many Rain Deers Heads, half White and half Red, and so they danced the Hay, and other Country-Dances. To this Hobby-horse belonged a Pot, which the Reeves of the Town kept, and fill'd with Cakes and Ale, and to which, all that came to the Sight gave a Penny for themselves and Families, with which they paid for the Ale and Cakes, and with the rest maintained their Poor, and repaired their Church, which 'twere well if it were continu'd.

Eccleshall is a pretty Market-Town; the Market is weekly on Tuesday, and the Fair yearly on Ascension-Day. It is a great Manor or Lordship, and in King *Henry I.* or King *Stephen's* Days, *William de Novell*, or *Noel*, was Lord of it. It contains in it many Villages or Hamlets, as *Hassembrook*, *Charner*, *Chatchilton*, *Darslow*, *Bretton*, *Leeford*, *Aston*, *Chuldon*, *Cherry*, *Litton*, *Coats*, *Myse*, *Badenhall*, *Slindon*, *Dorp*, *Bridgford*, *Haspley*, *Crocer-ton*, and *Osley*. *Sugenhall* is now reputed a Member of this Manor, with the Appurtenances thereof; but in *Doomsday-Book* it appears, that the Bishop of *Litchfield* had *Sugenhall* as a distinct Manor, having also divers Members belonging to it, as *Bromley*, *Tunstall*, *Podmore*, *Swinestead*, *Ellenhall*, *Walton*, *Adbaston*, *Woodton*, and *Chimton*; in which last, one Family of the *Swinertons*, who had a very good Estate, had a Seat; but *Edward Swinerton*, commonly call'd, *Wild Swinerton*, in the Beginning of the last Century, sold most of it, leaving himself little more than *Isewood*, his House, and some Tenements
in

in the same Town. Here was anciently a fair Castle of the Bishop of *Litchfield's*, built in the Reign of King *Edward I.* (but other Historians say, repaired only) by *Walter de Longton*, Bishop of *Litchfield*. In the Church of this Town, Queen *Margaret*, Consort to King *Henry VI.* when the Lord *Audley* was worsted at *Blore Heath*; by the Earl of *Salisbury*, found a secure Repose, by the Direction of *John Hales*, Bishop of *Litchfield*, who caused her to lie hid there.

Newcastle under Lime, so called, on Account of an older Castle, which formerly stood a little Distance from it, at *Chester-ton under Lime*, where are seen the ruinous and shatter'd Walls of an old Castle, which first belonged to *Ranulph* Earl of *Chester*, by the Gift of King *John*, and after, by the Bounty of King *Henry III.* to the House of *Lancaster*, who built the Castle new, and were some Successions in Possession of the Manor. But before the Gift of this Manor to the House of *Lancaster*, *Gilbert* Lord *Segrave* had a Grant of King *Henry III.* Reg. 17. of this Manor to him and his Heirs, to hold of the Crown in Fee-Farm; but the Castle (which perhaps must prove it built before it came to the House of *Lancaster*) was under the Government of *Henry* Lord *Audley*, and was continu'd to his Son *James* Lord *Audley*, under the Title of Constable of *Newcastle under Lime*, 35 Hen. 3. but upon the Rebellion of *Simon Montfort*, Earl of *Leicester*, who undertook, with his Confederate Lords, to reform all Things amiss in that King's Government, the Manor and Castle of this Town was settled (with the forced Consent of *Pri. Edward*) upon the Earl of *Leicester* and his Heirs, Reg. 48. But Fortune soon cancell'd this Deed, for he was slain the same Year by Prince *Edward*, at the Battle of *Evesham*, and all his Lands and Estates being forfeited, this Manor and Castle was given by King *Henry III.* Reg. 49. to his younger Son *Edmund*, whom he made Earl of *Lancaster*, and gave him all the vast Possessions of the said *Simon Montfort*, and *Nicholas* Lord *Segrave*, who had been a Partaker with *Montfort* in his rebellious

Actions; all which Estates *K. Edward I.* his Brother, confirmed to him, Reg. 13.

He left his Earldom and great Estate to his eldest Son *Thomas*, who having marry'd *Alice*, the sole Daughter and Heir of *Henry Lacy*, Earl of *Lincoln*, endowed her in the Church at the Time of his Marriage with her, with this Castle and Borough of *Newcastle under Lime*, and all the other Hamlets belonging to the said Castle and Borough. This *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaster*, by the Instigation of *Humphrey de Bohun*, Earl of *Hereford*, complaining of the arbitrary Actions of the *Despencers*, the King's Favourites, 14 Ed. 2. drew together many of the Nobility, and took Arms, under a Pretence of Reforming what was amiss in the Government, but chiefly to oblige the King to remove the *Spencers* from his Council and Person, which they sent certain Bishops to request of the King; but being deny'd, he marched to *London*, and by the Queen's and Bishops Advice, was promised it by the King; but it seems to be done to get Time to raise an Army, which he sent under the two *Spencers* against them. At the Appearance of the King's Army, divers of the Earl's Confederates fell from him, and Sir *Robert Holland*, who was sent to conduct five hundred Men to him out of *Lancashire*, went over to the King; whereby the Earl was so weaken'd, that he was forced to withdraw into *Yorkshire*, where he was taken at *Burrough-Briggs*; and being sentenced to Death in *Pomfret-Castle*, was beheaded near the Town. He was attainted, and his Estate confiscated; but upon the deposal of King *Edward II.* which happen'd soon after, his Attainder was revers'd, and Estate restor'd to his Brother and Heir, *Henry*, whose Son *Henry* dy'd possess'd of this Manor and Castle, leaving his Estate to his two Daughters and Heirs, *Maud* and *Blanch*, which last prov'd his sole Heir, her Sister dying without Issue. She marry'd to *John of Gaunt*, fourth Son of King *Edward III.* then Earl of *Richmond*, but afterward in her Right created Duke of *Lancaster*, as her Father had been. King *Henry IV.* was her Son, and the Heir of her Estates, of which, this Manor

Manor was a Part, and came to her upon the Death of her Sister, to whom it fell in the Partition.

But whoever built the Castle from whence the Town takes its Name, it is so much demolished, that there are but very obscure Footsteps of it to be seen, though the Town near by, be grown considerably large, being govern'd by a Mayor, two Justices, two Bailiffs, twenty-four Common-council-men, and other Officers usual in Corporations; having also the Privileges of holding Pleas for Actions under Forty Pounds, and sending two Burgesses to Parliament, as other ancient Boroughs do. It hath a Market weekly on Monday, for common Traffick, and ordinary Goods; but once a Fortnight upon the same Day of the Week, a great Beast Market, with four Fairs, *viz.* on Monday after *Low-Sunday*, and *St. Martin's Day*, *Nov. 11.* But the two principal ones are, on *Shrove-Monday*, and the Monday after *Holy-Cross Week*, which is *May 3.* It had four Churches formerly, but they are all reduced to one, the Town having suffer'd much in the Baron's Wars. The Cloathing Trade flourishes pretty well in this Town, and round about it there are Coal-pits, which furnish it plentifully with Firing.

Dr. Plot mentions it, as a Thing remarkable in this Place, that at *Hamley-Green*, near this Town, is dug a Sort of Coal which they call *Peacock-Coal*. It is softer than Cannel, and exceeds not the common Coal in Hardness; and tho' it rises in great Blocks, yet being durded into sensible Plates, is not capable of polishing, and yet, (which is the Rarity of it) appears gay to the Sight, most lively representing all the Colours of the most glorious Feathers in the Peacock's Train, (from whence it hath its Name) and that not emphatically like the Colours in a Glass Prism, or a variable Silk, which are vanid at least, if not fantastical; but solidly and genuinely, the Colours remaining fixt in all manner of Turnings about of the Coal, tho' not so brisk when they are turned from the Light; whence it is plainly deducible, that this Coal hath great Variety in its Texture, and

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that its Parts and Pores are not all of a Shape, the Diversity of Colours in Opaque Bodies, (such as this of the Peacock Coal is) most probably arising from the various Figures, Situation, and Order of the innumerable little Superficies of the several Parts presenting themselves to the Eye; for tho' it seems to our Eye and Touch as smooth as any other Coal, yet in a Geometrical Sense it can by no Means be so, because it is certainly of a more open Texture; which is the Reason that it burns so quick, and consumes so fast, that it is not fit for Kitchen Fires, and is therefore esteemed only fit for Smiths.

The same Doctor, as an Evidence of the Growth of Stones, brings an indisputable Proof from an Instance of a Stone found at this Town, in a Place called the *Gallows-Tree*, (where anciently the Malefactors of the Town were executed) within the Memory of some Men then living, in a firm Block of Stone dug out of the Quarry there, an entire Skull of a Man, with the Teeth in it, &c. an Alderman of the Town assuring him, that he had such an one long in his Possession. How this could come to pass, the Doctor thus endeavours to shew, saying, 'Tis probable that the Place, when it was used for Executions, was nothing else but a sandy Land, in which they used to bury the Bodies of the Persons executed, which in Process of Time being turned into Stone about the Head of a Man, inclos'd it in it; which is not unlikely, because Sands are well known to petrify.

The same Doctor, giving some Instances of Men of extraordinary Strength, mentions one *Godfrey Witrings*, a Butcher of this Town, whom he saw to take up a Form six Foot and ten Inches long, and 56 Pound Weight, by one End in his Teeth, and holding both his Hands behind him, lifted up the other End the whole Height of the Room, striking it three Times against the Floor of the Chamber over it, which the Doctor says, by Computation, according to the Center of Gravity, will prove that he lifted up with his Teeth about 168 Pounds Weight, which

which, tho' prodigious, we shall outdo it by a Parallel hereafter.

The Doctor also commending the ingenious Arts used in this Country, mentions, as a singular Precedent, the peculiar Artifice they have in this Town for correcting Scolding Women, which does it more effectually and safely than the Cucking-stool elsewhere used. It is such a Bridle for the Tongue, as not only deprives them of Speech, but brings Shame for the Transgression, and Humility before it be taken off; for when it is put upon the Offender by Order of the Magistrate, she is led round the Town by an Officer to shame her; nor is it taken off, 'till she shews all external Signs imaginable of her Humiliation and Amendment for the Future.

It might perhaps be no Disgrace to this Town, that Major-General *Thomas Harrison* was born in it. He was bred up an Attorney, but finding no great Advantage by that Profession, he betook himself to the Profession of a Soldier, and listd himself in the Parliament Army raised against the King, when the Civil Wars begun; and being a Person of a voluble Tongue, he insinuated himself into the good Opinion of the Army, and became a great Confident of *Cromwell's*, who made Use of him chiefly in routing the Presbyterian Faction, and bringing the King to the Block; for which he was dignify'd awhile in this Life, but met with a just Punishment in the End, for he was executed as a Traytor, his Head being set up at *Westminster-Hall*, and Quarters upon the Gates of the City of *London*; which Example we thought not fit to omit, that Men may see, what a bad Issue even a prosperous Rebellion has, and be warned not to engage themselves with Malecontents (which no Reign wants) against their Prince.

Stafford, heretofore called *Statford*, and before that *Betheney*, in *Doomsday-Book* term'd a City, in which, when that Survey was taken, the King had 18 Burgeses belonging to him, and there was 20 Mansions of the Honour of the Earl; it paid for all Customs 9*l.* in Deniers, but is now no more than the Shire Town, where most

of the publick Business for the County is transacted; not but that it is much inferior to *Litchfield*; but because it is best situated for such Affairs. It was built by *Ethelfleda*, the heroic Widow of *Ethelred* Earl of *Mercia*, who dy'd in the Year 912; after which, she employ'd her Wealth and Time in building of Towns and Cities, and conducting of Armies, in all which, she exceeded the Amazons.

It was a chief Town in this Shire, in the *Mercian* Kingdom, while the *Saxon* Heptarchy continu'd; but when the *Danes*, after many Invasions, got themselves establish'd in the Northern Parts, *Stafford*, with *Leicester*, *Darby*, &c. came under their Jurisdiction, as they continu'd, 'till *Edmund I.* Anno 945, or thereabouts, who having Wars with *Anlaf* and *Regina'd*, the two Danish Kings of *Northumberland*, took them from them, and obliged them to swear Allegiance to him. At this Time *Edmund* took the Kingdom of *Cumberland* from *Eugenius*, because he had join'd with the Danish Kings against him without any Provocation, and made a Present of it to the King of *Scotland*.

When *William* had conquer'd *England*, he gave *Robert de Tony*, one of his Followers, eighty one Manors in this County; but *Stafford* is not to be reckon'd among them, because the Conqueror keeping it in his own Hands, caused a Castle to be built in it, to keep the disaffected *English* in awe, and made this *Robert de Tony* Governor of it, who from hence took his Name *de Stafford*. *Nicholas de Stafford* was his Son and Heir, and being continu'd Governor of the Castle, gave the Church of *S. Nicholas* within the said Castle, to the Canons of *Kenilworth* in *Warwickshire*. *Robert* his Son left no Issue Male, and so his Daughter *Milicent* becoming his Heir, carry'd this Barony to *Henry Bagot*, a Gentleman of an ancient Family in these Parts, by her intermarriage with him. His Posterity, who in his Wife's Right became Lords *Stafford*, enjoy'd this Barony many Successions, and were some of the Men of greatest Note; for *Ralph Lord Stafford*, 20 *Edw. 3.* held out the City of *Aquillon* against the Army of *John King* of

of France, 'till K. Edward himself came and raised the Siege; and then in the Retreat of the French King, sally'd out, and falling upon his Rear, cut off a great Part of it. This Ralph having thus endear'd himself to his Prince, obtain'd a Licence to make a Castle of his Manor-house here, and was much entrusted by him in many important Affairs of State, as an Ambassador to the French King Philip of Valois, and a Commissioner in the Treaty with Scotland; in which Offices he demean'd himself with that Fidelity, that he was made, 1st, a Knight of the Garter, and Earl of Stafford, for the Maintenance of which Honour, the King granted him a Thousand Marks *per Ann.* in Fee, until he should settle Lands of the like Value, on him and his Heirs.

This Ralph Earl of Stafford dy'd August ult. 46 Edw. 3. leaving this Castle and Manor of Stafford, to his Son and Heir Hugh de Stafford, which, with all its Members and Appurtenances, he left to his Son Thomas, in whose Descendents it continu'd divers Successions. His Grandson Humphrey was a Person of so great Eminency in the Reigns of the Kings Henry V. and VI. that he was thought worthy of great Additions of Honour, first as an Earl, and was stiled Earl of Buckingham, Hereford, Stafford, Northampton, and Perch; and then for his eminent Services both in France and England, and particularly in defending the Town of Calis, and Marches adjacent, was advanced to the Title of Duke of Buckingham, to hold to himself and Heirs Male of his Body. He left this Castle and Manor to his Grandson Henry, who having been Instrumental in raising Richard III. to the Throne, and afterwards joining with Bishop Morton and others, to depose him, was discover'd and betray'd to King Richard, and beheaded at Salisbury.

The Barony of this Town, from the Conqueror's Reign to this Time, was very great and large, insomuch that there were few (if any) like it in England. There were belonging to it fifty Knights Fees, *De veteri feoffamento*, whereof nine were in demesne, and fifty one in Services.

Eighty Villages held of this Barony; but by the Attainder of the last Duke of Bucks, Henry Stafford, it was dissolv'd.

By the Death of this Duke, this Castle and Manor, with his other great Estates, were confiscated; and tho' his Son and Heir Edward was restored to his Honour, and great Part of his Estate, yet he soon after falling under the like Calamity, (tho' by the false Accusation of one Knevet his Steward, whom he had discharged for exacting upon his Tenants) we do not find that this Castle and Manor was restored to his Family 'till 23 Henry VIII. when Henry his Son, then Lord Stafford, only obtained of that King, to himself and Ursula his Wife, and the Heirs of their Bodies lawfully begotten, a Grant of the Castle and Manor of Stafford, with their Appurtenances in the County of Stafford, as also a certain Manor, call'd Stafford Manor, and Stafford-Rent, together with all the Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments thereunto belonging, and lying in Stafford, and divers other Villages and Towns in the County. His Posterity enjoy'd these Estates some Successions; but Issue Male failing, in the Death of Henry Lord Stafford, Anno 1637, his Sister Mary became sole Heir of his Estate; and being marry'd to Sir William Howard, Knight of the Bath, a younger Son of Thomas Earl of Arundel and Surry, brought her Estate into his Family, and on her Account he was created by King Charles I. Reg. 16. a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord Stafford, and she the said Mary a Baroness; and soon after, he was advanced to the Title of a Viscount. This Lord being try'd and found guilty of the late Popish Plot in 1678, intended for the cutting off King Charles II. and thereby making Way for the Duke of York, a Papist, to the Throne, was publicly beheaded on Tower-Hill, in 1682. He left three Sons by the said Mary, Barons Stafford, Henry, John, and Francis. Henry succeeded his Mother in her Baron, and was further created Earl of Stafford by King James II. with Remains for want of Male Issue to his Brothers, and their Heirs Male Successors. This Earl being a Papist,

a Papist upon King James's Departure from England, attended him into France, where he marry'd at S. Germain's, *Claude Charlotte*, eldest Daughter of *Philibert Count Gramont*, by whom he hath no Issue. He hath this Castle of *Stafford* for one of his Seats.

This Town is situate on a fair Soil, and a sweet Air, on the Banks of the River *Sow*, which hath here a Bridge over it, and enjoys the Privileges of a Borough, being govern'd by two Bailiffs, which are yearly chosen, and sending two Burgesses to Parliament. Here the ancient Custom call'd *Borough-English*, is still kept up, and where the Father dieth intestate, the youngest Son inherits the Lands lying within the Liberties of the Town, with other Privileges belonging to *Borough-English*. The Town has been walled round about, as we suppose, because there are still some evident Remains of them; and where there appear none, the Rubbish and Foundations shew there hath been some. There was a Castle anciently in the Town, but that is quite demolish'd. The Castle, which is the Seat of the Earl of *Stafford*, stands half a Mile, or more, from the Town, on the South Side. The Streets of it are well pav'd, and kept clean; the Buildings are most of them of Stone and Slate, and some of them are very modish and beautiful. It is beautify'd with a large and uniform Market-Place, in which is a convenient House for holding the Assizes in this County, which, by a Statute, made in the first Year of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, N^o 37. are always to be kept here, as are also the General Quarter Sessions. The Market is kept here weekly on Saturday, and six Fairs yearly, viz. on *February 6.* for six Days; and on the 26th of the same Month, for Horses; on the 22d of *April*, on the 3d of *May*, on the 30th of *July*, and the 21st of *September*. It has two Churches, and one of them is very large and spacious, and a good Free-School. King *John* made it a Corporation, and *Edward VI.* confirmed and enlarged the Charter.

In the late rebellious Times, the Influence of the Antimonarchical and Anti-

episcopal Party in this Town was beyond Measure enormous, for they not only batter'd and defac'd the Castle here, as they did in other Places, tho' it was then the Seat of a Nobleman; but that they might affront and vex the Loyal Prisoners then in the Town, some of the Zealots procur'd a Bust of our Saviour's Body, carv'd in Wood to the Waste, with a Crown of Thorns upon the Head, which they brought out, and having plac'd it in their Sight, they shouted, grinn'd, and mocked at it, giving it blows, first on the one Cheek, and then on the other; then they pull'd it by the Chin, and after bobb'd it on the Nose, and at last struck it on the Head, giving at the same Time a great Shout; and all this they did, for the greater Solemnity, on *Christmas-Day*, because they knew the Prisoners kept that Day holy, in thankful Remembrance of Christ's Birth. Having done thus much to the Effigies of Christ, they fell a vilifying the King, and one of them in a clear and open Expression, said aloud, If no Body would kill the King, and end all the War, he would do it. Some Persons, who could not bear with such villainous Words, offer'd to prosecute the Wretch for it; but they were threaten'd to be punish'd, if they attempted it.

This Town did very early give a Title of Honour to a Family, which took its Name from it, viz.

Robert de Stafford, who was Sheriff of the County, 12 Hen. 2. and had the Name of Baron of *Stafford*. He was a Person of great Wealth; for when the Aid was levy'd for marrying that King's Daughter to *Henry the Emperor*, his Knight's Fees *de veteri Feoffamento*, were sixty. He left Issue *Milisent* a Daughter, and

Robert de Stafford, Heir of his Barony and Estate, who dying without Issue, *Milisent* his Sister, became Heir to his Honour and Inheritance, both which she transferr'd to

Harvey Bagot, (a Gentleman of an ancient Family in these Parts) by her Marriage to him. He in consideration of a Fine of 300 Marks paid to the King, 5 Ric. 1. had Livery of the Barony of *Stafford*,

Stafford as her Inheritance, and Heir to her Brother, and thereupon he bore the Title of Lord *Stafford*. He had Issue by her,

Harvey his Son, who relinquishing his Paternal Surname, assum'd his Mother's, and so wrote himself *Harvey de Stafford*. He was also one of the Barons Marchers of *Wales*, and stood by King *Henry*, against *Richard Marshall*, Earl of *Pembroke*, who had put himself in Arms to reform the Government. He marry'd *Petronill*, Sister of *William de Ferrers*, Earl of *Darby*, and by her had, besides other Children,

Harvey Lord *Stafford*, who was the 3d Lord of that Name. He had Livery of his Hereditary Estate, paying a Relief of 500 Marks, 21 *Hen.* 3. but liv'd not long after, and

Robert de Stafford his Brother, for lack of Issue, was found his next Heir, and had Livery of his Lands, 25 *Hen.* 3. having paid a Relief of an Hundred Pounds. He marry'd *Alice*, one of the Daughters and Coheirs of *Thomas Corbet* of *Caus*, and by her had

Nicholas his Son and Heir, who going into that Expedition into *Wales*, 15 *Edw.* 1. against *Rhese ap Griffith*, was kill'd by the Fall of the Walls of the Castle of *Drofe-lan*, with many others, leaving his Son

Edmund Heir of his Honour and Estate. He having attended King *Edward* I. in the *Scotch* Wars, was summoned to Parliament among the Barons of *England*, 27 *Edw.* 1. He marry'd *Margaret*, the Daughter of *Ralph* Lord *Basset* of *Draiton*, by reason of whom, her Descendants became, after her Death, Heirs of that Lord's great Estate, and by her had

Ralph Lord *Stafford*, his Son and Heir. He became a brave and active Person in the Wars of that heroic Prince, King *Edward* III. against *Scotland* and *France*, and having been an Ambassador to *France*, and a Commissioner, with others, in making a Peace with the *Scots*, was advanced to the Title of Earl of *Stafford*, and constituted the King's Captain-General in *Aquitain*. He marry'd *Margaret*, the Daughter and Heir of *Hugh de Audley*, Earl of *Gloucester*, and by her had

Hugh de Stafford his Son and Heir. He follow'd the Steps of his Noble Father in those military Times, and entering early into Action, was with King *Edward* III. in several Expeditions into *France*, *Flanders*, and *Scotland*. In his declining Age, he obtain'd a Licence of King *Richard* II. Reg. 9. to travel, and visit the Holy Sepulchre at *Jerusalem*; which having done, he being on his Return, dy'd at *Rhodes*, leaving Issue by *Philippa* his Wife, Daughter of *Thomas Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*,

Thomas his Son and Heir. He was found to be one of the Coheirs of *Ralph* Lord *Basset* of *Draiton*, and was much employ'd in the Wars of those Times, both defensive of the Nation against an Invasion threaten'd by the *French*, and offensive in the *French* Wars, under the Conduct of *Thomas Woodstock*, Duke of *Gloucester*. He marry'd *Ann*, that Duke's Daughter, but having no Issue by her,

William his Brother became his Heir, 16 *Rich.* 2. but he dying within two Years,

Edmund his next Brother succeeded in his Inheritance. He, by virtue of the King's special Licence, marry'd *Anne*, his elder Brother's Widow, and Daughter of *Thomas Woodstock*, Duke of *Gloucester*. His Estate was mightily increased in his Life Time, by a Part of *Humphrey de Bohun*, Earl of *Essex* and *Hereford*; *Isabel*'s his Wife's Sister's Moiety; and the Reversion of the Lord *Basset*'s Estate, by the Death of *Joan*, that Lord's Widow: But he enjoy'd all but a little Time, being slain soon after, 4 *Hen.* 4. in the Battle of *Shrewsbury*, fighting there valiantly on the King's Part, leaving

Humphrey his Son and Heir. He was a great Warrior in his Time, and in the Beginning of King *Henry* VI's Reign, achiev'd great Things towards the total subduing of *France*, and preserving what was already conquer'd; insomuch, that being made Captain of the Town of *Calis*, he had a great Augmentation of honourable Titles made to him, being in an Indenture stil'd Earl of *Buckingham*, *Hereford*, *Stafford*, *Northampton*, and *Perch.*
Nor

Nor were all these thought a sufficient Reward of his great and good Services, but he was further advanc'd, 23 Hen. 6. to the high Dignity of Duke of Buckingham, to hold to himself and the Heirs Male of his Body. He marry'd Anne, the Daughter of Ralph Nevill, Earl of Westmoreland, by whom he had many Children, but

Henry de Stafford, his Grandson, the Son of Humphrey his eldest Son, who was slain in the Battle of St. Albans, succeeded him. He was beheaded at Salisbury, and

Edward his Son succeeded him, who fell by the same Fate, as is above related.

Henry his Son succeeded him, and obtained the Castle and Honour of Stafford, but dying without Issue Male, his Heiress Milisent carry'd the Honour by Marriage to William Howard, who in her Right became Lord Stafford, as aforesaid, and her Son Henry is now Earl of Stafford, created by King James II. as is observed before.

This Town is eminent also for the Birth or Habitation of several Persons of Note, as S. Bertelin, a Britain of a noble Birth, and religious Disposition, who led an Eremitical Life in the Woods near this Town. It was antiently call'd *Betheny*, (which is contracted, as some Learned Men suppose, from *Bertilney*, as taking its Name from that Saint.) Dr. Fuller says, there is something of Solitariness in his Name, nothing remaining memorable of him in all our Accounts of Times or Men. But Dr. Plot hath given us a more full Account of him, viz. That he was the Son of a King of this Country, and a Scholar of S. Guthlac, with whom he tarry'd 'till his Death; after which, he begg'd the Island where the Town of Stafford now stands, called *Bethnei*, and there led an Hermit's Life for divers Years; 'till being disturbed by some who chvy'd his Solitude, he remov'd to some desert and mountainous Places, where he ended his Life, leaving *Bethnei* to others, who built this Town upon it, near a shallow Place in the River Sow, which was passable with the Help of a Staff only, from whence the Town was called *Stafford*. To what Desert S. Bertelm went, Histories mention not; but Dr. Plott is of Opinion,

that it was into some Grounds about Ham, because he finds there, that one S. Bertram hath a Well, Ash, and Tomb there, whose Name is corrupted from S. Bertelin, as Capgrave says, *Bertram's* in *Cheshire*. If it be objected, (says he) that the Tomb is of too late a Date for his Time, not being at most above 300 Years old; he owns it, but answers, that such great Mens Tombs were often rebuilt, especially upon some signal Occasion, such as happen'd Anno 1386, when a wonderful Miracle was wrought at this Saint's Altar in Stafford, as Capgrave tells us, which might move the Devout of that Age to rebuild his Tomb, then thro' Age almost demolished.

Edmund Stafford, Brother to Ralph, the first Earl of Stafford, and Son of Edmund Lord Stafford, born at his Father's Seat, the Castle of this Town. He was prefer'd to the See of Exeter, by King Richard II. and in King Henry IV's Reign, was for a Time Lord High Chancellor of England. He was a great Benefactor to Stapleton's-Inn in Oxford, in divers respects; for he changed the Name into *Exeter-College*, whereby he put, as it were, an Obligation upon his Successors the Bishops of Exeter, to be the unchangeable Patrons of it, as his Predecessor Walter Stapleton had been the Founder; adding two Fellowships, and settling Lands to maintain them; the Fellows to be chose out of the Diocese of Salisbury; and having corrected the former Statutes made by Dr. Stapleton, obtain'd of Pope Innocent VII. the Confirmation of them. He also bestowed upon the College in general, in Money 200 Marks, besides Books and Ornaments; for which Benefactions, the Fellows, in the Year 1430, decreed him an Anniversary to be for ever after celebrated for the Rest of his Soul. He sat 24 Years, and dying in 1419, was bury'd under an Alabaster Tomb in his own Cathedral.

John Stafford, of the same Family, was born also in this Town. He was bred a Franciscan Fryar, and was no contemptible Philosopher and Divine, but was a more considerable Historian, and wrote an History

History of the Affairs of England in Latin. It is not certain when he flourished, and therefore, because *John Ross*, who wrote about the Year 1485, in the Reign of King *Edward IV.* makes honourable mention of him, it is collected by the Learned, that he wrote about the Year 1380.

Henry Lord Stafford, Son of *Edward Duke of Buckingham*, beheaded for High Treason, by the Accusation of *Knevet* his Steward, as is above observ'd. By this his paternal Misfortune, he lost his Titles of Duke and Earl, but thereby gained Things of a greater Value, Learning and a true Honour; for having but a small Estate, and a diminutive Title, he betook himself to his Studies, and became one of the most accomplish'd Persons of his Time, for true Vertue, Learning, and Piety. He was so great a Master of the Latin Tongue, that he wrote several Things in that Language, as well in Verse as Prose. He translated into English a Book written by *Edward Fox*, Bishop of *Hereford*, entitled, *De vera differentia, &c.* i. e. Of the true Difference of the Ecclesiastical and Civil Power, and what is the Extent of both; a Book thought well and seasonably written, and no less necessary in our Times, wherein the Civil hath almost swallow'd up the Ecclesiastical Authority, contrary to the usurped Power of the Church over the Civil Jurisdiction in Popish Times. If this, or any other Book, could settle the Balance, and so both God and *Cesar* have their Due, 'twould much contribute to the Establishment of Publick Peace, which hath been often broken, in this and other Nations, by the Struggle of those two Powers, which neither of them can endure to be kept under the Usurpation of the other long.

Martin Noel, who was born in this Town, was bred a Scrivener in *London*, and being a Person of Devotion, built a fair Hospital in this his Native Place, and bountifully endow'd it. This Gentleman's Charity is the more to be remember'd, because 'tis said, his Foundation was the first considerable Fabrick of that Nature in this County; but 'tis hoped his Zeal may provoke many, not

only here, but in other Counties. He was living in 1660, and saw the Fruits of his Goodness with Comfort.

Hugh Hamersley, the Son of *Hugh Hamersley* of this Town, being bred an Haberdasher in *London*, so prosper'd in his Trade, that he was chosen Lord Mayor of *London*, and serv'd in that Office for that City, in the Year 1627.

Dr. Plot, in his Natural History of *Staffordshire*, speaking of Mens Statures, and producing Instances of Mens Bones of an extraordinary Size, tells us, that he receiv'd a certain Proof of this from an Alderman of this Town, who gave him the Jaw-bone of a Man or Woman, with a Tooth then remaining in it, near twice as big as those that Men or Women ordinarily have, which was found in the South Chancel of the Collegiate Church of *S. Mary* in *Stafford*, where now lies the Gravestone of *Anne* the Wife of *Humphrey Perry*, which (saith he) is enough to shew, that Mankind is no more abated in Stature, than it is in Age, as is above proved; the World still affording us a *Goliath* now and then, (and they were never common) as well as of Old, of which he instances in *Walter Parsons*, *Edmund Malloons* &c.

Stone, a Market-Town, whose Market is weekly on Tuesday, and a Fair yearly on . . . It had its Rise in the Saxon Times, upon this Occasion: *Ulfald* and *Rufin*, two Sons of *Wulfere* King of *Mercia*, under a Pretence of Hunting, often resorted to *S. Chad*, an holy Hermit, who lived here, and being instructed in the Faith of Christ, received Baptism at his Hands. King *Wulfere*, their Father, who was then an Heathen, and an Enemy to the Faith, being informed of it, was persuaded by one *Werahod* to follow them, that he might know the Truth of the Relation; which he accordingly doing, and finding them in the Oratory of that holy Man, in devout contemplations, slew them both there with his own Hands. The King afterwards repented of this inhuman as well as unnatural Murder, and becoming himself a Christian, destroy'd all the Heathen Temples in his Kingdom, and

and converted them into Christian Temples and Monastries. Upon this Change, the Christians, according to the Custom of the Saxons, gathered Stones, and heaped them up in the Place where *Wulphere* had slain his Sons, to preserve the Memory of the Place; which remaining some Time, Queen *Ermenhild* their Mother, turned them into a fair Tomb inclosing their Bodies; and thereupon erected a fair Church, with the Stones brought thither at first, and many others which she caused to be brought, over their Tomb. After this Church was built and Consecrated, a Town presently grew up, which the History of *Peterborough* (the Abbey whereof was finished by King *Wulphere*, after he turned Christian) tells us, was called *Stone*, from the Stones amassed together there, as is above mention'd. Queen *Ermenhild* is also said to have built a small Nunnery here, which was much enlarged by the Family of *Staffords*, as we shall shew in our Ecclesiastical History, and so shall now speak only of the Manor.

The Manor is not mention'd in *Doomsday Book*, we suppose because it was then in the King's Hands, as it had been from the Time of King *Wulphere*. The Conqueror gave it to one *Enasmus*, who held it 'till the Reign of King *Henry I.* and then it being forfeited to the King by his Son *Enysan de Walton*, who had kill'd two Nuns and a Priest, who had been settled in a small Oratory here, in Honour of *S. Wulfade*, before murder'd there, was given to *Robert de Stafford*, who, out of great Devotion to that Saint, founded a Priory for Canons regular of *S. Augustine*, and after him, the Family made it their Burial-Place for *Robert* the Founder, and *Avice* his Wife; *Nicholas I.* who made it a Cell to *Kenilworth*, and *Maud* his Wife; *Robert* the third Baron, and *Anastasia* his Wife; *Hervey Bagot*, and *Milisent* the Heir of the *Staffords* his Wife, and their Son *Hervey*, who chang'd his Name to *Stafford*, and *Petronilla* his Wife; *Robert*, who obtained the Freedom of the House from *Kenilworth*, and *Alice* his Wife; *Nicholas* his Son; the Heart of *Hugh* the 2d Earl of *Stafford*, who dy'd at *Rhodes*, and *Phi-*

lipa his Wife, were all bury'd in this Abby; but *Edmund* the 4th, was bury'd in the Choir of the *Augustine Fryars* at *Stafford*, unto which Place, when the Priory at *Stone* was dissolved, all the former Lords were removed, and there inter'd, in Hopes that that House being not endow'd, but supported only by the Charity of Good People, might have been spared, and so their Bodies have rested there undisturbed; but at length their Plate, rich Shrines, and other Things of Value, brought Destruction on the *Mendicants*, and with others, that of this Priory, when the fair and costly Tombs of this Noble Family were torn to Pieces, and bury'd in an Heap of Ruins. Now the Priors of *Stone* and *Stafford*, together with the Deanery of *Stafford*, are in the Possession of *William Crompton*, or his Heirs, who have seated themselves there; his Father, *William Crompton*, a Merchant in *London*, *ex humili loco natus*, having purchased the Scite and Demesnes of them, soon after the Dissolution.

This is all that we observe of the Market Towns, and so proceed to the Villages.

Adbaston, a Manor, 20 *Conq.* held of the King by the Bishop of *Litchfield*, but not of his Barony. It is now the Seat of the *Brodocks*, who were originally *Cheshire Men*, and descended from the *Lofstocks*, by their Daughter and Heir *Latitia*, marry'd to one *Tabeleigh* of *Brodhock*, from whence they took their Name. This Conjecture is sufficiently prov'd by the Similitude of the Arms of *Brodock* and *Lofstock*, and the Intermarriage of one of the Family of the *Brodocks*, in King *Edward IV.*'s Time, with the only Daughter and Heir of Sir *John Griffin* of *Cheshire*, as Mr. *Erdeswick* thinks.

Amington, the Lordship and Estate of *William Butler*, 9 *Edw. 2.* and some Time the Lands of *Ralph Præmonile*, or *War-moure*.

Apedale, a small Village, famous for nothing but the Iron-Ore; which, tho' of the worst and leanest Sort, is made Use of, with other Ore to make it better, and then it serves pretty well for small Nails,
not

not above two-penny, and Sheeting Nails for Ships, which have broad Heads, and short Shanks, to keep the Timber from Worms. It was anciently the Seat and Demefne of the *Delves*, who enjoy'd it divers Successions, were many of them Kts. and one of them, or more, named *John*, High Sheriffs of this County, 14 Ric. 2. 3 & 11 Hen. 4. and 3 & 8 Hen. 5. and Kts. of the Shire for this County, 3 Hen. 6. and 6 Edw. 4. Sir *John Delves*, the last Male Heir of his Family, left his Estate to *Hellen* his Daughter and Heir, who by Marriage translated this Manor with her other Lands, to Sir *Robert Sheffield*, Kt. Recorder of *London*, in whose Posterity it remained 'till *Edmund Lord Sheffield* sold it, with all his Lands in this Shire.

Ashley was antiently the Estate of *Warinus de Burwardessey* in *Shropshire*; whose Son *Philip*, having no Issue, left his Estate to his three Sisters, among whom this Lordship was divided. They marry'd, the eldest Sir *Walter Bromley*, the second to Mr. *Bishiny* or *Bewshine*, and the youngest to Mr. *Leyton*, whose Grandson *Thomas* passed his Part to Sir *Thomas Bishine*, Kt. so that the *Bishines* became Owners of two Parts of this Manor. In this Family they continu'd some Successions, 'till Issue Male failing in Sir *Walter Bishine*, *Joan* his only Daughter and Heir, carry'd them by Marriage to Sir *Charlton Knight*, as his Daugh-

ter also did to *John Harwell* of *Wootton* in *Warwickshire*, whose Son's Daughter did the like to Sir *Thomas Aston* of *Aston* in *Cheshire*, in whose Family they are, or lately were. The third Part, which came to the *Bromleys*, as is above mention'd, for want of Male-Issue, pass'd thro' divers Families, viz. *Fradshaw*, *Harstall*, *Stanley*, and *Harp*; and at last came by the Marriage of *Stanley's* Daughter, to Sir *Thomas Gerrard* of *Etwell*, Kt. who sold it, with some other Estates, the ancient Lands of the *Bromleys*, to Sir *Gilbert Gerherd*, Kt. formerly Master of the Rolls, Father of Sir *Thomas Gerrard*, Knight Marshal, who enjoy'd it in the last Century, and probably it is now, or late was, the Possession of his Heir, or other Posterity.

The Church of this Place was founded, or at least rebuilt, by one *David Kenric*, a Native of it, who being a Soldier under *Edward the Black Prince*, notwithstanding the general Prophaneness that Reigns in Camps, is a singular Example of Piety, worthy to be recommended to all Men, especially Soldiers. There remains in this Church, to this Day, a Statue of him to the Shoulders; and against the Wall, within a Border, such as is commonly put about the Sentences of Scripture in many Churches, this Inscription, *in perpetuam Rei memoriam*.

Manubias Deo

David Kenricus (Pietas ejus memoriz)

Hoc virtutis Præmiolum dicavit.

Mira cano, Pietas sævis reperitur in Armis

Ædificat bellum, sternere quod solet.

Hanc sacram struxit Miles memorabilis Edem

Principe sub nigro, quem meruisse ferunt.

David Kenricus, Davide beatior illo

Templum cui superis ædificare nefas.

In English thus.

*The Spoils of War to God,
David Kenric (let his Memory be ever blessed)
Hath erected this Manument of his Virtue.*

*Wonders I sing; in Arms there's Piety;
War builds a Church, which 'tis wont to destroy.
A worthy Soldier built this holy Place,
(With the Black Prince, for such 'tis said he was)
David Kenric, than David happier,
For he cou'n't build one, 'cause a Man of War.*

Dr. Plot mentions, among such Persons as were remarkable for their Old Age, one *Anne Scot*, who was above an hundred Years old, when he was in this County, collecting Matter for his History in the Year 1689, and was then living.

Audley, or *Aldithley*, the Manor and Estate of the ancient and noble Family of *Verdon*, (whose chief Seat was at *Alton-Castle*, in the Northern Part of this Hundred) for we find in an ancient Record in the Tower, that *Nicholas de Verdon*, 16 Hen. 3. or thereabout, gave this Manor of *Aldithley* to one *Henry*, whose Ancestor had been before seated in that Place, as seems evident from an ancient Mansion there, Northwards from the Parish-Church somewhat less than a Furlong, and upon a fair Ascent, with a Moat about it. This Person was a Man much admired; and as tho' he deserv'd as much Wealth and Greatness as could be heap'd upon a Man, *Ranulph Earl of Chester and Lincoln*, who was the greatest Subject of *England* in his Time, made him a Grant of the Lordship and Castle of *Newhall* in *Cheshire*, the Manor of *Astonfield* in this County, and the Rents of *Tunstall*, and divers other Lands in other Places; *Hugh de Betley* gave him the Castle and Town of *Heighley*, with the Park thereunto belonging; and others divers Lordships and Estates; all which Lands and Estates, King *Henry III.* confirmed to him and his Heirs, by a special

Charter, and gave him several Lands and Estates besides. He took his Name from this Place, because his chief Seat was here, and became Founder of the ancient and noble Family of the Lords *Audley*, whose Posterity, by the Female Branch, is still in Being.

This *Henry* was of a very active and warlike Genius, and as he had adhered to King *John* in all his Contests with his rebellious Barons, so he was had in special Confidence with King *Henry* his Son, under whom, and by whose Favour, he was employ'd in many Offices of Trust, as Sheriff for this and *Shropshire*, Governor of *Carwardin* and *Cardigan*, *Salop* and *Bridgnorth*, *Chester* and *Beefton* Castles; and so continu'd to his Death, which happen'd 31 Hen. 3. or thereabouts, when he left his Son *James* Heir of his Estate and Honour. This Lord obtained the King's Charter of Free Warren for this Manor, and divers others in this County, and elsewhere. He enjoy'd several of his Father's Places, as Constable of *Newcastle under Lime*, Sheriff of *Shropshire*, &c. and lived many Years in good Esteem with his Prince, but unfortunately broke his Neck, 56 Hen. 3. and left his Estate to *James* his Son and Heir, who dy'd without Issue, 1 Edw. 1. leaving his Inheritance to his Brother *Henry*; but his Widow *Maud* surviving, she obtain'd of him for her Dowry, this Lordship, with the Castle

Castle, and Advowson of the Church, and some others. Henry had Issue James, who also had Issue James, whose Son Nicholas dying without Issue, his Sisters inherited his Lands, and this Manor coming to John Touchet by Marriage, he and his Posterity in Right of his Wife, became Lords Audley.

This Place having given a Title of a Barony, as well as a Surname, to this noble Family of Audleys, we shall set down their Succession.

Henry de Aldithley, of whom we have spoken above, was the first Baron.

James his Son succeeded him. He was in great Favour with Richard Earl of Cornwall, and was with him at Aquisgrane, when he was crown'd King of Almain. He being one of the Barons of the Marches of Wales, did great Service in repressing the Welch, who frequently made Incursions upon those Borders. He visited S. James of Compostella, 51 Hen. 3. and went into the Holy-Land, 54 Hen. 3. He unfortunately broke his Neck, 56 Hen. 3. and was succeeded in Honour, by

James Lord Audley, his Son, who dying without Issue, 1 Edw. 1. left his Honour to

Henry Lord Audley, his Brother, but he also dying without Issue, 4 Edw. 1.

William his Brother succeeded him: He attended that King in his Expedition against Wales, and the King receiv'd a great Defeat from that rough People, wherein he lost no less than fourteen Banners, and many brave Men, this Lord was slain with them; and

Nicholas de Aldithley, or Audley, succeeded him. He attended King Edw. I. in his Expedition into Gascoigne in France, and the Earls of Warwick and Warren against Scotland, where they obtain'd a great Victory at Dunbar, 25 Edw. 1. but dy'd soon after, viz. 27 Edw. 1. leaving by Catharine, the Daughter of Maud Longspe, for his Heir,

Thomas de Aldithley, Lord Audley; but he dying before he was of Age,

Nicholas his Brother was Heir of his Honours and Estate, which he attain'd to

7 Edw. 2. and then marry'd; but dying within little more than three Years, left

James his Heir, very young. He prov'd a very brave Man, and was much in Favour with the Warlike King Edward III. who made him Governor of Berwick upon Tweed, and took him along with him in divers Expeditions into France, in which he took by Assault the Fortrefs of Chaven in the Vale of Sarfoun, and seized the Castle of Huchee in Valois, for which Actions the King settled on him an Annuity for Life of 500 l. per Annum. He dy'd 9 Rich. 2. leaving three Daughters, and one Son,

Nicholas his Heir. He was in the Wars in France with James his Father, 3 Edw. 3. and was made, 5 Rich. 2. Justice of South-Wales; but dy'd without Issue, leaving John Tucket, the Son of his eldest Sister Joan, and Margaret the Wife of Sir Roger Hillary, Kt. his next Heirs. The Barony fell to

John Tucket, as Son of the eldest Sister, so he became Lord Audley, and was summoned thereupon to Parliament under that Title. He was associated, 5 Hen. 4. with Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, to defend the Lordship, Town and Castle of Brecknock in Wales for one Year; which being ended, he return'd Home, and dy'd 10 Hen. 4. leaving the Heir of his Honour and Estate,

James Lord Audley. He was in the Wars of France several Times with K. Henry V. but being sent by Queen Margaret, Consort to King Henry VI. to encounter Richard Nevil, Earl of Salisbury, he was slain on Blore-Heath in Shropshire, and bury'd in the Abby of Derby in Derbyshire. Upon the Heath there is a Stone set up in Memory of him, shewing, that there fell with him in that Battle two thousand four hundred Men.

John his Son and Heir succeeded him in his Honour and Estate. He went with the Duke of Somerset into France, and being taken Prisoner, and carry'd into Calais by the Yorkists, he join'd himself with that Party, and found such Favour with King Edward IV. for the Services he did him,

him, that he made him Steward of all his Lands, and Warden of all his Forests in *Dorsetshire*; and having sworn Fealty to Prince *Edward* in Parliament, was constituted Treasurer of the King's Exchequer; and dy'd Anno 1491, 6 Hen. 7. leaving

James his Son and Heir. He attended King *Henry VII.* to the Siege of *Bolaine*, and had Summons to Parliament 'till the 12th of that King; when being discontented at a Subsidy granted by Parliament, he joined with the *Cornish Men* in an Insurrection, and being taken Prisoner in a Battle at *Black-Heath*, was beheaded on *Tower-Hill*, June 22, 12 Hen. 7. and bury'd in *Black Fryars*.

John his Son and Heir succeeded him, and attended King *Henry VIII.* Reg. 5. at his taking of *Terouene*, and was one of the Lords that represented it to Pope *Clement VII.* that if he did not consent to the King's Divorce, his Supremacy would be in great Danger; in which Things he so pleased the King, that he had a special Livery of all the Lands his Father dy'd possess'd of. He dying, was bury'd in *St. Saviour's Church* in *Southwark*, leaving

George his Son and Heir, who by *Elizabeth*, Daughter of Sir *Bryan Tuke*, had

Henry his Successor. He accompany'd *Robert Earl of Leicester* into the *Netherlands* with the *English Auxiliaries*, 28 Eliz. He had Issue *James* and

George, who succeeded him in his Barony. He was Governor of *Utrecht* in the *Netherlands*, and was at the Battle of *Kinsale* in *Ireland*, where he purchased a Victory with many dangerous Wounds. He was created Earl of *Castlehaven* in *Ireland*, 14 Jac. 1. and having marry'd *Lucy* the Daughter of Sir *James Mervin*, left for his Successor,

Mervin his Son and Heir, who was beheaded on *Tower-Hill*, 7 Car. 1. leaving Issue,

James Lord Audley, who by Letters Patents bearing Date 10 Car. 1. was restor'd to the Title and Dignity of Lord *Audley*, and Earl of *Castlehaven*, but dying without Issue, the Honour by Course of Inheritance had fal'n upon *George* his next

Brother, but he being a *Benedictine Monk* at *Doway*, was incapable of it; and so it pass'd to

Mervin, the youngest Brother, who marry'd *Mary* the only Daughter of *John Earl of Shrewsbury*, and by her left Issue,

James his Son and Successor, who by *Elizabeth*, Grandaughter of *Charles Villiers*, Earl of *Anglesea*, left one Son, his only Child,

James now Lord *Audley*, and Earl of *Castlehaven*. He is the 2d Baron of *England*.

Bagnall was the Lordship of *Robert de Stafford*, 20 Conquest. but yet it appears, that in King *Stephen's* Days, or King *Henry II's* *Ivo de Pantune* was the Owner of some Part of this Village, which he gave to *Ada de Aldithley* and her Heirs, to hold of him in Fee, in King *John's* Reign. Indeed this Village, though of late it hath had no Persons of Note inhabiting in it, yet we find in an ancient Deed before King *Henry III's* Time, one of the *Bagentials*, or *Bagnals*, who took their Name from this Town, placed among, and put before some of the Chief Men of this Shire; but in later Times it became a Name among the meaner Sort of People only, 'till the Beginning of the last Century, or before, when two Brethren of that Surname, Sons of *John Bagnall* of *Barlaston*, were for their Valour knighted; and the Son of the younger of them, treading in his Father's Steps, enjoys the same Dignity, viz. Sir *Henry Bagnal*, Son of Sir *Nicholas*. There is also in this Village an House called *Greenway*, which hath been possess'd some Years, by a Race of Gentlemen of that Name.

Bagots-Bromley, so called, not only for Distinction from other Villages of the Name of *Bromley*, but from the Lords of it, the *Bagots*, who have been Owners of it ever since the Conquest; for it is recorded in *Doomsday-Book*, that one *Bagot* held this *Bromley* of *Robert de Stafford*; and in King *Henry II's* Time, one *Simon Bagot* was Owner thereof. This Family hath continu'd ever since, in and near this Place, in great Reputation, several of them

them were Knights, as Sir Hugh, Sir John, and Sir Ralph Bagot, in more ancient Times, and Sir Lewis and Sir Henry in later. Some of them were Knights of this Shire, as John Bagot, 21 Edw. 3. and another John Bagot, 15 Rich. 2. and 8 Hen. 5. and divers of them Sheriffs for the County in several Reigns, as Sir John Bagot, 4 Hen. 6. Richard Bagot, 18 Hen. 4. Sir Lewis Bagot, 22 Hen. 7. Richard Bagot, Esq; 19 Eliz. and Walter Bagot, 41 Eliz. Sir Henry Bagot was living in this Place, in 1656, and had then a Son Edward Bagot, who was Owner of Blithfield, and had many Children.

Balderley, or Baulterley, the Manor and Estate of John Lord Audley, who dy'd possess'd of it, 10 Hen. 4. leaving it to his Son James Lord Audley.

Barleston, the Inheritance of the Barons of Stafford, who were Lords of it about King Henry III's Reign; but it was sold in the last Century, by the present Baron. Helgot held it of the Lord Stafford, 20 Conq. and his Posterity had it, 9 Edw. 2. The Countess of Shrewsbury purchas'd it of the Lord Stafford, and was in Possession of it about 1598.

Beech is of Note for nothing but a Quarry of Building-Stone, pretty white and hard; but having Streaks of Redness here and there, and sometimes marked with a yellowish sort of Vein.

Blithbury, the Seat anciently of the Mavefons, or Masfons. It was pleasantly situated; but it seems they left it, and removed more to the Trent Side, to Mavefston-Ridware, but they were still Lords of it. Thomas Buckland had a Tenement in it, which he passed over to them; but Sir Robert Mavefston and Dame Margaret granted three Plats of Land, formerly Nicholas Hill's, to William the Son of Robert Hill.

Blithfield, a Village, which takes its Name from the River Blyth, which passeth by it. At the Conquest, one Hermanus was Owner of it. He had Issue two Sons, Americus and John; but he gave this Lordship to the younger of them, who thereupon call'd himself John de Blithfield. He had Issue Sir Henry de Blithfield, whose Son was Sir John. His

Posterity for divers Successions inherited it in the Male Line, 'till Issue Male tailing in Richard Blithfield, who had only a Daughter and Heir Elizabeth, who became the Wife of Sir Ralph Bagot of Bromley, this Manor pass'd by her to the Bagots, who are now, or lately were, Lords of it, as is above shew'd, in Bagots-Bromley. From this Family were also descended the ancient Barons of Stafford, afterwards Dukes of Buckingham.

Bridgford was held by Godericus, 20 Conq. of Robert de Stafford, yet was the Estate of William de Nowel, about the Reign of King Henry I. who left it, and many other Lordships, to Thomas his Son, who having only Daughters, his Estates were divided between them, and this Manor was given to Johanna his younger Daughter, who was marry'd to William Dunston. He had no Male Issue by her, and so this Lordship pass'd thro' the Families of Doylies and Luke Mores, to the Harcourts, which is as far as we can trace it; but we find it in the Family of Staffords, 4 Rich. 2. but how they came by it we can't discover.

Biddulph, a Village standing upon the Confines of Cheshire, is divided into several Hamlets, viz. Over, Middle, and Nether Bidulphs, and Knipersley. The Manor was in the Conqueror's Hands Reg. 20. but soon after, one Ormus was Lord of it. Ormus had Issue several Sons, and this Manor was given the eldest, who having only Daughters, it pass'd by them into other Families thus, viz. Middle-Biddulph was given by Aliva to Roger her Cousin, her Uncle Edward's Son, who took upon him the Surname of Biddulph, and in his Posterity it continued to 1598: And Over-Biddulph to Thomas the Son of Ormus another of her Uncles; but Nether-Biddulph went by Amaritia, who marry'd Henry Verdon, to the Bogleys and Manwarings, who now do, or lately did enjoy it.

Dr. Plot relates a Story of a Thing thought miraculous by the People here, That three Field Mice, two alive, and one sawn in two by Workmen, were found in the Body of a solid Oak, in all Parts found, upon Examination.

Knipersley,

Knipersley, the other Hamlet in this Parish, was given by the said *Aliva* to *Alfred* her other Uncle, whose Descendent *Robert*, taking upon him the Name of *de Knipersley*. This Place hath been long possessed by a Race of Gentlemen, who took their Name of the Place about the Reign of King *Henry III.* and continu'd to the Reign of King *Edward II.* or some Time after, when *William Knipersley* leaving only a Daughter *Catharine*, she, by Marriage of *Robert Boyer*, 11 Rich. 2. carry'd it into his Family. He at first bore the Arms of the *Knipersleys*; but in the Beginning of the last Century, his Descendents took a new Coat.

Boswick, a Manor belonging to the Bishop of *Litchfield*, but not of his Barony.

Bradwell, a Lordship of *Nicholas Verdon*, who gave it to *Henry de Audley*, to whom King *Henry III.* confirm'd it, with many other Lordships, as is above shew'd in *Audley*. It was in the last Century the Seat of *Ralph Snead*, the Son of Sir *William Snead*, whose Grandfather *William Snead*, a Citizen of *Chester*, whose Ancestors had for some Years held it in Fee-farm of the Lords *Audley*, purchased it. This *Ralph* is the fourth Descent from the Raisher of the Family, and hath by his Virtue, Affability, Lenity, and other good Means, much increased his Patrimony; which shews, that the first Advancer of this Family came to his Estate by good and laudable Ways; for otherwise we know God would punish the Sins of the Parents upon the Children, to the third and fourth Generation; and such a Succession would not have enjoy'd their Patrimony.

Buckenhall was held by one *Chetel*, before the Conquest, and after by the King, Reg. 20. but in the 9th of K. *Edward II.* *Theobald*, and *Vivian de Vernon*, were Lords of it. In the Reign of King *Edward III.* *Elizabeth* Lady *Burwart* was the Proprietor of a Part of *Buckenhall*, and so continu'd for 20 Years, viz. from the 14th to the 34th of his Reign; but whose Daughter or Wife she was, we don't know, but between the Conquest, and King *Edward I.*'s Time, one *Alanus de Buckenhall* was Lord of it, and from him the *Allens*

of this County pretend to have their Original; and among them *Thomas Allen* of *Gloucester-Hall, Oxford*, so well known for his Virtue, Knowledge, and Learning; being a great Antiquary, Philosopher, and Mathematician; that it would lessen him to attempt his deserved Commendations.

Burslem, was the Demefn of *Robert de Stafford*, 20 Cong. and held of him by one Tamo. *Henry de Audley* was Lord of it in the Time of King *Henry III.* and it continu'd in the Possession of his Family, to the End of the sixteenth Century. It is now a Village of Note, only 1. For the Pottery, were Butter-pots of a Cylindrical Form are made, for putting up Butter according to an Act of Parliament made for that Purpose soon after the Restoration, for regulating the Abuses in packing up of Butter. They are to be of a certain Size, and not to weigh above six Pounds at most, and yet to contain at least 14 Pounds of Butter. The Occasion of this Act, was to prevent the subtil Cheats of the People in the Moorlands here, where Butter is chiefly made; for before this Act, they would lay good Butter for a little Depth at the Top, and bad at the Bottom; and sometimes they'd set their Butter in Rolls close by each other at the Top, and hollow at the Bottom, and at a great Distance, which this Act prevents; yet the Factors use a Butter-borer, to pierce to the Bottom of the Pot, where they suspect falsehood, otherwise they never weigh their Butter. 2. A Sulphur Water, which in Winter, and at some other Times, will strike with Galls, but not in Summer; as there are some in *Oxfordshire*.

Burston, the Lordship and Estate of Sir *James Leigh*, Kt. about the 34th of King *Henry III.* In after-times, it was the Estate of the Family of *Marshalls*, all the Names of whom were *Roberts*; a Thing much to be mislik'd; because, in Matters of Controversy, which happen in most Families, 'twill be very hard to distinguish them one from another, and such Confusion may cause much Injustice to be done.

Dr. Plot will have this Place and *Bur-
naston* to be the same; but Mr. *Erdewick*
makes them two different Places; but
both agree in their Account, viz. That
there was a Chapel here, visited for some
Ages for Devotion, being the Place where
Wolphere the Pagan King of *Mercia*, in
his zealous Infidelity, slew his Son *Ruffinus*,
because he was become a Christian, and
had been baptized by *S. Chad*; as he had
done his other Son *Walfadus*, at *Stone*, for
the same Reason. It was then a Wood,
into which the young Prince fled for Safe-
ty from his Father's Fury; but was soon
found and slain there. There were some
Remains of this Chapel standing not ma-
ny Years since.

Butterton, or *Bertherton*, the Lordship
of *Robert de Stafford*, 20 *Conq.* but in la-
ter Times of *Bartholomew Lord Bouchier*,
who leaving one Daughter, *Elizabeth*, his
Heir, she, by her Marriage with *Hugh*, a
younger Son of *Hugh Earl of Stafford*,
brought this Manor, and other Estates
into his Family, and he was in her Right
summon'd to Parliament by the Title of
Lord Bouchier, 12 *Hen. 4.* He left no
Issue, and his Wife surviving, marry'd to
Sir Lewis Robsart, Kt.

Catculm, the Lordship of *William de
Norwell*, whose Grandson *Thomas* having
only Daughters, who were his Heirs, viz.
Alice, marry'd to *Sir William Harcoat, Kt.*
and *Joan* to *William Dunston*, this Manor
was divided between them.

Charlton, the Lordship of the Barons of
Stafford, held of them by one *Astem*, from
whom it came to the *Swinertons*, of whom
Humphrey Swinerton leaving only two
Daughters, *Margaret* eldest marry'd to
Henry Vernon of *Sudbury*, and the younger
to *William Fitz-herbert*, this Manor was
given to this last, and a little before King
Edward I's Time, came to the *Broughtons*,
as shall be more at large shewn in *Swiner-
ton* below.

Chebsy, as appears from *Doomsday-
Book*, was the Estate of one *Humphredus*,
who held the same of *Henry de Ferrers*,
who had six other Manors given him by
the Conqueror in this County; but it
seems not to have continu'd in his Poste-

riety long; for about King *Henry II's* Time,
Eutropius de Hastings, as Heir to his Mo-
ther *Maud*, was Lord of this Place, and
some other Towns in this County. In
this Family it continu'd several Successions,
but at length *John de Hastings* leaving on-
ly one Daughter and Heir *Catharine*, she
marry'd *Ralph Stafford* of *Grafton*, in
whose Posterity it continu'd divers Suc-
cessions, 'till *Sir Humphrey Stafford* sold it
to *Roger Harcourt*, Uncle to *Sir Walter
Harcourt, Kt.* This is a large Parish, and
contains the Villages of *Norton*, sometime
called *Delvesland*, because *Richard Delves*
was Lord of it in King *Edward III's*
Time, as were his Posterity afterwards,
and *Shawford*, and *Half-hyde*. In the
Church-yard here, is a tall Pyramidal
Stone, which at first Sight seems to be
only the Standard of a Cross; but Dr.
Plot tells us, that having found in other
Church-yards three or four of them toge-
ther, he began to think they might be
some Funeral Monuments of the Dead;
which agreeing with a Tradition of the
People of *Checkley*, where there are three
together in their Church-yard, That they
are the Memorials of three Bishops slain
thereabout; he concludes they are such,
and of Danish Original, because the like
are still remaining in *Denmark*; and Bi-
shop *Nicholson* gives us an Example of such
an one at *Beaustelle* in *Cumberland*.

At this Place, on the Sunday before *S.
James's Day*, Anno 1659, there happen'd
an extraordinary Storm of Hail, the Stones
whereof were near as big as Pullets Eggs,
which beat the young Apples and Leaves
from the Trees, and the Cabbage Leaves
from the Stalks, so that they appeared
naked; nay, so violent it was, that it rai-
sed a Steam in the Streets, so thick, that
they could not see cross it; yet falling
perpendicular, it broke no Windows. This
Storm reached not above a Furlong about
the Town.

Chell, a Manor given to *Henry Aldishley*,
or *Audley*, by *Alice* the Wife of *Eugenul-
phus Greasly*, when other Persons of E-
states pour'd their Gifts upon him; which
was confirm'd to him and his Posterity,
by the Charter of King *Henry III.* who at
the

the same Time gave and confirm'd to him other Lordships and Lands of his own Donation.

Chefferton under Lime, where Mr. *Cambden* says, he saw the ruinous and shatter'd Walls of an old Castle and Town. Mr. *Erdeswick* says, that by the Remaining Rubbish of Stone and Lime, it might be perceiv'd, that the Walls had been of a marvellous Thickness; but Dr. *Plot* says, there were but small Footsteps of them, when he was there, in 1680. It seems to have been a Place of Note before the Conquest, it going to decay so long ago as the Reign of King *Henry III.* King *John*, Reg. 17. granted it to *Randal* Earl of *Chester*, under whom it flourished, 'till King *Henry* having granted *Newcastle under Lime* to his younger Son *Edmund* Earl of *Lancaster*, that Earl built a Castle there (from whence the Town was called *Newcastle*, in Opposition to the old one at *Chefferton*) and then this Castle fell into decay, and is now quite destroy'd; nor is there much more remaining of the New at this Time, than of the Old Castle.

Coats, a Village or Hamlet in the great Manor of *Eccleshall*. It is the ancient Seat of the Family of *Coats* of *Woodwaite* in *Shropshire*; for in the Reign of King *Henry III.* *Robert de Coths*, or *Coats*, was Lord of this Village. It seems, the *Coats* labour to derive themselves from the *Knightleys*; which, unless they fairly can, they injure the latter by making Use of their Arms.

Creswall, held of *Roger de Montgomery*, 20 Conq. by one *William*, whose Posterity might call themselves *de Creswall*, for there dwelt here a Race of Gentlemen bearing that Name, many Successions, and the last of them was a Knight. From the *Creswalls* it came to *John de Wythers*, who call'd himself *Epstone* also; whose Son *William Epstones*, or *de Wythers*, having only one Daughter and Heir, *Alice*, she marry'd *Ralph*, the second Son of Sir *William Brereton*, Kt. and so carry'd this and her other Estates into this Family. Their Grandson *Ralph* was Chamberlain of *Chester*, and his Grandson of the same Name, a Knight, or his Posterity, are still Lords of it.

Culmsdon, a large Manor, containing no less than nine Villages or Hamlets. It was holden of *Robert de Stafford*, 20 Conq. by one *Holgate*. This Lordship belonged sometime to the *Pantulfs*, and came to the *Trussels*, by marrying the Heir of that Family. The *Verdons* became Heir of it by Perquisition, and by their Heiress it passed to the Family of *Stanleys*, who are now Earls of *Derby*.

Darlaston, a Village situate on the West Side of the *Trent*, where, on a goodly large steep Hill, be the Ruins of a very large House, or rather, as is most probable, of a small Town. The common Opinion amongst the People is, that this Place was some Time the Habitation of *Wolpherus*, King of *Mercia*, and not at all improbably, because that *Stone*, where he massacred his Son *Wolfradus*, is but about a Mile off. The present Owner of it is Mr. *James Collier*, whose Grandfather was first a *Taylor*, then a *Draper*, and last of all a *Wooll-stapler*, (in which Business many Men got considerable Estates) by which he got so much, as to purchase this Manor, almost all *Stone*, a pretty Market Town, and a goodly Farm two Miles from it, call'd *Earls-hyde*, being a Grange belonging to the Abby of *Combermere* in *Cheshire*, but was given to it by Earl *Roger Montgomery*, soon after the Conquest, and contained only one *Hyde* of Land, and therefore went always by his Title.

Ellenhall was about *Henry I's* Time, the Estate of *William de Norwell* or *Noel*, whose Heir was *Robert de Noel*. He founded the Monastery of *Ronton*, near this his Seat at *Ellenhall*, for Canons regular of *S. Augustine*. He left two Sons, *Thomas* and *Philip*; but *Thomas*, who was his Heir, and had the Main of his Estate, left only a Daughter and Heir *Alice*, who marrying Sir *William Harcourt*, Kt. carry'd her Inheritance to his Family in the Reign of King *John*. This Manor was Part of it. The *Harcourts*, soon after their Marriage with the Heiress of the *Noels*, assum'd their Arms; but the Male Line of the *Noels* still continu'd in these Parts by *Philip* the younger Son; for from him are descended Sir *Andrew Noel* of *Dalby* in *Leicestershire*,

Leicestershire, Kt. a Gentleman Pensioner to *Q. Elizabeth*; *Edward Noel* of *Brook* in *Rutlandshire*, made a Baronet 9 *Jac.* 1. and afterward a Baron, by the Title of *Lord Noel* of *Riddlington*. He having marry'd the Daughter and Heir of *Sir Baptist Hicks*, became, after his Death without Male Issue, Viscount *Cambden*. He approv'd his Loyalty very much for *K. Charles I.* His Son *Edward* was created Earl of *Gainsborough*, by *K. Charles II.* and his Posterity so remain. The Family of *Harcourts* are, we suppose, Lords of this Manor.

Enson or *Enstone*, a great Seat of the *Beresfords*. In this Manor is a Spring of a weak Brine, which riseth gently out of the Earth, and frets away the Grass and Earth about it. Such weak Brines (for there are the like at *S. Thomas*, and *Ingershire*) which spontaneously issue forth of the Ground, are thought by the Judicious to be Indications of a much stronger Salt deeper in the Earth, especially at *Ingershire*.

Fulford the Lordship of *Richard Leigh*, 9 *Edw.* 2. but now or late, one *Gifford* is Lord of it. Here is a good Building-Stone dug, purely white, and of a fine Grain.

Frodswell-hall, near which is dug a Course Sort of *Alabaster*, which is used chiefly for *Plaster* for Floors, Ceilings, and the Walls of *Needlework-houses*.

Gerards-Bromley, was anciently the Estate of the *Bromleys*, a Family of Note in this County; but coming by Purchase, or Marriage, to the *Gerards*, it had the Name of *Gerards Bromley* given it. *Sir Gilbert Gerard*, Master of the Rolls in *Queen Elizabeth's* Reign, bought it of *Sir Thomas Gerard* of *Etwell*, Kt. and built himself a stately quadrangular Fabrick of Stone, laying the Roof with Lead, and made it his principal Seat. He dy'd in 1592, and lies bury'd in *Ashley Churchyard*, under a noble Monument erected to his Memory. His Son *Thomas* inherited this Lordship, and most of his other Estates, and being constituted Knight-Marshal of the King's Household for Life, 1 *Jac.* 1. was by that Prince advanced to the Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by

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the Title of *Lord Gerard* of *Gerards Bromley*. To him succeeded in his Honour and Estate, *Gilbert* his Son and Heir; who having marry'd *Eleanor*, the sole Daughter and Heir of *Thomas Dutton* of *Dutton* in *Cheshire*, Esq; had by her two Sons, *Dutton* and *Thomas*. He dy'd in 1622, and was bury'd at *Ashley*, as his Father before him had been. *Dutton* succeeded his Father, and dying in 1640, left his Son and Heir *Charles* for his Successor; who dying in 1667, left his Son and Heir *Digby Lord Gerard* under Age, who, we suppose, dy'd without Heirs, and his Honour is extinct; yet the *Lord Gerhard* of *Brandon*, descended of *Ratcliff*, the younger Son of *Sir Gilbert*, continu'd longer; and *Charles* his Grandson having approv'd his Loyalty to his Majesty King *Charles I.* in a most signal Manner, was first created *Lord Gerard* of *Brandon* in *Suffolk*, and at length Earl of *Macclesfield* by King *Charles II.* but his Family also is now extinct.

Garshall, or *Garringshall*, is an Hamlet in the large Manor of *Milwich*, of which *Hugo* was Lord in the Conqueror's Reign; but in *K. Henry III's* Time, it was equally divided between *Robert de Milwich* and *Geffrey de Nugent*, and in 9 *Edw.* 4. *Hugh de Okeover* had *Robert de Milwich's* Part, and *Nugent's* passed by Daughters to the *Hextalls*, *Bromleys*, *Gerards*, who sold it to *Ralph Adderley*, and he to *John Orchard* of this Place, who parted with it to one *Hulbert*, whose Posterity enjoy'd it in 1654.

Halas, before the Conquest, was the Demesne of *Edwin* Earl of *Mercia*, as appears by *Doomsday-Book*; but he having forfeited it by his Rebellion, to the Conqueror, it was given to *Roger de Montgomery* Earl of *Arundel* and *Shrewsbury*, and 20 *Conq.* was held of him by *Reynald de Balginde*. The *Pantolfs*, or *Pantulfs*, became afterwards Lords of it; and in the Church there lies one bury'd, under an old cross-legged Monument, which some suppose to be one of the *Pantolfs*; but others will not allow it to be so.

Half-hide, an Hamlet in the Parish of *Chebfey*, was in the Reign of *K. Henry III.* the Inheritance of *Robert Cosney*, and *Weston Cosney*;

L

Cosney; and in 31 *Edw.* 3. *John* his Son, gave it his younger Brother.

Hallington, was held by *Robert de Stafford*, of the King, 20 *Conq.* by the Name of *Allughstone*; but in King *Henry III*'s Time, *Robert de Hallington* was Lord of it, and in 9 *Edw.* 2. *Thomas de Hallington* was Lord of it. Since, it is come into the Possession of the Lords *Bourchier*, but by what Means we can't tell. It continu'd in that Family some Time; but the last Lord *Bourchier* leaving it to Sir *Ralph Bourchier* his Bastard, he sold it to *Ralph Sneed*, Gent.

Hardwick, an Hamlet in the Parish of *Sandon*, in which dwelt one *Mary Woodward*, who losing her Hearing about six Years of Age, by her extraordinary Ingenuity, and careful Observation of People's Lips that she conversed with, could perfectly understand what any one said, tho' they spake so low, that By-standers could not hear them; as was frequently experienced by the Lady *Gerard*, and divers Neighbours living when Dr. *Plot* saw her, with whom she would go to Church, and bring away as much of the Sermon as the most attentive Hearer there, and did it, not with Difficulty, but with so much Ease and Satisfaction, that if any one spake, and turned away his Lips from her, she was much disobligh'd. Nay, it was said, she was such a perfect Mistress of her Art, that in Bed, and in the Dark, she could perfectly understand what any that lay with her said, by putting her Hand, to their Lips, so as to feel the Motion of them; but the Doctor owns he had none to attest this Part.

Heckstall, an Hamlet in the Parish of *Seighford*, of which, in the Reign of K. *Richard I.* one *William de Heckstall* was the Owner. His Posterity continu'd in the Possession of it many Successions; for in King *Henry VI*'s Reign, *Hugh Heckstall* was Owner of it; but his Son *William* having one only Daughter and Heir *Margaret*, *Richard Petid*, or *Paget*, by marrying of her, became Lord of it.

Heyley-Castle, built on a Rock, with the very Stone that was digged from the Ditches. It was given to *Henry de Audley*

by *Harvey Lord Stafford*, and was confirm'd to him by King *Henry III.* with the Gifts of others to him. Mr. *Cambelon* will have this Castle to be built by the said *Henry de Audley*; but the Records assure us, that it was *William de Betley* that gave the whole Land of *Heyley* to *Henry*, and that *Harvey de Stafford* gave only some Lands bordering upon it. The Castle was built either by some of the Family of *Verdun*, who gave him *Audley*, or by the *Audleys* afterwards. From the *Verduns* sprang the *Stanleys*, now Earls of *Darby*; but the Inheritance and Title of the *Audleys* went to the *Touchets* Lords *Audley*, and Earls of *Castlehaven*, as is abovesaid.

Haywood, a goodly Manor, sometime belonging to the Bishops of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*, but of late to the Lord *Paget*, who in King *Edward VI*'s Time, got it from the present, by Exchange for Impropriations, as is above observ'd. In this Village was the ancient Seat of the *Astons*; for *Roger de Molend*, alias *Longespe*, Bishop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, in the Reign of King *Henry III.* gave it to *Roger de Aston*, his Valet, or Servant. He was the Son of *Ralph Aston*, and Father of Sir *John Aston*, Kt. whose Posterity enjoy'd this Manor and Seat 'till the latter End of the sixteenth Century, or Beginning of the seventeenth, Sir *Edward Aston* then being in Possession of it. This Family, as they receiv'd their Estate in a great Measure from the Church, so they have always shew'd a particular Respect to Churchmen and learned Men. Sir *Walter Aston*, Father of Sir *Edward*, was employ'd by K. *James I.* Embassador into *Spain*, and *Michael Drayton* the English Poet, owns them particular Friends to his Muse.

Hickson, the Lordship of one *Gilbertus*, in King *Henry III*'s Days; but he having many Daughters, but no Son, this Manor, upon the Dividend of the Estate, came to *Amicia*, whose Daughter *Isabel* brought it by Marriage to *Henry Kingston*, or *Knifston*; from whom it pass'd to *Walter Blount* Lord Mountjoy, and from him, by the *Dracoats*, to the Lord *Ferrars* of *Chartley*, from whom it descend'd to *Robert Earl of Essex*; who dying without Issue,

Issue, it came, with many other Lands, to Sir Robert Shirley, who was living in 1654.

Hilcot, a Seat of one of the Family of Noels, who are descended from those of *Eccleshall*. The common Report is, that they were Barons, but from whence such a Report should spring, is not known; for we can't find that any of the Noel's Lands were a Barony, tho' most of them are manifest at this Day, and it appears by Doomsday-Book, that they were at the Conquest, held of the Bishop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*.

Hilderston, the Demesne of Robert Ragot, in the Reign of King Henry I. which he held of the Baron of *Stafford*; but it changed its Lord in the following Reign, for in 12 *Edw. I.* one *Vitalis* held this Manor of Robert de *Stafford*; and soon after, it came into the Possession of one Robert *Hugglesford*, whose Family held it 'till the End of King *Edward III.*'s Reign. In after-times it became the Estate of Sir John *Delves*, whose only Daughter and Heir marrying to Sir Robert *Sheffield*, Kt. Recorder of the City of *London*, carry'd it into his Family. His Son was made a Baron of this Realm, but sold this Manor to his Brother *Christopher*, whose Son *John* was also a Lord, but transferr'd this Lordship to Mr. Robert *Collier*, whose Son *James* sold it to Sir Gilbert *Gerrard*, Master of the Rolls, above mention'd, in whose Family we suppose it continues.

Horsley, the Estate of the *Pershalls*, who had their Chief Seat at *Pershall*. Of this Family was Sir *Richard Pershall*, who among other Issue had a younger Son named *Adam*; who being about to marry one of the Daughters and Heirs of *John Caverswall*, by reason whereof he was to have *Bishops-Offley*, his Father, for his better Advancement, and to make him a Marriage fit for an Heir, gave him this Manor of *Horsley*, where he made his Seat; and his Son Sir *Richard Pershall*, and Posterity, continu'd there to the Beginning of the last Century, if not to this Day.

Husweldon, a Lordship belonging to the Bishop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, as ap-

pears from Doomsday Book, and *Pigot* held it of him, whose Son *Nigellus de Pigot* still held it, not long after the Conquest. It is now an Hamlet of *Chartley*.

Ingestre, or *Ingestry*, a Lordship situate on the Banks of the *Trent*, now the Seat of the *Chetwinds* of this Shire, was held, 20 *Conq.* of Robert de *Stafford*, by one *Hugo*, but who had it after him, we find not. The most ancient Owners that we meet with, are the *Mittons*, who were Lords of it about the Reign of King *Henry II.* and 'tis probable continu'd so 'till the Reign of King *Henry III.* about which Time Issue Male failing, it came by a Marriage of the Heir of the *Mittons*, into the Family of the *Chetwinds*; for *Philip Chetwind* is found to be Lord of *Ingestry*, 19 *Edw. I.* and in his Race it continues to this Day. Yet the *Mittons* in a younger Branch, still flourished in this County; for *William Mitton* was High Sheriff of this County, 36 *Hen. 6.* and *John Mitton*, 11 *Hen. 7.* and 4 *Hen. 8.* but whether they were the same, or different Persons, we do not know certainly. But the Family of *Chetwinds* have been much more serviceable to their Country in that Kind; for in most of the Reigns from King *Richard II.* to King *James I.* one or more of them were Sheriffs, and in other publick Employments.

But that which will render the Person and Family memorable so long as Religion is esteemed, is the pious Act of *Walter Chetwind* of this Place, Esq; who being Lord of the Town, and Patron of the Church, then ruinous, and much decay'd, considering that it could not be repaired well, and that it stood incommodiously, obtain'd a Faculty of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, Anno 1673, to build a new Church in a more commodious Place, and pulling down the old Church, convert the Materials to that Use. The Foundation was thereupon according to the said Instrument, laid in the same Year; mill'd Shillings, Half-pence and Farthings, coin'd that Year, being put in hollow Places, cut for that Purpose in the Stones of the Corner of the Tower or Steeple, by Mr. *Chetwind*,

Chetwind, and other Gentlemen, who came to see the Work; and in 1676 it was fully finished, being built in the Form of our Parish-Churches, not very large, but elegant and Uniform. The Walls were all squared Freestone, the Chancel pav'd with Black and White Marble, the Windows adorn'd with the Arms of the *Chetwinds* in painted Glass, and the Cielings with the same in Fret-work, the Side Walls beautify'd with the Funeral Monuments of the Family, curiously carved in White Marble; the Bodies he caused to be

brought from the old Church, and reposit'd them in a Vault made under the Church, for a Dormitory of the Family. The Body of the Church he caused to be separated from the Chancel by a Skreen of *Flanders* Oak curiously carved, the Pulpit and Seats being made of the same Wood, and all of equal Height; and a curious Font all of White Marble, standing at the Entrance. Over the Portal at the West End, on a small White Marble Table, is this modest Inscription.

DEO OPT. MAX.

Templum hoc

A fundamentis extructum

WALTERUS CHETWIND

(Walt. fil. Walt. Equit. aurat. Nepos.)

L M

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Anno Æræ Christianæ

1676.

The Church being thus finish'd at Mr. *Chetwind*'s Charge only, was consecrated Anno 1677, by the Right Reverend Father in God, *Thomas Wood*, then Lord Bishop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, by performing all the Sacred Offices in one Day; which done, the pious and generous Founder and Patron, Mr. *Chetwind*, offer'd up on the Altar the Tithes of *Hopton*, a Village hard by, of the Value of 50*l.* per Ann. as an Addition to the Rectory for ever; presenting the Bishop and Dean, who preached at the same Time, each of them with a Piece of Plate double gilt, as a grateful Acknowledgement of their Service, and entertaining the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry, who came to see the Solemnity, with a splendid Dinner at his House, together with many of the common People.

What is further Memorable of this Place is, 1. *S. Erasmus*'s Well, which is in the Grounds of the abovemention'd Mr. *Walter Chetwind*, a Sulphureous, Oleagenous Water, of so great Esteem formerly for the Prevention or Cure of divers Distempers, that there was a Chapel built near it, and endow'd by some of that ancient Family, where the Offerings were so considerable, that the Rector of *Ingestre* (in whose Parish it is) pays at this Day for the Tenths of them, more than for the Profits of the whole Parish beside; notwithstanding, its Revenue, with all its Lands given to pious Uses, were taken into the King's Hands at the Reformation, and the Chapel being demolish'd, all Applications to it are ceased long since, tho' there is no real Doubt, but that the Water remains as good, and might be as beneficial

as ever it was, if it were try'd. 2. The Quarry between this Place and Salt, out of which is dug a Sort of Stone, pretty white and hard, but having a Cast of Redness here and there, and sometimes mark'd with a yellowish Vein. 3. The fine young Silver Firs at Mr. Chetwind's in this Town.

Knipersley, See *Biddulph* above.

In the Park here, near *Gawton-Stone*, there is a Well, the Water of which is said to cure the King's Evil.

Laynton hath nothing of Note in it, save that here are found, tho' this County is at a great Distance from the Sea, the Trunks of large Trees bury'd under Ground, of which, tho' divers Accounts have been given by the Learned, yet no Certainty is yet arrived at.

Madeley, or *Magdalea*, a goodly Manor of ancient Times held by one *Ulviet*, 20 *Conq.* but belonging to the Barons of *Stafford*, of whom *Ralph Lord Stafford* having gain'd the Favour of King *Edw.* 3. by his brave and warlike Actions in *Scotland* and *France*, obtain'd of the said Prince, *Reg.* 15. a Charter for a Market every Week upon Tuesday; and also two Fairs yearly, the one on the Eve, and Day of *St. George the Martyr*, and two Days following; and the other upon Eve, and Day of *S. Leonard*, and two Days after. The Market is discontinu'd, and we can't find, that the Fairs are kept up. This Lordship continu'd in the Family of *Staffords*, 'till *Edward* the last Duke of *Buckingham* of that Name, being attainted and executed for Treason, his Estate fell to the Crown, and was by the King given to the Lord *Bray*; from whom it came to the Lord *Wentworth*, who sold it to Sir *Thomas Offley*, Kt. Lord Mayor of *London*, in whose Family it remains, as we suppose.

Mr. *Camden* here makes Mention of a Pool or Lake, out of *Gervase* of *Tilbury*, in these Words: 'In the Bishoprick of *Conventry*, and County of *Stafford*, at the Foot of an Hill, which the Natives of the Place call *Mahul*, there is a Water spread abroad in the Manner of a Meer, in the Territory of a Village, which they term *Magdalea*, in which Meer there is a very clear Water, which hath such an ef-

fectual Virtue in refreshing of Bodies, that as often as Hunters have chased Staggs and other Deer until their Horses be tired, if in the greatest Heat of the scorching Sun, they taste of this Water, and offer it to their Horses to drink, they recover their Strength of Running again, which they lost, and become so fresh, as one would think they had not run at all.' Mr. *Camden* sought in vain for this Hill and Lake, and no more could Dr. *Plot* do; but the Doctor seems to think, that the Hill, on which *Heley-Castle* stands, and has a Lake at the Bottom of it, agrees well with the Description, and may be thought the same, because it is so near *Madley*; and as to the refreshing of tired Horses, the Dr. thinks all the Pools in the County will do it.

Mere, or *Mear*, which takes its Name from the Meer, or Lake adjoining, and is the Head of the River *Tearne*, is famous for an old Fortification, called the *Bruff* (a Corruption as we suppose of *Burgh*) fenced at some Places with a double Trench and Rampire, the Agger above the Trench seeming in some Places to have been made up with Stone; the whole being of a very irregular Form, according as the Hill will admit: Over against this, on the Heath, there is a Place called the *Camphills* where it is supposed, there was anciently likewise a Camp, though there are no Signs of it now; only there are two round Hills which may pass for Barrows, and many other longish Hillocks, like Graves, in which Form Sepulchral Monuments were sometimes made: Betwixt the *Camphills* and the *Bruff* there is likewise a large round Conical Hill, which the People call *Coplow*, which 'tis probable, was the Sepulchre of some considerable Commander slain hereabout, when these Rampires were made and used. Dr. *Plot* owns, that it is very difficult to account for them at this Distance of Time, yet he thinks he may safely, and with Confidence answer, that this Fortification was here made in the Days of wicked *Osrid*, King of *Northumberland*, about the Year 705, who (as *Henry Huntington* testifies) was slain at Meer,

Meer, as his Words shew: *Ofrid vero Rex belli infortunio juxta Mere pugnans interfestus est*; tho' he tells us not by what Enemy, nor on what Occasion, yet he supposeth it must be by *Kenrid*, King of *Mercia*, whom he seems to have invaded, and not his Cousin *Kenred*, who succeeded him, as some Historians have asserted without any good Foundation, *Coplow* being the *Tumulus* in all Probability, under which the unfortunate *Ofrid* was bury'd, and these other Lows and Hillocks upon *Camp-hills* were for his Inferior Officers; and the *Bruff*, the Castle or Strong Hold, that *Kenred* had raised against him.

The Manor of *Meer* was held, 20 *Conq.* by *Olivet* of *Robert de Stafford*; but afterward it was divided between *Robert de Stafford*, and *William de Meer*, among whose Posterity *Edward de Meer*, and *Alexander de Meer*, this last Part was divided; Sir *William* still keeps a Moiety of it. But these Subdivisions produced an Alienation; for in King *Hen. III's* Reign, *Thomas de Haylegh-ton* was Lord of *Meer*, at least that Part, which was divided among the *de Meers* before. *Stafford's* Part was in that Family divers Successions; for 9 *H. 5.* *Hugh Stafford*, Lord *Bourchier*, a younger Son of *Hugh Earl of Stafford* dyed possess'd of it, leaving it with his other Estates to *Humphrey Stafford* his Cousin and Heir; but it became at length the Estate of the *Maclesfields*, whose Posterity are now, or late were the Owners of the greatest Part of *Meer*; for we do find it was united under one Lord.

Milwich, a fair Lordship, of which one *Hugo* was Lord, at the Conquest, and one *Cotton* afterward. In King *Henry III's* Reign, it was divided equally between *Robert de Milwich* and *Jeffrey de Nugent*. In *Edward II's* Reign, Anno 9, *Hugh de Okeover* had *Robert de Milwich's* Part by Inheritance; but *Nugent's* Part after many Alienations, was sold to *John Allen* of this Place, whose Posterity sold it to *Thomas Adshed*, whose Son sold it to *John Crompton*, second Son of Sir *Thomas Crompton*, Kt. whose Posterity do, or lately did enjoy it.

Mucclstone, the Lordship of one *Jennings*, 20 *Conq.* but how it passed from him to other Owners, we do not discover: It was in the last Century sold to Sir *Thomas Offley*, Kt. late Lord Mayor of *London*, in whose Descendants it now is, or lately was.

Mulnemese, the Estate of *William de Norwell*, or *Noell*, in King *Henry I's* Time. His Son *Robert* leaving only two Daughters, *Alice* and *Joan*, this Manor, upon the Partition, fell to *Alice*, who by her Marriage with Sir *William Harcourt*, Kt. carry'd it into his Family, in which it continu'd many Successions. *Joan* marry'd one *Duston*, and carry'd her Estate to him; but at length Issue Male failing in her Descendants, Sir *Robert Harcoate* marry'd their Heir *Ellenor*, and had this Manor given him, to render him a Match for her. *Robert* the Grandson of this *John*, had no legitimate Issue; but having a Bastard named *John*, he gave him this Manor with many other Lands. *Humphrey Harcoate* was his Heir, but what other Posterity he had, we know not.

Mole-cop, or *Morocop-Hill*, is a Place, where are dug Mill-stones, as out of a Quarry, in this Manner: They cleave them from the Rock with a great Number of small Wedges driven with as small Strokes, lest the Stone should crack or flaw; when they have got it from the Rock, they presently bind it round with a jointed Hoop of Iron, which they call a Rivet-Hoop, and this they streighten hard about it also with Wooden Wedges driven in between it, and the Edge of the Stone, that it may not break in the Working, which notwithstanding it oftendoes, so that there are few of them but are made up of several Pieces. They are seldom used to grind Wheat, but do it well enough for Rye, Barley, Malt, and Oat-Meal; yet it lies well enough in Building.

Norton, is situate on the *Trent*. *Valvlet* held *Norton* of *Robert de Stafford*, 20 *Conq.* but it appears by another Record, That *Robert Fitz-Randolph* held *Norton* soon after the Conqueror's Time. This *Robert* founded

founded the Monastery of *Beauchief* in *Derbyshire*, and left this Manor and other Estates to his Son *William* and his Posterity, who were Barons of *Alfrison*; but Issue Male failing, *Alice* the Heir General marrying *William de Charworth*, carry'd this Estate into his Family. *Thomas de Charworth* was their Heir; and he being well affected to his Ancestors Foundation at *Beauchief*, obtained a Licence of King *Edward III.* to grant unto the Canons there ten Totts, eleven Oxgangs, fifty-eight Acres of Land, sixteen Acres of Wood, and 2 l. 18 s. per Annum Rent, in *Norton*, *Grenehill*, &c. for the Maintenance of one Priest, to celebrate Divine Service daily in that Abbey for the Health of his own, *Joan* his Wife's, and all their Ancestors Souls.

In the Church-yard of this Village, there are divers Monuments of Freestone, each of them having a Cross engraven upon the Tombs, and under the Corner of the Cross the Figure of an Arming-Sword, but Writing there is none, unless it be under the lower Part of the Stone. In these later Times *Norton* hath been the Inheritance of Sir *William Meer*; but after him it was divided, and one Moiety came to the Lords *Audleigh*, and the other to the Barony of *Stafford*, but the last Baron of *Stafford* sold it, but to whom we are not inform'd.

Offleys, *Bishops* and *High*, two adjoining Parishes. *Levenot* held *Offleia* of the Bishop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, 20 Conq. *Wil. Chedleton* was after Lord of it, and gave it in Frank-Marriage with *Joan* his Daughter to *Thomas Caverfwall*, whose Son *Thomas* inherited it, as Heir to his Mother. He had only three Daughters and Coheirs, the eldest of which marry'd *Adam Pershall*, and to him was this Manor allotted upon the Division, in Right of his Wife; but it seems, that *Caverfwall* had not the Seignory of *Bishops-Offley*; for we find that Sir *John Leybourne*, Kt. gave all his Lands, Tenements, Rents, and Services in *Bishops-Offley* to the said *Adam Pershall*, 19 Edw. 3. from whence it is apparent, that Sir *John Leybourne* was till that Time chief Lord of that Manor. *High-Offley* was the Demesne

of *Robert Hallington* in King *Henry III.*'s Time, and his Son *Thomas Hallington* was Lord after him. It afterward came into the Possession of the *Bourchiers*, but by what Means we know not, nor how long it remained in their Possession; but we observe, that *Ralph Lord Bourchier* left it to Sir *Ralph Bourchier*, his natural Son, who hath sold it to *Ralph Sneyd*.

At *Offley-Hay* in these Parishes, not far from *Hindon*, there happened a Tornado Wind or Typhon, which being not above 40 Yards broad, and not extending above three or four Miles in Length, was so strong, that passing through a Wood, it tore up the great Oaks by the Roots, and made as it were a Vista through it.

Oulton, where Dr. *Plot*, among the long-liv'd Persons of this County, tells us, there did dwell one Goodwife *Eftwick*, who at her Death was an 120 Years old.

Penkhull, or *Penchetel*, the Demesne of *Algar*, Earl of *Mercia*, before the Conquest, as appears from *Domesday-Book*, and left to *Edwin* his Son, who succeeded him in his Earldom. By *Edwin*'s Rebellion, it was forfeited to the Crown, and how it was disposed of afterward, we know not, but find it among the great Estates of *John of Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*, 36 Edw. 3. fal'n to him by his Wife's Sister's Death, who was one of the Coheirs of *Henry* Earl of *Lancaster*, descended from *Edmund* Earl of *Lancaster*, a younger Son of King *Henry III.* to whom his Brother King *Edward I.* gave the forfeited Estates of *Simon de Montfort*, Earl of *Leicester*, of which *Newcastle under Lime*, and its Members, one of which this Manor was, was a considerable Part.

Pershal, the Seat and Estate of a Family of Gentlemen of that Name, who are thought originally to be descended of the *Swinertons*, because they bear their Arms. Sir *Richard Pershall* had lately his Seat here. In his Family it continu'd divers Descents; 'till Issue Male failing in Sir *Hugh Pershall*, his Daughter and Heir *Catharine*, marrying Sir *John Blount*, carry'd it into his Family, and Sir *Geo. Blount* their Heir, inherited it; but left it to his Wife's Son *Richard Lacon*, Son of

of *Richard Lacon*, her former Husband, in whose Posterity it is or lately was.

Raunton, or *Ronton*, the Demesne of *Goderick*, 20 Conquest. held by him of *Robert de Stafford*; but afterward of *William de Nowell* or *Noel*, whose Grandson *Thomas* having Issue two Daughters only, *Alice* and *Joan*, who marry'd *William Dunston*, and had for her Part this Manor of *Ronton*, which descended to her. *Campden* says, That the *Harcourts*, an ancient and noble Norman Family, receiv'd it by Inheritance from the *Noels*; but Mr. *Erdeswick* tells us, that Sir *William Harcourt* indeed marry'd *Alice*, *Noel's* eldest Daughter, but she had not this Manor for her Part, but her younger Sister *Joan*, who marry'd *Dunston*; but Issue Male failing in the Family of *Dunston*, this Lordship passed by the Heirs General, by the *Doyleys*, and *Lukemore*, to Sir *Robert Harcourt*, who marry'd *Lukemore's* Heir, *Ellenor*. In his Family it continu'd, 'till *Robert Harcourt* gave it and his other Estates to *John* his Bastard-Son, in whose Line it continues.

There was anciently an Abby in this Town built by the *Noels*, then Lords of it, (of which we shall speak in our Ecclesiastical History) which is, or lately was the Seat of the Family of *Copes*. Near it is found a Sort of Earth that is famous for giving a Blood-red Colour. Dr. *Plot* was curious to inquire into the Cause of it, and digging into it, found it an Haste Mould, and conjectures the Cause to be this: That the Rain falling upon the Shingles of the House, which are made of Oak, receives from them a gallish Tincture, which coming down from thence upon the Earth, that is probably Vitriolick, the Water turns of this blood-red Tincture, just as Vitriolick Waters usually do upon infusing Powder of Galls in them, which are but the Fruit of an Oak. The same Doctor speaking of notable Pieces of Art, mentions a Sort of a Dial that he met with at the House of *Alexander Harcourt*, Esq; in this Place, made of three Boards representing a Book open'd, six Inches deep, with some of the middle Leaves standing up, between the Covers,

and some other Leaves at Six Inches Distance on each Hand, all facing the South, and so elevated, as to stand parallel'd with the Axis of the World, the Figures are drawn on the Side of the Leaves, and the middle Leaves are the Gnomon on the East Side, and the Western Cover a Gnomon on the West Side; a Piece of Ingenuity not common, and so worth Notice. The Dr. also takes Notice of the *Ranton* Runnet for curdling Cheese, which we omit, because our Business is not with Housewives, and if it might come to them, we suppose they will not thank us for the Receipt, having perhaps better of their own, as they may think.

Riccardscote, was, 20 Conquest. held by *Ellenor* and *Robert*, of *Robert de Stafford*; how it descended afterward, we have no Account.

Salt, a small Village, whose Manor was held by *Gislebert* of *Robert de Stafford*, 20 Conq. but now the Family of *Chetwinds* claim it, as belonging to their Manor of *Ingefry*; but the adjoining Lords will not allow their Claim, challenging to themselves each of them their Part, as lying in their Manors; so that it is no entire Manor of it itself, but common to several Lords. Of the Stone-Quarry between this Place and *Ingefry*, we have spoken above.

Sandon, is a large Manor, and contains in it divers Hamlets, viz. *Great and Little Sandon*, *Hardwick*, *Small Vise*, *Dracote*, *Leighs-Newton*, and *Creswell*; yea, some Antiquaries suppose *Burweston* was also before the Conquest; but being now distinct from it, we have so treated of it above. Before the Conquest *Algar* Earl of *Mercia*, was Lord of this Town, but at the Conquest, *Sandon* was in the King's Hands, but was presently after given to *Hugh* Earl of *Chester*, who passed it over to one of his Barons, *William* Baron *Malbank* (whose Seat was at *Wiche-Malbank*, now *Nantwich*) His Son *Hugh* founded the Abby of *Cumbermere* in *Cheshire*, and his Son *William* gave the Monks there this Church. This *William* had only Daughters, of which *Adilla*, who marry'd Sir *William Stafford*, had this Manor for her Purparty,

Purparty, who left it to her Son Sir *James Stafford*. He had Issue one Daughter only, named *Margaret*, who marrying *Thomas Erdeswick*, brought this Manor into his Family. Both the *Staffords* and *Erdeswicks*, had their Seat here; both ancient Families of Gentlemen. Of the last of them was *Sampson Erdeswick*, to whom this Manor came by Inheritance. He was a Person of great Eminency, and a very industrious Antiquary; yet not more memorable upon that Account, than for being directly in the Male Line descended from *Hugh de Vernon*, Baron of *Chester*, whose Seat was at *Shipbrook*, their Name being alter'd by their Change of Habitation, first into *Holgrave*, and then into *Erdeswick*. The Parish Church for all the Hamlets of this Place, is and ever has been at *Great Sandon*, where is erected a goodly Monument of Freestone, for Mr. *Sampson Erdeswick* abovemention'd, who wrote the History of *Staffordshire*, to which we are indebted much for our Information in most Places of it. He dy'd in April, 1603, and on his Monument lies his Effigies in its full Proportion, cut to the Life, performed by himself in his Life Time, in the Church, which was before new glaz'd and repair'd by him.

Dr. Plot speaking of the Growth of Rocks and Stones, gives an Instance of some Rocks in the hollow Way, at *Little Sandon* in this Manor, in the very Body of which, he says, Pebble Stones are plainly included; whence it must be gather'd, that these Pebble Stones must have had a Being before the Rock, and that the Rock itself grew to be such since that Time; otherwise it is impossible they should come there, being of a different Nature from the Rock.

Seighford, the Demesne of *William de Norwel*, or *Noel*, whose Son *Robert*, inherited it; but his Grandson *Thomas* leaving only two Daughters Coheirs, *Alicia* and *Joan*, the eldest had for her Part of *Noel's* Lands, this, with several other Manors, which by her Marriage with Sir *William Harcourt*, were transferred into that Family. They were a good Family of Gentlemen, and have flourish'd in a long Succession. Many of them were Knights

Batchelors, and one of them, viz. Sir *Robert Harcourt*, was a Knight of the Garter. They are, or lately were, Lords of this Manor, and have almost ever since their Marriage with the *Noel* Family, assumed to themselves the *Noels* Arms, which they still bear.

Seybrooke, Part of the Estate which *Hugh Earl of Chester* gave to his Baron *William Malbanc*, or *Malbedeng*, and which he left to his Son *Hugh Malbanc*; but his Grandson *William* leaving four Daughters for his Heirs, this Manor pass'd by one of them to *Warren Verdon*, whose Heir *Ralph*, a Priest, claiming as Heir Male at his Death, it was compounded, that this Manor, and a Moiety of the Barony, with the Honour, should remain to him; and the Manor of *Lestwick*, with the Moiety of the Lands before belonging to the Barony, should be settled on his Sister.

Shawford, an Hamlet in the Parish of *Chebsy* before mention'd.

Shutborough, antiently call'd *Sowborough*, a Village upon the *Trent* Bank, where there remain some of the Ruins of a goodly House, belonging of old to the Bishops of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*; but of late belonging to the Lord *Paget*, who was Lord of it, and divers other adjoining Towns, as *Canock Town*, and *Forest*, *Haywood*, &c. Between this Place and *Heywood*, is an Horse-Bridge, longer than any Bridge in *England*, having near 40 Arches; yet much shorter than the Bridge over the *Drave* at *Essec*, which Dr. *Brown* tells us, is at least five Miles long, and made all of Wood.

Shelton, a Manor in the Conqueror's Hands, Reg. 20. but in later Times belonging, with others, to *Newcastle under Lime*, which fell to *John of Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*, in Right of *Blanch* his Wife, by the Death of her Sister *Maud*, the Widow of *William Duke of Bavaria*, 3 Edw. 3.

Slindon, a Village upon the Banks of the *Sow*, which was held 24 Edw. 1. by *Robert de Slindon*, but as Tenant to *Robert de Hastings*, paying the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee; which Lordship, *Robert de Hastings* held of the Bishop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*. Of the Tornado that

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happen'd

happen'd between this Place and Offley-Hay, see above, under this Latter.

Standon was at the Conquest the Lordship of one *Brian*, and in King *Henry III*'s Time of one *Vivianus*, whose Daughter *Philippa* (his two Sons *Thomas* and *Vivian*, dying without Issue) was his sole Heir. She marry'd Sir *Thomas Dutton*, Son of Sir *Hugh Dutton* of *Cheshire*, and by him had Issue Sir *Robert Dutton*, who inherited this Manor, and his Mother's other Lands. His Grandson *Vivian* was in Possession of this Lordship, 23 *Edw.* 3. In After-times, the Family of *Essex* in *Berkshire* was Lords of this Place, of whom the last Sir *Thomas Essex* sold it in Fee-Farm to one *Vise* and some others; reserving to himself the old Rents, Herriots, Services, &c.

Stoak, was held before the Conquest by *Chetell*, but 20 *Conq.* by the King himself, and 9 *Edw.* 2. *Theobald* and *Vivia de Verdon* were Lords of it. The Parson of the Parish is Lord of the Town. It was the good Luck of this Place, that notwithstanding there were so many Religious Houses in this Shire, it mavelously escaped the Coveteousness of them all; inso-much, that none of the Lands, nor the Church, were appropriated to any of them; and so the Church remains one of the best Parsonages in the County.

Stoak-Walton, or by *Walton*, to distinguish it from the former. It was anciently the Demesne of *Robert de Stafford*, as we find in 20 *Conq.* Afterwards it came to be the Inheritance of the *Hinkleys*, a Race of Knights of this County; from which Family it passed to the *Leighs* of *Knightly*, but by what Title or Claim we can't discover. They held it but a few Successions, when *Ellen* the only Daughter and Heir of Sir *James Leigh*, by Marriage, brought it into the Family of *Stanleys*; from whom, after a short Stay, it passed by the Heirs general, to the *Moyles*, and then to the *Heninghams*, descended of the Family of that Name in *Suffolk*, in which it now remains, or hath lately been alienated.

Sugenhall, or Sugential, was at the Conquest held by the Bishop of *Litchfield* and

Coventry, as a distinct Manor, having divers Members belong to it, viz. *Bromley*, *Tunstall*, *Podmore*, *Swinestead*, *Ellenhall*, *Walton*, *Addaston*, *Woodton*, and *Chimton*; but in later Times it hath been reputed a Member of *Eccleshall*. About the Reign of King *John*, there was one Sir *Robert de Sugenhall*, Kt. who, 'tis most probable, was Lord of one or both the *Sugenhalls*. About the Time of King *Edward I.* Reg. 24. Great *Sugenhall* was divided between *Roger* the Son of *Stephen de Offley*, and *John* the Son of the same *Stephen*, and *John Marsell*, who had a quarter Part thereof, which he held of the Bishop by a quarter Part of a Knight's Fee; yet we find that one *Henry Sugenhall* lived in the Time of King *Edward III.* Reg. 35. who doubtless was of that Family, though a collateral Branch. Little *Sugenhall* joins to this, and was held by *John de parva Sugenhall* to the Bishop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, for the eighth Part of a Knight's Fee, 24 *Edw.* 1. Of the Hurt done to a Coppice of Sir *John Pershall*, in this Parish, by a Tornado Wind, see *Offley-hay* above.

Swinerton, a goodly and large Manor, possess'd by a Race of Gentlemen, who take their Name from it, many of whom were Knights, and Owners of this Manor. They were descended of one *Aslam*, who held this Manor of *Robert de Stafford*, and at length took their Name from it. The first of the *Swinertons* as we read of, was *Roger de Swinerton*, who, in 34 *Ed.* 1. obtain'd a Charter of free Warren in all his Demesne Lands in this Manor; and for keeping a Market here upon Wednesday every Week, and a Fair yearly, upon the Festival of our Lady's Assumption. The Market is dis-used; but the Fair, we suppose, continu'd. This *Roger* was a Man of great Eminency in his Time, being made Governor of *Stafford*, 11 *Edw.* 2. of the strong Castle of *Hardelagh* in *Wales*, 14 *Edw.* 2. and of *Eccleshall* Castle, 15 *Edw.* 2. during the Vacancy of the See of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, and at length being made Constable of the Tower of *London*, had Summons to Parliament, 11 *Edw.* 3. He left Issue Sir *Thomas* and Sir *Robert Swinerton*, Kts. but neither of them

went to Parliament. Sir Robert had Issue *Maud*, who by Marriage carry'd great Part of *Swinerton's* Lands to *Humphrey Pershall* or *Peshall*, a third Son to Sir *Thomas Pershall*, Kt. but this Manor descended to a younger Branch of the *Swinertons*, the last of whose Family, *Humphrey Swinerton*, left only two Daughters and Heirs, *Margaret* and *Elizabeth*; of whom, *Elizabeth*, who marry'd to Sir *William Fitzherbert* of *Norbury*, Kt. had this Manor of *Swinerton* for her Part in the Division: She had Issue by him a Son named *Thomas*; but surviving her Husband, marry'd again to Mr. *Francis Gattarre*, to whom she carry'd this Manor; but to whom she left this Manor at her Death, we are not inform'd. The *Broughtons* are, and have long been in the Possession of it, holding it of the Bishop of *Litchfield's* Manor of *Eccleshall*, by the third Part of a Knight's Fee, and other Services, viz.

1. To find fourteen Men at the Chace of *Padmore* for three Days, thrice every Year.

2. To find two Ploughs in Winter, and as many in Lent for two Days each Time, to plough the Lord's Demesne, wherever the Lord pleases, in his Manor.

3. To find fourteen Men to reap in Harvest, or to pay 5s. and 9d.

4. To keep Ward at the Castle of *Eccleshall*, for the Space of forty Days, at his own proper Coils and Charges. *Charlton* and *Swishead* were held by the same Tenure.

Dr. *Plot*, in his Natural History of *Staffordshire*, tells us, that he takes this Place, and the Hill Country between it and *Trentham*, (being freest from Waters, Mines, and Woods) to be the healthiest Part of the County, which (he says) seems amply to be made out, by an Observation which the People have among them, viz. That they have three Christenings for one Burial. He also speaking of Soils proper for ploughing and manuring Land, says, that about this Parish of *Swinerton*, and the more Northerly Parts of the County, there is a stiff bluish Sort of Marl with Red Veins, and another Sort mixt for the most Part with Blue and Red, which is not so

stiff as the former, and is much better for Corn. Here is also an harder, stony, flatty Sort of Marl, called by some Slat, and by others Dice-Marl, which must be dug with Pick-ax and Crow, and riseth in great Blocks, as much as two Men can carry. It is White, Red, and Blue; and tho' very hard, yet by the Help of Frosts, Sun, and Rain, will dissolve like Lime; and being spread upon the Ground, answer the Husbandman's Hopes, and much more their Labour and Charge, as well in Pasture as Corn.

Talke, a Lordship belonging to the Family of *Stanley*, but obtain'd of them by way of Exchange, by *Adam* the Son of *Lydolphus de Audleigh*, who gave to *Adam de Standley* all *Standley*, and half the Town of *Bagnall* for it. This Hamlet lies upon the Road from *London* to *Carlisle*, and hath in it a convenient Inn or two. Mr. *Thomas Pool*, in a little Piece of Land in this Parish, left him by his Father, (who had twenty Years before dug for a Coal-mine with no Success) found one, which, in the Years 1674, and 1675, yielded him 800 Pounds clear Profit. He was a Nonconformist, to whom it afforded a very comfortable Supply.

Terley, where are the Remains of a Castle; but Dr. *Plot* says, he could no where meet with any Account of the Original of it, but believ'd it to be of good Antiquity.

Tickfall, was held by *Roger de Montgomery* of the King, 20 Conq. and under him by *Henry de Ferrers*, but *Paganus de Gastennois* was Lord, about the Time of King *Henry II.* His Posterity had their Habitation here for many Successions, and in later Times took the Name of *Wartney*. Issue Male at length fail'd, and *Roger Wartney* left only one Daughter and Heir, *Ruifia*, who was marry'd to Sir *John Mavestone*; but having no Issue, this Manor, and some other of her Estates, passed to the *Littletons*; from whom it is come to the *Astons*, a Family which, for Antiquity and good Alliances, is one of the most eminent in these Parts. They have their Seat here; Sir *Edward Aston* built it new; the first Story is well wrought with

with Stone, and the rest of Timber and Plaister. Sir *Walter Aston* built before it a stately Gatehouse all of Stone, curiously wrought, a Thing admirable in itself, but thought, by some so ununiform to the House, that it rather defaceth than beautifieth it. Sir *Edward Aston* his Son, built a fair Lodge in his Park here, all of Stone, and cover'd it with Lead, but liv'd not to finish it quite. 'Tis now the Seat of the Lord *Aston*.

Tillington, which at the Conquest was the Land of *Robert de Stafford*, was in the Reign of King *Henry III.* the Estate of *John de Peelton*.

Titterfor, or *Titnesovre*, or *Tittenfor*, the Inheritance of the Barons of *Stafford*, and held of *Robert de Stafford*. 20 Conquest. by one *Hogate*, as a Member of the great Manor of *Culmesdon*. Inode *Titterfor* was Lord of it in King *Henry III.*'s Reign; but it came afterwards into the Possession of the *Staffords*, by Escheat, or otherwise; for we observe that *Hugh*, a younger Son of *Hugh Earl of Stafford*, who by marrying the Daughter and Heir of *Bartholomew Lord Bourchier*, was made Lord *Bourchier* in her Right, dy'd possess'd of it, 9 Hen. 5. It was the Lordship of the *Pantulfs* afterwards, and then of the *Trusfells*, by marrying the Heir of the former. The *Verdons* of *Darbyshire* became Owners of it, and the last of that Name, Sir *George*, leaving only Daughters, *Margaret* the eldest of them, marrying Sir *Thomas Stanley*, second Son to *Edward Earl of Darby*, carry'd it into his Family, who are, or lately were, Owners of it. In this Town there is a Spring which serves the Mill of this Place, which, tho' it be always cold, yet never freezes in the hardest Weather; so that this Mill never ceaseth going in the hardest Frosts, when others stand still.

Thursfield, was held, 20 Conq. by *Nigelus de Griessey*, whose Posterity held it 'till it became one of the Manors which King *Henry III.* confirmed to *Henry Lord Audley*, as of his own Donation, when he ratify'd the Gifts of the Nobility of both Sexes to him, who conspir'd (as it were) together, to make him a great Man.

Trentham, heretofore called *Tricingham*, is of no Note for any Thing ancient, but a little Monastery, dedicated to the Holy and Royal Virgin, *S. Werburga*, and erected for Canons Regular of *S. Augustine*, (of which we shall speak in our Ecclesiastical History) but in later Times it is remarkable for having so great a Share in the Will of the Charitable Lady, the Lady *Catharine Leveson*, Daughter of *Alice*, Dutches's *Dudley*, who dy'd Anno 1673: For whereas she had appointed an Hospital to be erected at her Lordship of *Balsal* in *Warwickshire* for twenty poor Widows, to be chosen out of the Poor Inhabitants of that Town; if so many could not be found there, she order'd, that the Number should be made up in Part out of this her Manor of *Trentham*, each of them to have for their Maintenance 8*l.* per Ann. and some other Advantages mention'd at *Lilshall* in *Shropshire*, which had the like granted the Inhabitants there.

To this Town of *Trentham* she likewise gave four hundred Pounds, to purchase Lands of the yearly Value of twenty Pounds, for the Support of a School-master to teach the poor Children of the Parish, until they be fit to be put forth Apprentices to some honest Trade and Occupation. She also gave to the Poor of this Parish Fifty Pounds, to be distributed to them on the Day of her Funeral. She also gave the Yearly Rent of One Hundred and Twenty Pounds, for the Maintenance of Twelve poor Widows, whereof three were to be chosen out of this Town, by the Minister, Churchwardens, and Overseers of the Poor, and to have a Gown of Grey-Cloth, with the Letters *K L* in Blue-Cloth fixed on it. As also One Hundred Pounds per Ann. to be paid out of her Rents and Revenues at *Foxley* in *Northamptonshire*, for the placing out ten Boys Apprentices, two of them to be of this Parish, where she dy'd in 1673, but was bury'd at *Lilshull*, by her Husband Sir *Richard Leveson*. His Sister and Coheir marrying Sir *Tho. Gower*, brought this Lordship into his Family, who made it their Seat; and his Grandson, the Lord *Leveson*

Leveson Gower, Baron of *Sittingham* in *Yorkshire*, created 2^o *Anna*, hath his Seat here.

Tunstall, another of the said Manors, which, with the Daughter and Heir of *Nicholas Lord Audley*, *Joan*, passed in Marriage to *Thomas Tuchet*, who in her Right became *Lord Audley*; but in another Catalogue of the Benefactors to *Henry Audley*, this Manor is said to be given him by *Eugenulphus Greasly*.

In *Tunstall Field*, in the Royalty of *Digby Lord Gerhard*, in digging for Iron-stone, the Earth thus turns up: The Workmen first meet with a small Bass, then a strong Bass, then a Sort of Stone called from its Colour, *Blue-Cap*, which is good for nothing; but under it is found the Iron-stone, of a darkish Blue Colour, which ordinarily lies here not above two Foot in Thickness.

Weston-Cuny, or *Coyney*, as it is commonly called, anciently bore the Name of *Weston sub Carsmount*; but because a Family of the *Cuny's* were Owners of it at the Conquest, and almost ever since, it changed its Name to that of *Cuney*, from the Lords of it, as was common in other Towns. They have continu'd a long Succession here, and marry'd into several good Families; for in King *Henry II's* Reign, *Robert Cuny* was Lord of it, and his Descendant *John* marry'd the Daughter of *William de Erdington*. His Grandson *Robert* marry'd *Hugoha*, one of the Heirs of *Edward Burnell* of *Eye* and *Langley* in *Shropshire*, by whom he had *Robert*, who marry'd *Margaret*, the Daughter of *Robert Haleighton*. His Grandson *Robert* marry'd *Alice*, Daughter of *Hugh Erdeswick*, whose Son *Robert* marry'd *Dorothy Moverless*, and their Posterity inherited this Estate in 1596, and may probably still be Lords of it.

In this Parish of *Weston*, the most considerable Things are the Brine-Pits belonging to the Lord *Ferrers* of *Chartley*, whose Seat is at a little Distance. These Brine-pits are made by a Mineral Salt there, that their Waters pass thro' not long before they rise; which, tho' not very strong, (by reason of the Poverty or

Hardness of the Glebe of Salt; or perhaps, because it is at too great a Distance from the Pits) yet they make as good Salt for all Uses as any is in *England*, tho' not with so great Advantage as in other Places, viz. in *Cheshire*, or *Worcestershire*, where the Brine, especially at *Upwich*, and *Middlewich*, is so strong, as to yield a 4th Part fully in Salt.

Walton, was in the Reign of King *Henry II.* the Estate of *Eutropius de Hastings*, as Heir to his Mother *Maud*, who, we suppose, was the Heir of *Humphredus*, who held the same of *Henry de Ferrers*, when the Conqueror's Survey was taken; but it seems to have been soon alienated, because we find, that in the same Reign, *Walton* was held of one *Alicia de Walton*, who was marry'd to *Peter Giffard*, a Descendant from the *Giffards* Dukes of *Buckingham*, whose Posterity had their Seat at *Chillington*, and *John Giffard*, Esq; was living in 1596, Heir of the Family.

Weverston, the Manor and Estate of the *Lukemores*, whose Heir *Eleanor* was second Wife to Sir *Robert Harcourt*, by whom she had *John Harcourt*, who, as Heir to his Mother, inherited this Manor, and some other Estates.

Wolsey, is famous for a Bridge, which passeth over the *Trent* there. It is the Seat and Estate of a Gentleman, who bears the Name of the Place. It is a Member of *Heywood*, and in the 20th of the Conqueror's Reign, *Nigellus de Griesley's* paternal Ancestor held it of the Bishop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*.

Whitmore, a Village and Manor lying on the Banks of the River *Sow*. It was some Time Forest Lands, and was anciently the Seat of a Family, who took its Name from it, being called, *De Whitmore*. The *Bahuns* had afterwards their Seat here, but in these last Centuries, the *Manurings* were Owners of it, by the Marriage of a Daughter and Heir of the *Bohuns* alias *Bonghyes*.

Wolstanton, a Member of the Manor of *Newcastle under Lime*, which having been the Lordship of the Earls of *Lancaster*, descended to the Heirs of the last of that Family, *Blanch* and *Maud*; and upon the Division,

Division passed to the latter, who marry'd to *William Duke of Bavaria*; but having no Child by him, and outliving him, left it, with many other great Estates to her Sister *Blanch*, who being marry'd to *John of Gaunt*, Earl of *Richmond*, and at length Duke of *Lancaster*, from whom it descended to their Son and Heir *Henry Duke of Lancaster*, who was afterward chosen King, and by the Deposition of King *Richard II.* was crown'd by the Name of *K. Henry IV.*

Wringsford, an Hamlet in the Parish of *Madely*, which is the Inheritance and Seat of a Branch of the Family of the *Egertons*, who possess the same as Heirs to *Hellen*, one of the Daughters and Heirs of Sir *John Hawkestone*, Kt. and *Jeffrey* the Son of *Hugh Betley*. She was the Wife of *William Egerton*, descended from the *Egertons* of *Calwate* in *Cheshire*. Her Posterity liv'd at *Betley* in this County in the last Century.

Yarlet, a Village, near which was found the Brass Head of a *Roman Venabulum*, or Hunting-Spear, from whence one may probably gather, that the *Romans* had at one Time or other, some Residence here, with Leisure to follow such Sports as the Country hereabouts would afford them.

V. The Hundred of *Totmansloe*.

The Hundred of *Totmansloe* is bounded on the East with the County of *Derby*, on the South with the Hundred of *Offlow*, on the West with the Hundred of *Pyrehill*, and on the North with part of *Cheshire*. The Fee of this Hundred is in the Crown, and the Government is under the High Sheriff and his Officers. The Market-Towns are,

Cheaddle, *Celle*, or *Cheddle*. *Robertus* held it of *Robert de Stafford*, 20 *Conq.* but 22 *Hen. 2.* it was the Possession of *Osbert Basswine*, who gave it to *William Basset*, whose Posterity being divided into divers Families, this Manor became the Seat and Lordship of the Family of *Bassett* of *Sapcote*, so called to distinguish it from the other Families of *Bassets* of *Hedendon* and *Wycomb*, all descended from the *Bassets* of *Draiton*. *Ralph Lord Bassett* of

Sapcote in *Leicestershire*, who was the last Heir-male of this Family, dy'd possess'd of it, 2 *Richard II.* leaving this Manor, and his other Estates to *Alice* the Wife of Sir *Laurence Dutton*, Kt. and *Elizabeth* the Wife of *Richard de Grey* of *Codnovre*, his Sisters and next Heirs, to which last this Manor came, upon the Partition. He was a very active Man in the Wars with *France*, in the Reigns of King *Henry IV.* and *K. Henry V.* and dy'd about 6 *Hen. 5.* leaving his Wife *Elizabeth* surviving, and *John* his Heir, in whose Posterity Issue-male failing, their Estate came to the Lord *Zouch*, descended of the Female Heir. But this Manor being of her Inheritance, was with all her other Lands, before her Death, settled upon *John Duke of Somerset*, and some others, to the Intent that out of the Revenues thereof they should discharge her Debts, and Funeral Expenses, which she appointed to be at *Ayleford* in *Kent*, by her Husband, and to find a Priest to sing there for the Soul of her said Husband, herself, and Children, for seven Years, and to pay to the Fryars, Preachers at *Stamford*, ten Pounds per *Ann.* for the like Services; which being perform'd, she settled this Manor upon *John* the Son of *William Lord Zouch*. The Market is held here weekly on Thursday, and Fair yearly on *Aug. 10.*

Leeke, or *Leike*, noted (says *Mr. Camden*) for its Market, which now is on Wednesday weekly, but hath nothing extraordinary, so far as we can find; and the Fair is on *April 3.* yearly. The Manor was the Estate of one *Algarus Ca.* before the Conquest; and in the Conqueror's Hands, *Reg. 20.* but it was, 6 *Steph.* the Estate of *Ranulph de Gernons*, Earl of *Chester*, a Great Man in King *Stephen's* Time, in whose Reign, *Anno 18.* he dy'd. He was a Person of singular Piety in his Days; and among many other Benefactions to divers Monastries in other Counties, as, to the Nuns of *Chester*, Monks of *Geroudon* in *Leicestershire*, &c. he gave the Tythes of his Mill in this Place, to the Monks of *S. Werberge* at *Chester*. His Heir and Successor in his Earldom, was *Hugh*, surnamed *Kevelioc*, a Town in *Powis* in

in *Merionethshire*, where he was born. He dy'd at his Seat in this Town, in the Year 1181, 27 *Hen. 2.* and was succeeded by *Ranulph* his Son and Heir, who gave this Manor to the Monks of the Abby of *Dieu le Creyse* adjoining.

In the Church-yard of this Town is a Pyramidal Stone of a good Height, which hath much Fretwork, and some Imagery upon it. Dr. Plot says, he found several of these Pillars in other Churchyards, as at *Draycot*, *Chebsley*, *Ham*, and *Checkley*, which he took at first to be only the Standards of so many Crosses (which in Popish Times were erected often in Churchyards, and in Highways) 'till finding sometimes two and sometimes three in one Churchyard, not far distant from one another, he alter'd his Opinion, and upon Enquiry, found them most probably to be Funeral Monuments of the Dead, brought into this Nation by the *Danes*, whose Custom it was (and it still continues in *Denmark*, as *Olaus Wormius* tells us) to erect over the Graves of all Persons of Quality and Note, tall Pyramidal Stones; and the Inhabitants of *Checkley* have a Tradition, that those in their Churchyard, were for three Bishops, slain in a Battle fought in a Field called *Naked Field*, (so called, because the Slain lay some Time there, naked and unbury'd) at a little Distance from their Church ENE.

Between *Blue-Hills* and *Clusterberry-Edge*, in this Parish, is a Stream coming out of a Sough, belonging to the Coal-Mine in *Blue-Hills*, as salt as the Salt-Springs found in *Ingestre-Marsh*, or *Newbold* Grounds, which tinges the Stones and Earth all along as it runs, of a rusty Colour, and dyes the Button-moulds of the poor People (who much employ themselves in making Buttons) black in half an Hour's Time, especially if they are made of Oak, and with the least Infusion of Galls, turns as black as Ink, which shews it to be a strong Vitriolic Water.

Here are also vast Rocks, which surprise with Admiration, call'd the *Hem-Clouds*, and *Leek-Roches*. They are of so great an Height, and afford such stupendous Prospects, that one could hardly be-

lieve they were any where to be found, but in *Pisture*. They are so bare, that they have no Turf upon them, nor indeed any Earth to produce it; which, whether they were so from the Creation, or were uncover'd by the general Flood, or washed clean by Rain, it is not possible to account for, unless we may suppose, that the Turf being taken off to burn, (as is usual in this County) this latter should carry off the Mould, and leave them bare; but as rocky as they appear, they certainly grow bigger, as have been made evident to Demonstration, by Billets, Peeble-Stones, yea, a Man's Skull found in them.

Uttoxeter, or as it is called commonly, *Utcester*, in *Saxon* *Uttok certer*, and in old Writings, *Uttokeshother*, is seated on an Hill of easy Ascent, and rather rich by means of its fine Meadows stocked with many Cattle, than neat and handsome in respect of Buildings, says Mr. *Cambden*; but since his Time it hath suffer'd much by Fire, which, tho' it might much impoverish the Inhabitants, at least, for the present, yet hath improv'd the Town. It hath a good Market weekly on Wednesday, and a Fair on the Eve, Day, and Morrow of *S. Mary Magdalene*, yearly. The Market is said to be one of the greatest in these Parts of *England*, for Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Butter, Cheese, Corn, and all Provisions. The Buildings are but ordinary, but the Town is pretty large, and the Market-place is very neat and convenient. Mr. *Cambden* was once of Opinion, that this Place was the *Etoctum* in *Antoninus's* Itinerary, being induced thereto by the Affinity of the two Names, but he was afterwards better inform'd.

The Lordship of this Town was in the Conqueror's Hands, *Reg. 20.* but was soon after given to *Henry de Ferrers*, whose Posterity were Earls of *Derby*, and inheriting it divers Successions, procured divers Privileges for it. For *William de Ferrers*, Earl of *Derby*, 32 *Hen. 3.* obtain'd a Charter of free Warren to himself and his Heirs, in all his Demesne Lands in this Town, and elsewhere, in this County and others. *Robert Earl of Derby* was his

his Son and Heir, but was so unfortunate as to engage in divers Rebellions against King Henry III. whereby his Estate being forfeited, after the Battle of Evesham, it was given to Edmund Earl of Lancaster, that King's younger Son, redeemable upon the Payment of 50,000 l. at one Payment upon a certain Day; which the Earl not being able to do, his Estate was made over to the said Edmund.

Edmund being thus in Possession of that Earl's Estate, Eleanor the Daughter of Ralph Lord Basset, his Widow, commenced a Suit against Edmund Earl of Lancaster, 7 Edw. 1. for her Dowry in her Husband's Lands, mentioning this, and many other Manors in this County in her Bill; but finding that she should gain nothing by her Suit, more than Edmund would freely grant her, sat down contented with Spondone and Chatesden in Derbyshire, and Godmanchester in Huntingdonshire. Edmund having at length attain'd quiet Possession of this Manor, and the other Estates of Robert then Earl of Derby, left it to his Son and Heir Thomas Earl of Lancaster. This Earl procured the Wednesday Market above mentioned for it weekly, and a Fair on the Eve, Day, and Morrow of S. Mary Magdalene's Day, July 21; but since, either the Fair is removed, or there are two other Fairs yearly, viz. one on St. Mark's Day, April 25, and the other on the Nativity of the Virgin Mary, Sept. 8.

The Male Line failing in the Line of Edmund Earl of Lancaster, Maud and Blanch, the Daughters of Henry Earl of Lancaster, were Heirs to his Estate; and this Manor, with the Honour, fell to John of Gaunt, the 4th Son of King Edward III. by his Marriage with the youngest, who was thereupon created Duke of Lancaster; and leaving it (with the rest of the Ferrers Estate, which came to him by the Death of the elder Sister Maud, who being marry'd to William Duke of Bavaria, dy'd Childless) to his Son Henry, afterwards King of England, by the Name of King Henry IV. all the Ferrers Land was turned into the Duchy of Lancaster, as it still continues.

In Utcester is an House of the Myneres, a very ancient Family of Gentlemen, for they were Trustees to a Deed in King Henry III's or King John's Time, and were Testes to another in King Henry I's Reign; and one Sir John Myneres was a Knight, 6 Edw. 3. by which it appears, that the Myneres are both a very ancient House, and have been of good Esteem in this County. This Family of Mineres of Hollingbury-Hall in this Parish, seems to have been peculiarly addicted to the Sea; for William Mineres is said to have sailed to the East-Indies 11 Times, whither he hath been follow'd by Captain Richard Mineres, the Proprietor of the same Seat in the latter End of the last Century. He also signalized himself in our Engagements against the Dutch, and at Land against the Rebels, at the Siege of Colchester. Near Utcester is an House of the Blounts, called Blount's-Hall, of which, one Mr. Blount of Leicestershire is Owner; but it is an House of no great Account, because it is but lately built, though called so by the Builder.

In this Parish of Utoxeter, at the House of Thomas Kinnerley, Esq; in 1678, it then thundering and lightening, a Bolt falling, pierc'd the Roof of his new Stable, and cleaving the Timber in several Places, passed thro' two Floors, and thro' a Saddle that hung by the Walls into the Pavement; and though it never touch'd the Horse of a Gentleman then in the Stable (that could be perceiv'd by any Mark upon him) kill'd him outright. This Effect might indeed be produced by the Bolt falling near the Horse, tho' it did not touch him; but it is a greater Miracle, that Thunder should be mortal to some Animals, even where no Bolt hath fallen, or can be suposed to fall; as it is to Lobsters, and Crevices by long Experience found to be by the Fishermen in Queenborough and other Places.

This Town is deservedly famous for the Birth of Mr. Thomas Allen, a Person so admirable for his Learning, that he is called the Father of Knowledge and virtuous Industry, and an unfeigned Lover and Furtherer of all good Arts and Sciences.

ces. His Father was Lord of the Manor *Buckenhall* in this County: Being chosen Fellow of *Trinity-College, Oxford*, and not willing to enter into Orders, he remov'd from thence to *Gloucester-Hall*, where by a close Application to his Study, he became an eminent Antiquary, Philosopher, and Mathematician. He was courted by Princes and Nobles, offered Preferments of many Kinds, as many, and great as he would desire, but could not be drawn out of his beloved Retirement, save that he liv'd a little Time with the great Patron of Mathematicians, the Earl of *Northumberland*. He was highly respected by the most learned Men of his Time, as *Badley, Campden, Savile, Selden, &c.* He was very industrious to collect MSS. of every Science, but chiefly of History, Antiquities, Mathematicks, &c. He liv'd to a great Age, and dy'd in *Gloucester-Hall, Sept. 30, 1632*; but was bury'd in *Trinity-College Chapel*. His incomparable Library was given to *Sir Kenelm Digby*, and by him the next Year deposited in the *Bodleian Library*; where it still remaineth; but some of the valuable MSS. were gotten from him for the *Cotton-Library*, by *Mr. James* and others, by *Sir Thomas Ayeshbury*, Master of Requests, &c.

The Villages of this Hundred in which is any thing remarkable, are,

Abetone, the Lordship of *Edwin*, the last Earl of *Mercia*, as appears from the Conqueror's Survey; but being forfeited by his Rebellion, was disposed of by that King among his Followers, probably given to *Robert de Stafford*, who had 81 Manors in this Shire.

Alton, Alveton, or Elveton, was held before the Conquest by one *Lunar*, but was in the Conqueror's own Hands, *Reg. 20*. In the Reign of King *Henry II. Anno 22*, *Bertram de Verdon* was Lord of it; and having founded the Abby of *Croxden* for *Cistercian Monks, Anno 1176*, among other Estates, endow'd it with the Church of *Alveton* (now called *Alton*) his chief Seat being in the Castle here. He dy'd at *Joppa* in the Holy Land, 4 *Rich. 1.* and was bury'd at *Acon*, leaving *Thomas de Verdon*, his Son and Heir, by *Rehesia, or Roisa*, his

second Wife: This *Thomas* being a Minor at his Father's Death, *William Fitz-Richard* (a Great Man at that Time in *Warwickshire*) had the Custody of his Lands, and 7 *Rich. 1.* brought in among other Disbursements an Account of Ten Pounds for the Maintenance of Soldiers and Servants in the Castle of *Alveton* for the preceding Half Year. His Posterity continu'd their Seat here divers Successions; and *John de Verdon*, 3 *Edw. 2.* dying at the Castle here, was bury'd with great Honour in the Abby of *Croxden*, the common Burial Place of the Family; as was also *Theobald de Verdon*, who dy'd in the same Castle. He left only three Daughters and Heirs, among whom, when his Estate was divided, this Manor and Castle fell to *Joan* the eldest, the Wife of *Thomas* the Son and Heir of *Thomas Lord Furnival*, called then *Lord Furnival Junior*.

This Manor and Castle, when it came into the Family of the *Furnivals*, had these Villages belonging to it, as Members of it, viz. *Bredeley, Farley, Coten, Wooton, Denston, Taunton, Streingesul, Buckenhall, Fenton, and Balterdelyer*, as also (as is said in another Catalogue of them) *Rammesover, Spenne, Shene, Witton, and Bedulf*. It continu'd two Successions in this Family, and then falling to the Female Heir *Joan*, marry'd to *Thomas Nevil*, Brother of *Ralf* Earl of *Westmoreland*: He was thereupon in her Right, created *Lord Furnival*, and inherited this Castle and Manor with her other Estates. He left by her only one Daughter and Heir, named *Joan*, who being marry'd to the famous *John Talbot*, afterwards made Earl of *Shrewsbury*, brought this Manor and Castle with her other Inheritance into his Family, in which it continu'd till the last Century, if it be not still in it.

Aldrich, or Alvidelege, the Lordship of *Algar* Earl of *Mercia*, in King *Edward the Confessor's* Reign, as appears from the Conqueror's Survey. *Edwin* his eldest Son succeeded him in his Honour and Estate, but forfeiting it by his Opposition to the Conqueror, that King disposed of it to his Attendants. *Alverdeston*, a Lordship of the afore said *Edwin* Earl of *Mercia*,

cia, in the Confessor's Time, and forfeited to the Conquerour, as his other Manors beforementioned were.

Annesley, but properly *Houndsley* a Village, a Mile distant from the River *Dove*, the Estate of *Edward Manwaring* of *Whitmore* in this County.

Astonefield, or *Alstonefield*, was held by *William de Malbanc*, 20 Conq. of *Roger de Montgomery*, Earl of *Arundel* and *Shrewsbury*; his Posterity enjoyed it some Successions, and leaving it to Daughters, it came by Marriage to *Henry de Aldithley*, 11 Hen. 3. He left it with his other great Estates, 31 Hen. 3. to his Son and Heir *James*, who obtained a Charter of Free-Warren of that King for all his Demefne Lands in this Manor, and several others in this County. He left it to his Son and Heir *James*, who was marry'd, but dying without Issue, his Widow *Maud* had this Manor with divers other Lordships for her Dowry, which descended to *Hen. de Aldithley*, his Brother at her Decease: His Heirs enjoy'd it several Successions, till *Nicholas* dying without Issue, his Estate was divided between his Sisters; *Joan*, marry'd to *John Tuchet*, and *Margaret*. This Manor came to the eldest Sister, and *John Tuchet* her Son and Heir, who in her Right was made Lord *Audley*, inherited it. While the Lords *Audley* were chief Lords of this Manor, *Hugh de Spencer*, and divers others had petty Lordships under them; for this Place is a very large Seigniory, and hath many Hamlets belonging to it, which having of old been Forest Lands, have many Privileges belonging to them. The *Dove* runs three or four Miles together by the Side of this Parish. Most of the petty Lordships of this Place are come by Purchase to *Mr. Harper* of *Swareston* in *Derbyshire*; but the Head Manor is still the Lord *Audley's*.

Beresford, a small Village, situate upon the *Dove*, near *Narrowdale*, so call'd from the Mountains which pent up the River into a small Stream, famous for nothing but a Gentleman's Family, that bears the Name of the Place, and have had their Seat here ever since *K. Henry VI's* Reign.

Belfon-Tor, a Place about half a Mile North of *Throwley*, where the Rivers *Ma-*

nifold and *Hamps*, alias *Hans*, after they have run under Ground for about three Miles, break out, and meeting together, run to *Ham*, and fall into the *Dove*, near *Blore-Park*.

Blore, was held of *Robert de Stafford*, by *Edricus*, 20 Conquest. but 33 Hen. 3. *William de Blore*, who marry'd *Agnes*, the Daughter of *Peter Thornson*, Chaplain of *Hugh Earl of Chester*, was Lord of it. *William's* Heir by the said *Agnes*, was *Elementia*, who marrying *William*, the Son of *Henry de Audley*, brought it into his Family. His Sons *John*, *William*, *Alan*, and *Hugh*, were successively Lords of *Blore*, and the last of them leaving a Daughter and Heir, who marry'd *John Bassett*, carry'd it into his Family, which have inherited it almost ever since; for in the Beginning of the last Century they had a goodly Seat and Park here.

Bradnoppe, a Manor, given by King *Henry VIII.* to old Sir *Edward Aston*, in Exchange for his Lands at *Eftede*, *Michel*, &c. descended to him from his Ancestors. It was Part of the Possessions of the *Abby of Hilton*, then lately dissolved, and given Sir *Edward* for a Seat at the same Time.

Bromshall, or *Bromshulfe*, a Lordship, held of the King, 20 Conquest. by *Robert de Stafford*: His Posterity enjoy'd it 'till Issue Male failing in *Robert de Stafford*, *Millicent* his Sister became sole Heir of his Lands and Estate. She marry'd *Hervey Bagod*, a Gentleman of an ancient Family in these Parts, whose Posterity chang'd their Name to *Stafford*; and she gave this Manor to Sir *William Stafford* their younger Son, in whose Name it continu'd 'till the 12th of King *Edward III.* when *Thomas Erdeswicke* marry'd the only Daughter and Heir of Sir *James Stafford*. The *Erdeswicks* from that Time, were Lords of it, 'till King *Henry VII's* Reign; when Sir *Robert Willoughby*, Lord *Brooke* and others claiming as Heirs of *Alice*, the Daughter of Sir *Humphrey Stafford*, descended from Sir *John Stafford*, 2d Son of Sir *William Stafford* of *Bromshulfe*, and younger Brother of Sir *James*, outed the *Erdeswicks*. The Manor is now, or late

late was in the Family of Sir Fulk Gre-
vil, as Son and Heir of Sir Fulk Grevil,
Kt. and Elizabeth the Heir, after some
some Descents to the abovemention'd Ro-
bert Willoughby, Lord Brooke, Steward of
the Household to King Henry VII. Son of
John Willoughby and Alice abovemention'd.
In this Village, in the Reigns of King
Henry III. Edward I. and Edward II. the
Family of Verneys had their Seat.

Butterton, the Estate of Robert de Staf-
ford, 20 Cong.

Cauldon, or Caldone, one of those many
Lordships, of which Henry Lacy, Earl of
Lincoln dy'd possessed, 5 Edw. 2. 1312,
and left it to Thomas Earl of Lancaster,
who had marry'd Alice his only Daugh-
ter and Heir.

Carefwall, or Caverswall, was, 20 Cong.
held of Robert de Stafford, by Ernulfus de
Hesding, but hath long been the Lordship
of a Family of that Name, Ancient and
Gentile, descended probably from him;
for in the Reign of King Richard I. one
Thomas de Carefwall was Lord of it; from
him it descended to Sir William de Caref-

wall, Kt. whose Grandson William de Ca-
refwall erected a goodly Castle in this
Place, the Pools, Dams, and Houses of
Office being all of Masonry. His Poste-
rity enjoyed it 'till 19 Edw. 3. when by
the Heir General it passed from the Ca-
refwalls to the Montgomeries, and from
them by the Giffords and Ports to the Fa-
mily of Hastings, Earls of Huntingdon, who
were Owners of it in the last Century,
and as we suppose, are still. The Castle
in the Beginning of that Century was in
reasonable good Repair, but was suffer'd
to run into Decay (if not ruined on
Purpose) by one Brown, the Farmer
of the Lands about it, lest his Lord
should be at any Time in the Mind to
live there, and take the Demesne from
him. It hath been since sold to Matthew
Cradock, Esq; in whose Posterity it was
in 1655, but is since come to Captain
Packer.

In the Church of this Place, is a Mo-
nument for William de Carefwall above-
mention'd, the Builder of the Castle, with
this Inscription about it.

WILLIELMUS DE CARSWELLIS. *At the Head;*

And then about it this Distich:

*Castri Structor eram, domibus, fossisq; cemento
Vivis dans operam, nunc claudor in hoc monumento.*

In English thus:

*I built this Castle with its Rampires round,
For the Use of th' Living, who am under Ground.*

Cattshill, a Roman Barrow, lying upon
Watlingstreet, the Tumulus, or Sepulchral
Monument of some eminent Commander
in the Wars, who dy'd hereabouts.

Checkley, was held of the King, 20 Cong.
by one Ocha. It came afterward about
King John's Time to be a Parcel of Fer-
rers's Barony; but how, and how long it
continu'd so, we find not. At present the
Parson is the best Man in the Town, for
he hath a fair House, good Glebe, and
Plenty of Tythes, yea, moreover is Lord
of the Town, and yet one Beke and his

Heirs have ever been Patrons of the
Church.

In the Church (which is a goodly Coun-
try Church) is a fair Monument of the
Bekes, which the Tenants of Tayne an ad-
jacent Village, study all Ways to deface
and suppress, by Reason they would con-
ceal a Parcel of the Task due for Beke's
Lands, which is supposed to be his De-
mesnes. There are also in the Glass di-
vers fair Monuments of the S. Maurs, and
others. In the Churchyard stand three
Stones raised Spire-ways, two of which

have little Images upon them, and that in the Middle is the highest. The Inhabitants have a Tradition, that there was an Engagement between two Armies near this Place, one with Weapons, and the other without, and that three Bishops were slain in one of them, for whom these Stones are Memorials. What Truth may be in this Story, we are not able to say positively, but as to the Monuments themselves, we have given our Judgment above in *Leek*.

Chetelton, of which it is said in *Doomsday-Book*, that one *William* held it of *Roger de Montgomery*, Earl of *Arundel*, &c. and that it belongs to *Wersley* in *Astonfield*, as it is now reputed a Member of it. In King *William Rufus's* Time, one *Sirardus* was Lord of this Town, and had Issue *Peter*, whose Son or Grandson *Peter* had a Son *William*, who being a Knight, took on him the Name of *Chetelton*; but his Son *Robert* was called *Robert Sirard*, Lord of *Chetelton*, yet his Posterity kept the Name of *Chetelton*, and were not called *Sirard*. After some Descents, Issue Male fail'd in *William Chetelton*, who dy'd without a Child; and *Annabella* his Sister being his Heir, marry'd *William Bromley*, and carry'd her Estate into his Family, but having only a Daughter of her own Name by him, marry'd to *Sir John Hawkstone*, Kt. by whom she had also a Daughter and Heir, *Ellen*, who marry'd *William Egerton*, her Estate passed into that Family, who were in the last Century, (if they are not now) Lords of *Chetelton*.

Crakemersh, was before the Conquest, the Demesne of *Algar* Earl of *Mercia*; but in the 20th Year of the Conqueror's Reign it was in that King's Hands. It afterwards became the Estate of *Ferrers*, Earl of *Derby*, of whom *Robert de Ferrers*, Earl of *Derby*, gave it with his Daughter *Maud* in Frank Marriage to *Bertam de Verdon*, from whom it descended to *Roisia de Verdon*, the sole Daughter and Heir of *Nicholas de Verdon*. She marry'd *Theobald de Butiller*, but kept her Surname, and left it to her Son *John de Verdon*; after whom *Theobald de Verdon* dying without Issue Male, *Elizabeth* car-

ry'd this Manor by her Marriage with *Bartholomew Lord Burghersh*, into his Family. After them the Family of *Delves* possessed it; and from them it descended to the Lord *Sheffield*, whose Descendant sold it to his Brother *Christopher Sheffield*; but it is since gone out of that Family, being sold to *Mr. Robert Collier*, and by his Son to *Sir Gilbert Gerhard*, Master of the Rolls, in whose Posterity we suppose it to be now. It is in itself a goodly and a profitable Lordship, lying in a good Soil, between the *Teine-Water* and *Dove*, near their Meeting.

Croxden, *Crockeden*, or *Croxton*, was held of the King, 20 Conq. by *Alvaldus*; but it came into the Family of *de Verdon* in the Reign of King *Henry II.* *Bertram de Verdon* being then in Possession of it; and 22 Hen. 2. building here an Abby for *Cistercian* Monks, *Mr. Erdeswick* says, That *Roisia de Verdon* built this House, and the Author of the *Additions to Camden*, makes *Theobald de Verdon*, a Norman Baron, the Founder; but because *Dugdale*, whom we suppose, best acquainted with the Original and Endowments of Monasteries, asserts, both in his *Baronage* and *Monasticon*, that it was founded by *Bertram de Verdon*, we choose to follow him, leaving our larger Account of the Abby to our Ecclesiastical History. The Lordship continu'd in the Family of *Verdons* many Successions; and tho' Issue Male failed in *Nicholas de Verdon*, who dying 15 Hen. 3. left only a Daughter and Heir *Roisia*, who marry'd at the King's Request *Theobald Butiller* (a Branch of the noble Family of *Butillers* in *Ireland*) yet she did not change her Surname, but retain'd her own, and left it to her Posterity, her Son being called *John de Verdon*, and his Posterity had the Christian Name of *Theobald* from his Father. The Burial-Place of the Family of *Verdons* was in this Monastery.

After the Suppression of the Abbeyes, a younger Brother of the *Fuljambes* of *Walton* in *Derbyshire*, obtain'd the Site of this Monastery, and left it to *Godfrey Fuljambé*, his Bastard Son, who hath sold it, and all the other Estates his Father left him. The Grange belonging to this Monastery, called *Musden-*

Musden-Grange, was given by King Henry VIII. to the Earl of Shrewsbury for his Life, and from and after his Decease, it was given 1 Edw. 6. to Sir Richard Cotton, Kt. for Term of his Life.

Cunsal, the Lordship of the Cheteltons, of whom William de Chetelton, in the Reign of King John gave it to Philip Dracote, in whose Posterity it was the last Century, John Dracot being then Owner of it.

Denston, held before the Conquest by one Lunar, and by the Conqueror himself, Reg. 20. It being a Member of the great Manor of *Aston*, went along with it, both when it was the *Verdons* and *Furnivals* Estate. One Mr. Madeley has a pretty House here.

Dieu le Creyse, or rather *Dieu Eneres*, now commonly called, *Deulacres*, where was an Abby built by Ranulf, the last Earl of Chester (of which we shall speak more largely hereafter) and at the Dissolution, given with most of its Appurtenances, to Sir Ralph Baggenholt, by King Edward VI. for his Advancement; but Sir Ralph (Goodfellow-like, as our Author says) dispers'd it abroad, and gave it partly to the Poor, for he sold it almost all to the Tenants, who held it, to every one his own, at so small a Price, that they were able to make the Purchase, and then spent the Money Gentleman-like, leaving his Son nothing, but his natural Endowments, which prov'd sufficient to raise him to an equal Dignity with his Father; and 'tis likely to as good or better an Estate; for he was for his Valour knighted at *Cales*, Anno 1596.

Dillorn, or *Dulverne*, was held 20 Conq. of Robert de Stafford, by one Wulbertus: In King Henry III's Time, Ralph de Dulverne was Lord of it; and 9 Edw. 2. Richard de Caverswall was possess'd of it, and from him it passed to the *Montgomeries*, ut supra.

Dracot, or *Draycot*, a Manor, held 20 Conq. of the King, by Nicholas de Ferrers, but soon after the Conquest by Hugh the Son of Nicholas de Draycot, who was the Son of Philip, Brother of the first William Baron of Malbanc; for Hugh the Son of the said Baron, confirmed it to him

to hold of him by half a Quarter of a Knight's Fee. Philip, Son of Hugh de Dracot, was Justice of Chester, 23 Hen. 3. Richard Dracot, 16 Edw. 3. was Lord of this Town. He was a Forester in *Needwood*, as appears by his Seal, which had about it engraven, S. Ricardi de Draycote, having on it his Arms, a Fess between three Billets; yet in *Cheadle Church*, his Arms, with his Name over it, are, Gold, three Piles, and over it a Bend Ermine, to shew he was a Lawyer. The Family of Dracots were Owners of this Lordship in the Beginning of the last Century. Mr. Erdeswick sets down two Dracots, the one in the *Morelands*, and the other in this Hundred, and makes two Families of Dracots Lords of them; but we find no such Distinction in our *Villages*, and therefore we treat of them as one Family.

In the Churchyard of this Place is one of those Pyramidal Stones, which are supposed to be set up over the Graves of Great Men, after the Manner of the Danes, of which we have spoken at *Leek*, *Chebscy*, and *Cheekley*, and need say no more here.

Eccleston, hath nothing remarkable, but that William Tayler, Son of John Tayler of this Place, of the Company of Grocers, London, was Lord Mayor of that City, in 1468.

Ellaston, a Village, situate on the River Dove, whose Manor was given by the Conqueror among others, to Robert de Stafford, and held of him by Woodman, and Alst, 20 Conq. but about the latter End of King John's Reign, William de Audley cum pertinentiis suis, held it with other Estates of the said Robert de Stafford; and in King Henry III's Time, Nigellus de Longford held it of the then Baron of Stafford; his Descendant Nicholas de Longford continu'd Lord of Part of it, the 9th of Edward II. but Part of it was alienated to Theobald de Verdon, from whom by Joan his eldest Daughter, it passed in Marriage to Thomas Lord Furnival, and his Heirs.

Endon, *Enedone*, or *Horton*, is said in *Domesday-Book*, to be holden of the King, 20 Conq. (Mr. Erdeswick supposeth *Hortbury*

bury in the same Book to be *Horton*) one *Duning* held it before the Conquest, and one *Rogerus* held it of Earl *Roger de Montgomery*. In the Reign of King *Henry III.* it came into the Possession of the *Audleys*, but then went under the Name of *Horton*, and *Henry de Audley* obtain'd that King's Charter of Free-Warren for this Manor, with his other Estates in this County. In this Line it continu'd 'till Issue Male failing, it was divided between the two Sisters of *Nicholas Lord Audley*, *Joan* marry'd to *John Tuchet*, who became in her Right Lord *Audley*, and *Margaret* marry'd to Sir *Roger Hillary*. One third Part of it hath in these latter Times descended to the Family of the late Earls of *Bath*, who were in Possession of it in the last Century; and the other two Parts remain'd in the Family of the *Tuchets*, 'till about the Beginning of the last Century, when the Lord *Audley Tuchet* (who inherited one third Part from his Ancestors the *Audleys*, and the other third Part from his Coparcener *Hillary*) sold it to *Egerton of Wall-Grange* and *Wedgewood of Heracles*. It is a large and goodly Manor; and because it lieth in a barren Country, is called *Horton-court*, and taketh up almost all the Ground between *Endon-Water*, and the River *Charnet*, which are at a considerable Distance.

Field was, in King *Henry II's* Time, given by one *Jeffrey*, Abbot of *Burton*, to one *Andrew*, in Fee-Farm, for the Rent of 20*l.* per Ann. but afterward, *Nicholas* Abbot of the same House, gave the same, with the Homages and Services (*Jeffrey S. Maure* being then the Farmer thereof) to his Brother *Bertram de Verdon*, in Exchange for certain Lands of his in *Stepenhall*, of which one *Roisia* (*Margaret*) was Heir, being the Daughter and Heir of some of the *Staffords*; she had for her 2d Husband Sir *Thomas Pipe*, and by him had Sir *Robert Pipe*, Kt. she had two other Sons by Sir *Thomas Pipe*, *John* and *Thomas*, who took on them the Name of *S. Maur*. *Thomas's* Son *William* passed all his Lands to Sir *James Pipe*, the Son of Sir *Robert*, by which Means, in King *Richard II's* Reign, this Manor came into the Posses-

sion of Sir *John Bagot*, whose Heirs were Owners of it in 1659. The River *Blithe* runs thro' this Village.

In this Parish grew a prodigious Witch-Elm, fell'd by Sir *Harvey Bagot*, in whose Ground it grew, and who was the Proprietor of it; the Bigness of which, being so well attested by the Surveyor of it, and other living Witnesses, in 1680, doth well deserve a Description.

1. Two able Workmen were five Days in felling or cutting it down.
2. It was an hundred and twenty Feet, or forty Yards in length.
3. The But-End was 17 Yards in Circumference, *i. e.* five Yards two Foot diameter.
4. It was 25 Foot and an half in the Middle, by Girth-Measure.
5. Fourteen Load of Firewood, as much as six Oxen could draw, broke off in the Fall.
6. There was 47 as large Loads of Firewood cut off from the Top afterwards.
7. Two Saws were join'd together, and three Men put to each End, to cut the Body assunder.
8. There was 80 Pair of Natches for Wheels cut out of it first; and out of the Remainder,
9. Eight Thousand Foot of sawn Timber in Boards and Planks, at six Score per Cent. which came to, for the Sawing only, twelve Pounds.

These Things being at that Time supposed so extraordinary, that Posterity could not believe it, were drawn up in Writing at the Time it was fell'd, and was attested by all the People chiefly concern'd, as,

Sir *Harvy Bagot* the Owner.

William Cooper his Steward.

Roger Shaw his Bailiff.

Walter Dixon Surveyor.

Lawrence Grews, and *Humphrey Ehetton*, who cut out and saw'd the Timber.

Francis Marshall, and *Thomas March*, who stubb'd it, or cut it down.

Heaton, a Village bordering upon *Cheshire*, in the North Part of this Hundred, is famous for Grinstones of a greyish Colour, and a fine small Grit dug there.

Grendon,

Grendon, a Lordship possessed by *Robert de Stafford*, 20 Conq. but held under him, as his other Manors were, by divers Tenants, of which we have no certain Account 'till King *Henry III's* Reign, when we find it held, with *Blore*, by *William Audley*, of the Baron of *Stafford*. But in the 9th of *Edw.* 3. *Joanna le Strange* was Lady of it, whom we suppose a Widow-Daughter, or Sister of *Hugh Audley*, marry'd to Sir *Henry Brailiford*, whose Daughter and Heir *Joan*, marry'd Sir *John Bassett*, descended from the *Bassets* of *Cheele*. In this Family it hath continu'd almost ever since, *William Bassett* being possess'd of it and *Blore*, in the Beginning of the last Century; but in the End of the same Century it belonged to *Christopher Duke of Albemarle*; in whose Lady's Dowry, or his Heirs, we suppose it to be now.

In this Parish, *Dr. Plot* tells us, there is a Sort of Marble, exceeding any of its Species (as Artists informed him) which have been brought into *England* from beyond Sea, and that in so great Quantities, as whole Mountains of it. It is a Rance Marble, i. e. of a white, hard, and shining Grit, striped red, which will receive so good a Polish, that it is fit for Chimney-Pieces, Monuments, &c.

Heiley, Hethleg, or Heleigh, the Estate of *Henry Lord Audley*, given him by *William de Betteley*, and confirmed to him by King *Henry III.* Reg. 11. He built the Castle here, and made it his Seat; whereupon his Posterity were called Lords *Audley* of *Heleigh*. This Town and Castle, by Reason of the Minority of *James Lord Audley*, was under the Care and Guardianship of *Ralph Lord Camois*, 18 *Edw.* 2. but returning to him at Age, his Posterity enjoy'd it, 'till Issue-male failing in *Nicholas Lord Audley*, it descended with the Honour to *John Touchet* his eldest Sister *Joan's* Son, in whose Family it still remains; but they are now Earls of *Castlehaven* in *Ireland* also.

Horton, as to the Manor, is the same with *Enedon* above; but it being the common Name of the Place, we meet with some Things memorable in it, which we thought not fit to pass over, viz.

1. That at *Mr. Edge's* House in this Place, there was found a live Toad included in a Stone, when clove by the Mason to repair his Barn Wall; but it dy'd quickly after it came out. 2. That one *John Best*, a Man of 104 Years of Age, having marry'd a Woman of 56 Years old, had a Child by her so like him, that Nobody did or could doubt but he was the Father of it. 3. That at *Horton-hay*, an Hamlet in this Parish, there was, at one Goodman *Stanton's*, four Generations, all living in the same House, and all eating at the same Table.

Heracles, the Seat of *Mr. John Wedgwood*, who from a Freeholder's Estate, hath advanc'd himself to the Quality of a Gentleman. But *Mr. Erdeswick* says, that his Son, seeking further to advance himself, hath enter'd into a contentious Course of Living, which he fear'd would not prove commendable, if successful.

Hondbury, or Handbury, a Lordship, of which, in King *Henry III's* Time, Sir *Henry de Hondbury* was Owner. He marry'd the Daughter and Heir of *Houndhill* of

Houndhill, the adjoining Parish, and had by her Sir *Henry Handbury*, Kt. who thereby became Lord of both these Manors. He dy'd without Issue, and *Agnes* his Sister became his Coheir, and marry'd *William Bowles* of *Rushall*, by whose Daughter and Heir, it descended to the Family of *Leighs*, who are now, or late were, in Possession of the Moiety of them, the other Moiety being the Estate of the *Vernons*, who marry'd her Sister, and Coheir with Sir *Henry Handbury's* Wife.

Ham, sometime the Estate of the Family of *Iystones*, from whom it descended to the *Walkers*, in which Name it continu'd many Successions; but was in the last Century sold to *Lawrence Wright*, in whose Posterity it is, or lately was.

This Place is famous for the Tomb, Well, and Ash, of *S. Bertram*, or *S. Bertelline*, the Son of a King of this Countrey, and Scholar to *S. Guthlac*, who led an Hermit's Life hereabout, and lies bury'd here. It may be objected against the Tomb, that it can't be his, because it seems

seems not to be above 300 Years old, which is much too late a Date for his Death. This must be granted, but then it can't be deny'd but the Tombs of such Men as were eminent for Piety and Charity in their Generations, were often rebuilt, if there were any great Occasion administred to do it; as there was for this Saint in 1386, when there was a wonderful Miracle wrought at his Altar in *Stafford*, as *Capgrave* assures; which might possibly incline the People of *Stafford* to build his Monument anew, in the Form it now appears, as is observ'd in *Stafford*.

In this Parish also, near the Spring called *S. Bertram's Well*, was found, not long since, an Instrument of Brass, somewhat like, but larger than a Lath-hammer at the Edge End, but not so on the other; which our Antiquary took to have been the Head of a Roman *Securis*, with which the Pope, or Priests slew their Sacrifices, notwithstanding it hath no Eye for the *Manubium* or Helve to pass thro', the *Securis* or Ax itself, being sometimes only stuck through it, as may be seen in the Roman Antiquities of *Bartolus* and *Bellorius*. Dr. Plot also mentions another Brass Instrument, sent him by Mr. Cotton, which he supposeth to be a Roman Rest, used to support the Roman *Lituus*, i. e. Crooked Trumpet, or Horn-pipe, used in the Roman Armies, which, he says, is a strong Argument, that the Romans did advance their Arms into these Northern Parts.

The Rivers *Manifold* and *Hamps*, after they have run under Ground some Miles, break out at one Mouth, a little below Mr. Port's House near *Ilam Church*.

Ipstones, held of the King by *Robert de Stafford*, 20 *Conq.* About K. Edward I. or his Son and Successor, K. Edward II's Time, one Sir *John de Ipstones*, Kt. was Lord of it. His Mother was a *Creswall*. Sir *John* had Issue *William*, whose Daughter and Heir *Alice*, marrying to Sir *Ralph Brereton*, brought this Manor into his Family, which they held with *Creswall*.

In this Parish, *Ruddle*, or *Red-Oker*, very good, is dug, and the Inhabitants observe, that it lies chiefly in their best

Lands. At *Gaston*, an Hamlet of this Parish, they have a Sort of Sand, which being first washed from the Dirt, and then dry'd and sifted from the smaller Sand, and in another Sieve from the Peebles it hath among it; they use it, being strew'd upon a greasy Board, as an excellent Sand to whet their Scythes, from thence called *Scythe-Sand*.

Kinston, famous for nothing but a Sort of Blue-marl, much like Fullers-Earth, found here by the learned Sir *Simon Deg.*

Longnore, a Village of some Note now, but being in so wild a Part of this Shire, is supposed to lie waste at the Conquest, and not to have been inhabited a considerable Time after; for it is never mention'd in *Doomsday-Book*, nor in the Record called *Nomina Villarum*, taken in the Time of King *Edward II.*

Loxley, or *Locksley*, the Lordship of the *Ferrers* of *Tutbury*, one of whom gave it his younger Son; for in King *Henry III's* Reign, one *Robert Ferrers* had his Seat in this Place. 'Tis supposed, that the *Kinardsleys*, who now have their Seat at *Loxley*, came into this Estate by marrying the Heir General of the said *Robert Ferrers*, or his Son; for *John Kinardsley* was Owner of *Loxley*, 18 *Edw. 3.* and they have a Seal of the like Date of the same Arms of the *Ferrers*, viz. a Fess Verre, Gold and Red; but the three Eagles display'd, do not appear to be *Ferrers*, but added by the *Kinardsleys*. The *Kinardsleys* continue Owners of this Lordship to this Day, or lately were.

Madeley, or *Madeley-Alphore*, or properly *Ulfac*, because one *Ulfac* held it of *Robert de Stafford*, 20 *Conq.* and his Name was annexed to it ever after his Time, to distinguish it from the other *Madeley*, mention'd in *Pyrehill Hundred*. In the Beginning of King *Henry III's* Reign, *Ralph Basset* held it of *Robert Lord Stafford*; and not long after him, another *Ralph*, of the same Lord. But in the 9th of *Edward II.* it was in the King's Hands, by reason of the Minority of *Richard Basset*, to whom passing when he was at Age, it was, after some Successions in his Family, alienated to the *Blounts* Lords *Montjoy*;

joy; from whose Descendants it came to the Lord Windsor, who are, or lately were, Lords of it.

Marbrook, a small Village, where they have an Art of burning Fern green, which they do commonly on the Side of an Hill, lying to a fresh Gale of Wind, for which they alledge it as a Reason, that the Ashes might not fly away, as they certainly would, if it was burnt dry; but the true Reason is, (says Dr. Plot) that there is an Oiliness in green Fern, which remains in the Ashes, when it is so burnt, which makes them fit for the Use they put them to, which is to wash their Buckings with, because Wood-Ashes are not commonly to be had in this County, where Coal is the general Fuel for their Fires.

Mayfield, Mathfield, Matherfield, or (as it is call'd in Doomsday-Book) Medeveld, was before the Conquest, in the Confessor's Reign, the Demesne of Algar Earl of Mercia, who left it to his Son Edwin, by whose Rebellion it came into the Conqueror's Hands, soon after his Settlement on the Throne. That King gave it to Henry de Ferrers, by whose Heirs it was given to the Monastery of Tithbury, in liberam Eleemosinam, and in their Possession it continu'd to the Dissolution of that House; when it coming into King Henry VIII's Hands, that Prince exchanged it for other Lands with Sir Edward Aston, for some of his Hereditary Estates, which had been given his Ancestors soon after the Conquest, by Randulphus filius Gulielmus Camerarii, to William de Mara, whose Heir Sir Edward was.

Near this Place, in a Field call'd Daleclose, there hath been found sometimes Roman Money; and in Church-town-Field, in Upper Mathfield, about 50 Years ago, was dug up a Roman Urn. There are also near this Town, particularly in Harlowgreave, and near Colwich Common, two Lows, which may be esteemed Roman, especially the largest, called Rowlow, which signifies, a Royal Sepulchre, in which perhaps some Petty King of these Parts was bury'd.

Marchington, a Lordship held of the King, at the Conquest, by Henry de Fer-

vers. It was then within the Bounds of the Forest of Needwood, though it now lies at some Distance from it. In King Henry III's Time, William Chamberlen, or Cambden, and Robert Selman, held it of Ferrers Earl of Darby, by the 10th Part of a Knight's Fee. In 9 Edw. 2. it was the Estate of Thomas Earl of Lancaster, and from him descended to his Posterity, who were created Dukes of Lancaster by King Edward III. Henry the last Heir Male, left two Daughters and Heirs only, Maud and Blanch, who inherited his mighty Estate. Maud was marry'd to William Duke of Bavaria; and Blanch, by a special Dispensation from the Pope, to John of Gaunt, Earl of Richmond, King Edward III's fourth Son, to whom, upon the Division of their Father's Estate, this Manor fell, and after her Decease, to her Son Henry Duke of Lancaster, (which Honour his Father had born in her Right) who was afterward King of England.

Moorlands, lie in the North Part of this County and Hundred, where the Soil riseth gently into small Hills, which begin here, and like the Apennine-Hills in Italy, run thro' the Middle of England in one continu'd Ridge, rising higher and higher, as far as Scotland. Here they are called Moorland-Hills. The Ground here is unfruitful, and so rugged, foul, and cold, that the Snows continue undissolved on the Tops of the Hills almost all the Year. From these Mountains spring many Rivers in this Shire, which spread into divers Parts, as the Dove, Hampse, Chernet, Teine, and Blith. The Inhabitants of this Tract observe, that the West Wind always brings Rain, and the East and South Winds, which cause Rains in other Places make fair Weather here, unless the Wind shift about from West to South. This they ascribe to their Nearness to the Irish Sea.

But as barren as these Moorlands naturally are for Corn and Grass, their Product for other necessary Uses is not much inferior to that of the richest Soil; for they yield Plenty of Coal, Lead, Copper, Rance Marble, and Millstones; and for the Breed of Oxen, it yields as goodly and fair

fair spread, as *Lancashire* itself; yea, such as the *Grassiers* say, will feed better, the warm *Limestone Hills* bringing forth a short, but fine sweet Grass, tho' in an

open cold Country, which they extremely like; whence *Drayton* in his *Polyolbion*, speaking of these *Moorlands*, gives this Description of them:

*She from her chilly Scite, and from her barren Feed,
For Body, Horn, and Hair, as fair a Beast doth breed,
As scarcely this great Isle can equal.*

Song 12.

Nor doth this Northern Part of the Shire come much behind the South in breeding of Sheep, which are indeed but small, have generally black Noses, and their Wooll but Course; and (in these later Times) in producing of Corn; for tho' the Soil used in Tillage, is for the most part naturally poor, and unfruitful; yet, by the Industry of the Husbandmen in many Places, in marling, liming, and mixing Lime with Esse, and laying them together on their Heathy Grounds, they produce Corn of many Sorts, (according to the Condition of the Ground) plentifully enough. The black, moorish, and gouty Grounds of these Parts, with the best Helps, are fit, indeed, only for Oats, and Barley; but their Plenty makes amends for their want of Wheat, Rye, Pease, &c. which grow well enough in these northern Parts, but not in any such great Quantities as in the southern.

The Water and Air of these *Moorlands* are reputed generally unwholesome, and that with no small Reason; for the Inhabitants burning much Peet, their Pits are usually fill'd by the frequent Rains brought by the *Tropæan Winds* from the *Irish Seas*; and the Water thereby being sated with a crude Sulphur, and stagnating besides, emit such contagious Vapours, as infect the Air with unhealthy Steams. Of these the *Black Meer* of *Morridge* is said to be so bad, that no Cattle will drink of it, nor any Bird light on it, or drink of it;

but this having been found a false Report of it, we must look upon the Waters no worse than that in other *Peat-Pits*. These would certainly render the Air in these *Moorlands* very unwholesome, but that it is an open Country, lying high, and the Hills not being cover'd with Woods, or Bushes, it is so liable to the smallest Breezes of Wind, that the noxious Exhalations, whenever they arise, (except in deep Calms) are always dispers'd; which render the *Moorlands*, tho' full of Boggs, as healthful as any other Part of the County, as the Age and constant Health of the Inhabitants may prove; for in 1680, Mr. *Biddulph* of *Biddulph* in these *Moorlands*, had 12 Tenants, whose Ages together made a thousand Years; and Mr. *Gower* five, that made 360, which must be above 70 Years apiece.

Needwood, a Forest, which was in the Possession and Jurisdiction of *Robert Lord Beauchamp* of *Holt*, 46 Hen. 3. for we find, that in that Year, the said Lord, by his Letters Patents, bearing Date at *Yoxall*, gave Liberty unto Sir *Walter de Raleg*, and his Heirs, inhabiting then at *Utoxeter*, to hunt and course the Fox and Hare within the Precincts of this his Forest of *Needwood*, with eight Braches, and four Greyhounds.

Michael Drayton, in his *Polyolbion*, speaking of this Forest, (Song 12) tells us, that the Land of this Forest excels that of all the Forests in England, in these Words:

Needwood doth surmount
In Excellency of Soil, by being richly plac'd
Twixt Trent and Battening Dove, and equally embrac'd
By their abounding Banks, participates their Store,
Of Britain's Forests all (from less unto the more)
For Fineness of her Turf surpassing.

In this Forest, Dr. Plot tells us, that he met with a Water purely Vitriolick, which with Oak Leaves, or Powder of Galls, turn'd of a faint Red like *Champaign* Wine; and seem'd to be much like that at *Astrop* in *Northamptonshire*, and *Worton* in *Oxfordshire*, only scarce so strongly impregnated with the Mineral.

Okeover, a Lordship, of which, at the Conquest, *Ormus* was Lord, and from him descended a long Pedigree of Gentlemen, Owners of it, who call'd themselves *de Okeover*, and have continu'd ever since, having in the last Age (as we suppose they have still) a fair old House, Park, and a goodly Demesne thereunto belonging, which remains in the Name and Family; for tho' the Male-Issue fail'd twice in the direct Line, yet the surviving Heir wisely considering, that by their Daughters their Seat would pass into other Families, otherwise provided for them, and by marrying one of them to the Issue-male of the Collateral Branch, have kept this Manor and Seat in the Name and Family.

Near the Park Pale here, a quarter of a Mile Southward of *Okeover* Church, is a deep Intrenchment, of a square Figure, call'd the *Hallsteds*, which is supposed to be some Castellated Mansion made in the Barons Wars, there being a Tradition here, that it was anciently the Seat of the Family of *Cockain*; but our Antiquaries not allowing them the Honour of being rank'd among Antiquities, we shall not insist further on it, but pass to those which they give it to, with an unanimous Consent; and they are the Lows, or Batrows, found in *Arbour-Close*, two or three Bows Shoot Northwesterly from the said Church, which is undoubtedly *Roman*. It is made, as divers others in this County, not of Gravel or Earth, but of Stones, which *Wormius*, *Mon. Dan. l. i. c. 7.* terms, *ex lapidis in Saxosis locis*, the best Materials that could be found.

Okey Moor, a Village, famous only for the Longevity of one *Ann Harvey* (born at *Ellaston*, but) inhabiting in it, who dy'd at the Age of 120 Years.

Overholm, a Village, famous only for a

Spring of a surprizing Quality, which being cold in itself, will never freeze in the hardest Weather. This Spring feeds the Millpool of this Place, whence it is, that in the severest Frost, the Mill here never fails going.

Paynesley, a Seat of one of the Family of the *Draycots*, who kept (according to the Custom of those Times of keeping a Fool, or Jester) one *Richard Morse*, who had such a strange Sagacity of distinguishing Times, as can no Ways be accounted for. For he would not only tell you the Changes of the Moon, the Times of Eclipses, and at what Time *Easter* and *Whitsontide* should fall, or any other movable Feast whatever; but at what Time they had fallen some Years before, and when they would fall at any Distance of Years to come. A Thing almost incredible, but was well attested to Dr. Plot. By what natural Means it could be done, is not possible to be found out, no more than it can be perform'd by any Thing that depends on Custom, or Instruction; so that it must be referred to some remote and unknown Impression, intimately seated in his Soul.

Rushton-James, the Lordship of one *Ulviet*, before the Conquest; but after it, held by the Conqueror himself. Near it is *Dun*, a great Mountain, which gives Name to a Brook that rises near this Parish, and is called *Dunsmore* Brook. Above it Northward is

Rushton-Spencer, whose Name may dictate so much to us, that it was the Estate of some of the Family of *Spencers*, as the former was of one *James*; yet having no Authority for our Conjecture, we must determine nothing positively, and then can only add, that there is a Well call'd *S. Hellen's* Well, which is fed by so plentiful a Spring, that (joined with another of equal Force) supply with Water an Overshot Mill, not far distant from their Rise, and have done so for many Years together; yet sometimes it so comes to pass, that this Well will grow dry, after a constant discharge of Water, as above, for eight or ten Years, and that not by Degrees, but altogether of a sudden, as

well in wet as dry Years, and always at the Beginning of May, when the Springs are commonly esteem'd highest, and so it usually continues 'till *Martin-mass*, Nov. 12, following. The People imagine, that when this happens, there will soon follow some stupendous Calamity of Dearth, War, or other some grand Revolution and Changes. Thus they'll tell you it grew dry before the late Civil Wars, and again, before the Martyrdom of King *Charles I.* and again, against the great Dearth of Corn in 1670, or thereabouts; and lastly, in 1679, when the Popish Plot was discover'd, and many Disturbances follow'd thereupon. These rustick Observations pose our Philosophers, and therefore they resolve them, for Brevity sake, into Casualty and Credulity, rather than betray their own Ignorance.

Rowcester, or *Rowcestre*, the Demesne of *Algar* Earl of *Mercia*, in the Confessor's Time. He left it to his Son *Edwin*, who forfeited it by his Rebellion to the Conqueror, who gave it to *Robert de Stafford*, one of his Captains. One *Hervey* held it of *Robert de Stafford*, 20 Conq. Some of the *Staffords* of *Sandon* either founded the Priory here, or were great Benefactors to it, as we shall shew in our Ecclesiastical History. The Site of the House and Demesne was very pleasant, and profitable, for it stands between the *Dove* and *Charnet*. It is now the Seat of the Family of *Trentham*, whose Ancestor *Thomas Trentham*, being a Favourite of King *Henry VIII.* obtained this Monastery at that Time, and made it his Seat, which his Posterity enjoy. They derive themselves from the *Trenthams* of *Shropshire*, who in King *Henry VI.*'s Time, were Men of good Account there, as this Family was after their Settlement here; for *Thomas Trentham* was High Sheriff, 13 and 21 Years of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, and *Francis Trentham*, 34 *Eliz.* and 9 *Jac. I.* and they still continue flourishing, tho' the Name is quite extinguish'd in *Shropshire*, from whence they came.

The Parish Church was Part of the Church belonging to the Monastery before the Dissolution of it, and in it there are

divers Monuments of the Family of the *Staffords* remaining, but very few others. The *Charnet* falls into the *Dove* in this Parish a little below the Town.

Rudyard, a Village situate near the great Mountain *Dun*, antiently the Possession of one *Tettesworth*, (as Mr. *Somerset* the Herald tells us his Name was) whose Posterity have taken the Name of *Rudyard*, but for what Reasons we find not; probably from the Place, after they became Lords of it, as they have been a long Time; for *Ralph Rudyard* was Owner of it in King *Henry VIII.*'s Reign, and *Thomas Rudyard* his Descendant, was in Possession of it at the Beginning of the last Century, as 'tis probable his Posterity now is.

Ramfor, a Village, between which and *Panton* in the Dale are two Mountains, call'd *Ribden* and *Reeden*, from which, in all Land-Floods, the Waters run down violently, and are received into rocky subterraneous Passages; but what becomes of the Water afterwards, no Man knows. The Indraught at the Foot of *Ribden*, 'tis believed by some, to come out at *Cristage*, but not certain; however that be, the Water that comes from *Cristage*, certainly falls in under a Rock at *Reeden*, and never is seen more. Near *Ribden*, 'tis said, that the Earl of *Shrewsbury* dug Lead Ore formerly; but those Works were never considerable, nor is it likely that any should be ever found hereafter, because, where there is much Coal dug, there is seldom or never any Lead.

Sabcoate, the Lordship of *Ralph Basset*, who was Baron of *Sabcoate*. In his Line it continu'd, 'till 2 *Rich. 2.* when *Ralph Basset*, Baron of it, having no Male-Issue, left it, and his other Estates, to his two Daughters and Coheirs, *Alice* marry'd to Sir *Robert Mutton* of *Peckleton*, Kt. and *Elizabeth* marry'd to *Richard* Lord *Grey* of *Codnore*; but how this Lordship was divided to them, we have no Notice.

Stanton, a Village, famous for the Birth of Dr. *Gilbert Sheldon*, late Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*, the munificent Founder of the Theatre of *Oxford*. The House where he was born, hath had many Visitors

ters for his Sake; and in the Room where he drew his first Breath, Dr. Hacket, late Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, who made a Journey thither on purpose to see it, left this Set of Lambics:

*Sheldonus ille Præfulum primus Pater,
Hos inter ortus aspicit Lucem Lares;
O ter beatam Stantonis villæ casam,
Cui cuncta possunt invidere marmora.*

Stepenhall, the Lordship of Bertram de Verdon, which he exchanged with his Brother Nicholas de Verdon, Abbot of Burton, for the Manor of Field, then held in Farm by Jeffrey S. Maure, with all its Homage and Services.

Stramshall, or Stransfield, a Village situate upon the Tayne Water, the Manor of which, 20 Cong. was held of the King by Abricus. Roisia de Verdon, was afterwards Lady of it, and held it with Croxden, and Crake-marsh of Ferrers Earl of Derby. Here is a Low, or Tumulus, which seems to have been cast up over some Great Man in the Saxon Times.

Stanley, a Village in the Moorlands, from whence 'tis supposed that all the Families of the Stanleys take their Name. It is call'd so from the Stonyness of the Soil, it being encompass'd with craggy Rocks. It was originally the Estate of the Audleys, for it was given them by Adam the Son of Ludulph de Audley, to William the Son of Adam de Stanlegh, his Uncle, in exchange for his Manor of Talk. Sir Rowland Stanley, of whom the Earls of Derby are descended, and other Families of the same Name, was Owner of this Lordship in the Beginning of the last Century, and probably his Heirs are still.

Taynes, Over and Nether, gave the Name to a little Brook that runs by them, call'd Tayne-Water. Robert de Stafford held them both of the King, 20 Cong. About the Reign of King Henry II. Robert Beke was Lord of both Taynes. His Posterity continu'd Lords of them divers Successions, 'till Sir Nicholas Beke, Kt. left only one Daughter and Heir, Hellen, who marrying Sir Robert Swinerton, brought them both to his Family; but his Son

leaving Maud his Daughter and Heir, who was first marry'd to Peshall, and had Issue by him, Richard Peshall, and then to Sir John Savage, by whom also she had Issue Sir John Savage, there arose a great Contention between these her two Sons, for Beke's Lands; but at length it was so compounded, that Peshall had Over-Tayne, and Savage Nether-Tayne. Peshall's Manor after a few Descents, passed by the Female Heir to the Blounts, who gave it from the Male Line, to Mr. Rowland Lacon, a Sister's Son, and Savage's Part continu'd several Descents in that Family; but was at length sold to Mr. Wilburnham of Nantwich, in whose Heirs we think it is. Between these two Parishes of Over and Nether Teyne or Tayne, on the West Side of the River, in the Ground of Mr. Wood, is a Spring of a very unusual Kind, call'd, *The Well in the Wall*. It rises under a Rock, and produces all the Year round, except in July and August, small Bones of different Sorts and Sizes, most of them, as the People think, like those of young Sparrows or Chickens, some of them like Pinneon Bones, and others like Thigh Bones near two Inches long, but those but few, most of them being not above an Inch, or Inch and half long; they break like Bones, and are most of them hollow, seeming to have had Marrow in them; and about the Fall of the Leaf they are so plentiful, that there are near half a Peck of them seen at a Time, as Mr. Wood avers.

Throwley, a goodly Demesne, with a fair ancient House upon it, the Seat of the Meverels, a very ancient Family of Gentlemen, and of a good Estate, equaling the best Sort of Gentlemen in the Shire, tho' God hath not blessed the Heirs for two or three Descents, with the best Gifts of Nature. The Name of the Place is not found in any ancient Records, and therefore may be supposed an Hamlet of Grindon, or some other neighbouring great Manor; but that the Family of Meverels is ancient, appears from hence, that Oliver de Meverel liv'd in the fifth Year of King John's Reign; and that Thomas Meverel, 2 Edw. 1. marry'd Agnes the eldest Daughter of five, and one of the Heirs of Gerebert

Gerebert de Gayton. The *Manifold* and *Hamps*, after they have ran under Ground some Miles, begin to join their Streams in this Parish, and passing by *Ham*, fall into the *Dove*.

Totmonsfloe, a Village, once very considerable, otherwise 'tis hardly imaginable why the whole Hundred should take its Denomination from it. 'Tis now a mean Village, famous for nothing, but for a Low or Tumulus of some great *Saxon* Commander, slain hereabout, said to have been here, but now not extant; and for the Longevity of one *Ralph Lees*, a Shepherd, who counted himself 127 Years old, yet could give no Account, when examined by *Dr. Morton*, of any thing that had prolong'd his Life so much, but the Providence of God; tho' he attributed much to his never having taken Tobacco, or Physick, nor drank between Meals, alleviating his Thirst by rolling Peebles in his Mouth, &c. all which could be little Satisfaction to the Doctor, who expected some suitable Reasons.

Wallgrange, the Estate of the Ancestors of *Sir Walter Leweson*, inhabited by a Branch of the *Egbertons*, who have bought two Parts of *Enedon*, or *Horton*, of the Lord *Audley Tucket*, who inherited them from the *Hillaries*, and his own Ancestors, who inherited them by their Marriages with the Heiresses of the *Audley* Family.

Warslaw, an Hamlet in the Parish of *Aston-field*, tho' four Miles from it, yet a distinct Manor of itself. In the 20th Year of the Conqueror, *William Malbanc* held it, with *Aston Field*, of Earl *Roger Montgomery*.

Waterfall, so called, because the River *Hans*, after it hath held its Course seven or eight Miles from its Spring, falls here

into the Ground, and riseth not again; 'till it meets with the River *Manifold*. The Village is of little Estimation at present, and seems not to have a Being many Centuries; for the Name is not met with in any ancient Records, except it was (when they were made) called by some other Name.

Wetton, a Village of Note, 1. for Copper Ore dug out of *Ecton Hill* in this Parish, in the Grounds of the Right Honourable the Earl of *Devon*. 2. For a Thurf-house, or Thurf-hole, as the People call the Hollow of a Rock, and sometimes *Hobhurst Cave*, near the Mill here, (where the River *Manifold* falls first into the Ground, on the Easterly Side of the dry Channel) which goes into a great Mountain, from the Mouth to the further Part, about 44 Yards, and is in the Middle (as near as can be guess'd) about 30 Foot high, the Roof being supported by a rough natural Pillar, which in a Manner divides it into several Partitions or Rooms, in which there appears an Effigies of a Man with a curled Beard, not very unlike, but purely casual.

Wotton, seated at the Bottom of *Wever-Hill*, and so remote from the Sun, that the Neighbours have this Rhime among them, intimating, that the Inhabitants are almost out of the Reach of God's Providence; for thus they say,

*Wotton under Wever,
Where God came never.*

Here is an high pav'd Way, which *Dr. Plot* is of Opinion was a Roman *Via Vicinalis*, i. e. a By-way leading from one Town to another, because the Ways are not dirty and wet by it.

None of our Nobility have taken their Title of Honour from this Shire, and therefore we proceed to the Baronets.

<i>Sir Walter Aston</i> of <i>Tixhall</i> , Knight of the Bath, created May 22, 1611.	Bar. 15
Since made a Scotch Baron, by the Title of Lord <i>Aston</i> .	
<i>Richard Fleetwood</i> of <i>Caldwiche</i> , Esq; May 22, ditto	Bar. 59
<i>John Peshall</i> of <i>Horseley</i> , Esq; November 25, 1612	Bar. 85
<i>William Skeffington</i> of <i>Fisherwick</i> , Esq; May 8, 1627, now Viscount <i>Mazarine</i> ,	Bar. 221
<i>Harvey Bagot</i> of <i>Blithfield</i> , Esq; May 30, ditto	Bar. 233
	<i>Robert</i>

STAFFORDSHIRE.

III

Robert Wolfeley of Wolfeley, Esq; November 24, 1618,	Bar. 276
Edward Moseley of Rowleston, Esq; July 10, 1640,	Bar. 296
Walter Wrotesley of Wrotesley, Esq; August 30, 1642,	Bar. 411
Sir John Bromley of Knipersley, Kt. September 11, 1660,	Bar. 559
Sir Brian Broughton of Broughton, Kt. March 10, 1660,	Bar. 620
Richard Afley of Parshul, Esq; August 13, 1661,	Bar. 704
John Cherwind of Okeley, Esq; April 11, 1700,	Bar. 936

Gentlemen of Note, Natives, or Inhabitants of this Shire, at Places unknown.

Edmund Stafford, Brother to Ralph, first Earl of Stafford, and Bishop of Exeter. He was a great Benefactor to Stapleton-Inn, Oxford, in a triple Respect, 1. In changing its Name to Exeter-College, and so putting it, as it were, under the Protection of the Bishop of that See. 2. Settling Lands on it to maintain two Fellows. 3. In altering and amending the Statutes much for the better. He sat 24 Years, dy'd in 1419, and was bury'd under an Alabaster Tomb in his Cathedral.

Sir Thomas Littleton, Kt. Son of Thomas Westcote, Esq; and Elizabeth Littleton, Heiress of Thomas Littleton, Esq; who bringing her Husband a great Inheritance, made it a Condition of Marriage, that her Children by him should bear her Name. He was bred up to the Law in the Inner-Temple, and afterward became Serjeant, Steward of the Marshalsea, one of the Judges of the Common Pleas, and Knight of the Bath. His Book of Tenures is counted Oraculous in its Kind, especially with Sir Edward Coke's Com-

ment. He left three Sons, Founders of so many Families. William, seated at Frankley in this County. Richard, at Pil-lerton-Hall in Shropshire; and Thomas, in Worcestershire. He dy'd Aug. 23, 21 Edw. 4; and was bury'd under a fair Monument in the Cathedral of Worcester.

Sir Thomas Bromley, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, which he held but a Year, and then left it; but whether deprived, or relinquish'd, is uncertain.

Richard Caldwell, Doctor of Physick, a Person so highly valu'd for his Learning and Skill in that Science, that he was admitted into the College of Physicians, London, and chose Censor of it, then one of the Elects, and lastly President. He wrote several Things relating to his Profession; and having given a Salary to Linacres Chirurgical Lecture, translated the Tables of Surgery, briefly comprehending the whole Art and Practice of it, written by Horatio More, a Florentine Physician, and printed at London, 1585, in Folio. He dy'd in 1585, and was bury'd in the Church of S. Bennet Paul's Wharf, the College of Physicians being then in Knight-Rider Street, near that Church, London.

The Natural History of this COUNTY.

THIS being a Midland County, situate at some Distance from the Sea on all Sides, can't be supposed to be liable to any of the Inconveniencies either in Air or Water, that arise from it, as many Counties situate by the Sea Shore are; and therefore the Advantages or Disadvantages of it are purely natural, and as they arise in itself, terminate in itself. To

give, then, some brief Description of it, we shall follow our former Method, and speak of the four Elements, Air, Water, Earth, and Fire, and shew what they are in this County, and how they serve for the Benefit of the People.

1. The Air of the County is generally good; and tho' it may have some Bogs and Pools, which emitting noxious Vapours,

pours make those Places that lie near them unhealthy, yet these are so few, that like some small Spots, or Moles in a beautiful Face, they do but set it off the better; for in most other Parts it is hilly, which being exposed to the Eventilations of the Wind, what noxious Vapours do arise from the Rivers, or Valleys, (as there do some in all Counties) are soon dispersed, without any Prejudice to the Inhabitants. But as good as the Air generally is in this County, some Parts of it are said much to excell others, particularly all the Hill-Country between *Beach* and *Trentham*, being void of all those Things which render the Air unwholesome, as plenty of Woods, Mines, Waters, and Bogs, which the People prove to themselves by this Observation, that they have three Christenings to one Burial; and the worst Air is near the Coal, Iron, and Copper Mines, which yet, if they happen to be found upon a rising Ground and Hills, are not near so bad, as those found in Valleys, or more depressed Grounds. But since the Healthiness or Unhealthiness of the Air, depends so much on the Goodness or Badness of the Waters, we shall come to treat of our second Head.

2. The Waters of this County, of which, if we will take this Rule along with us, viz. That it is the best Water that comes nearest the Nature of the Air, is in continual Motion, and hath neither Colour, Taste, nor Smell in itself, as being altogether free from Salts, and Sulphures, or having as little of them as may be; and on the contrary, that Water to be the worst, that comes nearest the Nature of Earths, that is, stagnant, muddy, and full of Terrestrieties of many Kinds, we may be able to judge exactly of the Waters of this County; and then we can't but have a good Opinion of them, because it is almost entirely supply'd with Water by the following Rivers, viz.

1. The great River *Trent*, which riseth in the Northern Part of this County, out of *New-Pool*, a Spring in the Grounds of *Sir John Bowyer, Bart.* and two other Springs near *Molecop* and *Norton-hay*, and runneth almost quite cross the County in

the Middle, being increased on the Northern Side by many Rivulets and Brooks, which, with the *Sow*, *Eccleshall* Water, and other Waters that fall into them, supply the Hundred of *Pirehill* excellently with good Waters for constant Uses. These Rivers have a quick and rapid Motion, which renders their Water much more wholesome, as being free from many standing Pools, which Rivers of slow Motion are subject to; for the swifter the Current of any River is, the steeper their Fall, and shallower their Channel. These Rivers afford Plenty of Fish of many Kinds, and *Trent* is famous for good *Salmon*.

2. The *Dove*, which with a large Stream, separates this County from *Derbyshire*, and being increased in its Descent through the Hundred of *Totmonslow*, with the smaller Streams of *Manifold*, *Hamps*, and *Charnet*, a River itself of a considerable Bigness, receiving *Dunsmore* Brook, and *Yendon* Water, and the *Teyne*, with many other nameless Rills, supply the Hundred of *Totmonslow* abundantly with excellent Water and Fish. The *Dove* falls into the *Trent* just at its leaving of this County, when it enters into *Derbyshire*.

3. The *Penke*, which rising in *Cuddleston* Hundred, is near its Rise augmented with several lesser Streams from divers Parts of the same Hundred, and plentifully supplies the Inhabitants with wholesome Water, in those Parts, upon which the *Sow* and *Trent* do not touch; for they bound it on the North Side, and East End, where they receive divers little Brooks.

4. The *Tame*, *Smeastall*, and *Stour*, which last only toucheth upon this County, yet is of great Use to that Part of *Seisdon* Hundred which borders on it. The *Tame* hath its Original in the Hundred of *Seisdon*, where being joined with *Walsal* Water, it receives other lesser Brooks, and plentifully supplies all the Eastern Parts of this Hundred, which it leaves at *Oldbury*, and crossing *Offlow* Hundred at the South End, passeth into *Warwickshire*. But here we are to observe, that this River *Tame* is not that *Tame*, that joining the *Isis* about *Oxfordshire*, makes the *Thames* that runs down

down to *London*; for this *Tame* empties itself, as we anon shall shew, into the *Trent*, near *Abrewas* and *Wichmore*. The *Smestall* rises at the *Neathouses*, near *Wolverhampton*, and running cross *Seisdon*-Hundred, Southward, waters all the Western Parts of that Hundred, which by these Rivers, is thus plentifully supply'd.

5. The *Tame* returning out of *Warwickshire* enters this County at *Draiton-Basset*, runs by *Tamworth*, which takes its Name from it, and so passeth near the Borders of *Offlow* Hundred, 'till it falls into the *Trent*, being increased by the *Black Brook*, and other small Waters by the Way. The City of *Litchfield* is in this Hundred, and is supply'd by a Rivulet, which separates the City from the *Clofe*, and runs from thence into the *Trent* at *Alrewas*: All which being consider'd, make it evident, that almost all the County is furnish'd with running Waters, which according to our Maxim laid down at first, are most wholesome and healthful.

Indeed in some small Parts of the County there are the easiest Supplies of Water from Meers, Ponds, and Lakes, of which there are several in this County, as *Ladford* Pool, which contains about 60 Acres, *Cockmeer*, and *Eccleshall-Castle* Pools, *New* and *Mare* Pools, with divers others, which according to our former Maxim, are unwholesome, because stagnating, as their Name implies; but even that Reason is in Part remov'd in this County, because all of them either have Rivulets continually passing through them, and mixing with them, or they are as constantly fed with living Springs, and plentifully stock'd with Fish, which perpetually moving the Waters, keep them always free from Stagnation; insomuch, that in a Manner, they send out as few noxious Exhalations as the Rivers themselves.

As to such Waters as are not of common Use, but may be accounted Medicinal only, though we have mentioned some of them in the Places where they are found, yet it may not be improper to speak of them, or some others under these Heads,

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1. Waters mixed with Bitumen.
2. Salts.
3. Sulphur.

1. Waters mix'd with Bitumen, or with a Spirit of Nitre, prepared in the Bowels of the Earth with a natural Chymistry, are such as will not freeze in the hardest Frosts, but are tepid and warm: Such are the Springs near *Beresford-House*, called, *Warm-Well*, because in Frost and Snow it will smok like a Boiling-pot; and another at *Hynts*, of the like Nature, near Mr. *Floyer's* House.

2. Salt-Springs; of these there are divers in this County, some of a stronger Brine, as the Brine-Pits at *Chertley*, which tho' they afford not Salt in so great Quantities as those at *Upwich* and *Middlewich* in *Cheshire*, yet make as good white Salt for all Uses as any in *England*; others are of a weaker Brine, as those about *Epsom*, *Pensnet-Clofe*, and a Sough issuing out of a Coal-Mine in *Blenshill* in the Parish of *Leeke*, which tinges the Stones and Earth it touches, with a rusty Colour. These last Springs are the Causes of Petrifications in some of their Currents, and therefore we put not petrifying Waters under a different Head, and so shall proceed to

3. Sulphureous Waters; which are most properly Medicinal, and are often taken inwardly, or apply'd outwardly; such is the Well of *St. Erasmus* at *Ingestre*, another near *Codsal* Wood; but the Water, that carryeth with it the most rectify'd Sulphur, is the Well at *Willough-Bridge* Park, which is hardly visible in the Water itself, but being put in a Glass, leaves a bright Oyliness upon it, and with Sublimate turns yellow. Of these Sorts of Springs, there are no less than 60 in the said Park, in a little Compass, and as there has been many unaccountable Cures done by them, so there might be still, if such as use them would first take the Advice of some able Physician, to fit their Bodies for them. There are other Waters in this County not reducible to any of the former Heads, which do strange Cures, of which we can give no Account from their Nature, as *Salters-Well*, near *Newcastle*

P

under

under Lime, which has a Reputation of curing the King's Evil; *Elder-Well*, near *Blimhill*, a good Water to cure sore Eyes; and a Well called the *Spaw*, near *Wolverhampton*.

3. Earth or Soil, whose Produce may be reduc'd to these Heads; 1. Superficial, and 2. Subterranean. The former is of these two Sorts. 1. Pasture, both Upland and Meadow; and 2. Arable, or Plough'd Land, which yield all Sorts of Grain and Herbs, of both which this County hath as much and good as any of its Bigness. As to the superficial Product, viz.

1. Pasture, both Upland and Meadow; even the Moorlands, which being mountainous, is accounted the most barren, produce a short but fine sweet Grass, by which they bring up and nourish, as goodly Cattle, large and well speed, as *Lancashire* itself; and the Grassiers say, that they will feed better; and much more in the rich Pastures and Meadows, which adorn the Banks of the *Dove*, *Trent*, *Blythe*, *Charnet*, &c. all in this Northern Part of the County. *Dovebank* is esteem'd the best feeding Ground in *England*, which Mr. *Campden* attributes to its Limestone; but Dr. *Plot* to Sheeps Dung wash'd down from the Hills, and cast upon them by a Flood, after which the People count the Fertility of them, which they chaunt in these Verses:

*In April, Dove's Flood
Is worth a King's Good.*

By these rich Pastures and Meadows are the great Dairies maintain'd in this Part of *Staffordshire*, that supply *Utoxeter* Market with such vast Quantities of Butter and Cheese; insomuch that some Cheesemongers of *London* have thought it worth their while to set up a Factory there for these Commodities, which are brought thither from this and *Derbyshire*, in such Plenty, that 'tis said, the Factors lay out often 500 *l.* a Day in these Goods. Sheep also are sed in the Northern as well as Southern Parts in great Numbers; but they are but small, and bear but a coarse Sort of Wooll: They generally have black

Noses, and their Wooll is something finer in the South, than North. The Wooll is much of it manufactur'd in this County, in the Cloathing-Trade, and Felting, which are chiefly exercised about *Tawworth*, *Burton upon Trent*, and *Newcastle under Lime*.

2. Nor is the Arable Ground less fruitful and productive than the Pasture; for even in the Moorlands, which are deservedly thought the most barren, the Husbandman by his Industry in Marling, Liming, and mixing Lime with *Est-Turf-Ashes*, and so laying them upon their Heathy Grounds, makes them produce good Oats and Barley; the last in lesser Quantities indeed than in the South; but as good: And as to the Southern Parts, and some adjacent Parishes in the North, as *Marchington*, *Draicot in the Clay*, &c. they produce all Sorts of Grain, as Wheat, Rye, Barley, Pease, Beans, &c. In these Parts they sow also Hemp and Flax in small Proportions, whereby also they are furnish'd with Linnens; so that this County, all Things consider'd, may be called a Land, *suis contenta bonis*, i. e. that can subsist of itself, needing not the Help either of any Domestick or Foreign Country, as well as any in the Kingdom. So much of the Superficial Earths.

2. Come we now to the subterranean; which chiefly are found in the barrenest Grounds, viz. the Moorlands and Woodlands, which yield Lead, Copper, Iron, Marble, Alabaster, Mill-stones, Coal, Salt, and what not? 'Tis of this Sort of Lands the Chase of *Canock-Wood*, and most of the Warrens and Parks of the Nobility and Gentry, (of which last, before the late Civil Wars, there were near fifty, and now are about thirty-four remaining) do consist. In the more fruitful Part of the County there are also found other profitable Sorts of Earth, as Marles of several Sorts; as 1. a Sort red, fat, and earthy, with some blue Veins, found near *Ingestre*, lying two Foot under the Surface. 2. A stiff bluish Sort with red Veins, about *Swynerston*. 3. A third Sort, partly blue, and partly red, but not so stiff, and so better for Corn. 4. A blue Marle, much like Fullers-Earth about *Kinsson*. 5. An hard, stony

stony and flatty Sort of Marle, called, Dice-Marle, of which there are three Colours, white, red, and blue. They will dissolve like Lime, by the Help of Frosts, Sun and Rains, and being so reduc'd to a fine Mould, which the Husbandmen prefer before the other Sort of Marles, because they not only loosen their Lands, but seldom or never fail their Expectation in producing Corn or Grass, and spending their Virtue leisurely, last long upon the Ground. Of these Marles also, they make very good Bricks for Building, especially of the reddish Clay Marle.

There are found in this County divers other Sorts of Earths very useful; as 1. Brick Earth, which burns blue, of which 'tis supposed, the Romans made their Urns, as those found at *Newington*, and *St. Albans* shew. 2. Fullers-Earth found near *Statfold*. 3. Tobacco-pipe Clay pretty common all over the County; but the best of this Sort is found in *Monway* Field, between *Wednesbury* and *Willingsworth*. 4. Clay for Pots, used in the Glasses at *Amblecot*, of which the best in England are made, for which Reason it is sold at 7 d. a Bushel, and sent as far as *London*, *Bristol*, &c. 5. Potters-Clay, for common Wares, found at *Horsley-Heath* in the Parish of *Tipton*. 6. Slip, a Sort of Earth of a reddish Colour, wherewith they paint divers Sorts of Vessels, at *Wednesbury*. 7. Yellow and Red Ogres, the first found upon *Willenhall-Green*, and the other in the Parish of *Ipston*, which they observe to lie chiefly in their best Lands.

The divers Sorts of Stones and Minerals produc'd in this County are now considerable Part of the Treasure hidden under the Earth in this Shire: Of these there are several Kinds; as 1. Firestone, used for the Hearths of Iron Furnaces, Ovens, &c. found at *Whiston-Moor*, near *Chedle*. 2. Limestone, of which there are many Rocks up and down the County, very useful for fertilizing their Heathy, Gorsy, and Broomy Lands, dug in great Plenty upon the Banks of the *Dove*, from *Beresford* downward. 3. Ironstone, dug at *Darlaston*, *Apedale*, and many other Places.

The best Sort of Ironstone (for there are several Sorts not worth working) called *Mush*, is as big sometimes as the Crown of a Man's Hat, and contains in it a Pint of a sharp and cold Liquor, very pleasant to the Taste, which makes it greedily catch'd at by the Workmen to drink. This Sort is found at *Rushall*, and of it are made the best Sort of Iron Wares; as Keys, and other fine Works. 4. The Blood-stone, or *Hematites*, found in the Brook *Tene*, which is very weighty, and being a little wet, will draw red Lines like Ruddle. 5. Copper Ore, or Stones dug out of *Ecton-Hill* in the Parish of *Wetton*; where there was a Mine wrought by the Earl of *Devon*, and some Gentlemen, but they soon left it off, because Copper from *Sweden* could be bought cheaper than it could be made there. 6. Lead Ore dug in a yellowish Stone, with Cawk and Spar in *Towns-field*, on the Side of *Lawton-Park*. 7. Quarry-stone for Buildings, of divers Colours, as reddish, whitish and mixt, some of a courser and some of a finer Grit, for Buildings, about *Lichfield*, *Newcastle*, *Leeke*, and almost in all Places, many of which grow harder by the Weather. 8. Grinding-Stones of divers Colours, and of a finer or courser Grit, dug at *Biddulph*, *Heatan*, and *Bilston*; which last is of so small a Grit, that it is fit only for fine thin-edged Tools, as Razors, Scissars, &c. 9. Millstones, which must be hard and not sweating in wet Weather. These are made here out of great loose Stones, or such as are dug out of Quarries, the former are found on *Braden* or *Seisdon* Heaths, and the latter are dug at *Mole-Cop*. 10. Loadstone, as is suspected, at *Rowley-Regis*. 11. Alabaster, wherewith the Choir at *Lichfield* is laid jointly with Cannel Coal, in Imitation of black and white Marble, which with an incurious Eye passeth for such. 12. Good Marble of several Kinds, some of which exceeds any brought from beyond Sea: Of this there are whole Mountains in the Lordship of *Grindon*, at *Yelpersley*, *Tor*, *Powke-Hill*, &c.

4. Fire, by which we mean, not the Element barely, but such Things as have Fire concealed in them, and by a quick

Attrition with any other fit Body, will produce Fire, or by hard striking, will send forth Sparks as it were of Fire, and such Things as are a *Pabulum*, or Fuel, to Fire so produced. Of the first Sort, are all Sorts of *Pyrites*, as Sands, and Peeble-Stones made of Sand, of divers Colours, as red, opaque, variegated with bluish Veins; which being polished, equal the Achat, and the *Mica aurea*, & *nigra*, the first met with near *Statfold-house*, and the other at *Sedgeley*; but our Business being chiefly with such Things as are a *Pabulum* for Fire, we shall come to speak of such as this County affords of that Nature, and are chiefly used for that Purpose, Wood being seldom used for Firing here. They are,

1. Turf. 2. Peat. 3. Coal.

1. Turf, which is the upper Part of the Ground; which being full of Roots and Strings, Moss and Grass, is cut up with a kind of Plough, and dry'd for Use. This Sort of Firing is chiefly provided in the Moorlands, where the Soil is loose, spongy, and full of Roots of Weeds, and Herbs of divers Sorts. The People there cut it up with a Push-plough, and being separated from the under Soil, turn it up to dry; which, if the Weather be good, will be effected on the Outside in eight, and on the other in four or five Days. When they are dry, if they are intended for Winter Firing, they pile them up on Heaps, and so let them remain all the Summer. But sometimes they put this Turf to other Uses, as 1. For manuring and improving their Land, and then heap up a good Quantity together, and set it on fire; which having consumed to Ashes, (which they call *Efs*) they spread them upon their Meadows, Rye and Barley Lands, and are of Opinion, that it is better Mendment than Dung or Lime. 2. For ridging and heading, yea, sometimes wholly covering the meaner Sort of Cottages instead of Thatch.

2. Peat is a Sort of Turf, made of a stringy and bituminous Earth, which lies under the uppermost Turf in moorish

boggy Grounds. This they dig out of certain boggy Holes, which they call Peat-Pits; and having cut them (as they do in *Oxfordshire*) into Pieces about the Bigness of Bricks, in *March* or *April*, lay them on the Grass to dry; which, after turning once or twice, they pile up as Wheelwrights do their Felleys, leaving Spaces between, for the Air and Wind to pass thro' and so fit them for the Fire. But this Sort of Firing being chiefly used by the poorer Sort, and in Places where Coal and Wood is either very scarce, or not at all to be had, we shall now come to that Sort of Fuel which is the most common, and that is,

3. Coal, which is very plentiful in this County, and affords good Firing. There are several Species or Kinds of it, which all of them come under the common Genus of *Lithanthrax*, or Stone-Coal; they being of a competent Hardness, and seeming only Bitumen indurated by subterranean Heats, tho' all of them not equally. They are known in this County by these three Names, chiefly, 1. Cannel-Coal. 2. Peacock-Coal, and 3. Pit-Coal, which are brought to the Fire with such Difference.

1. Cannel-Coal is the hardest, and of so close a Texture, that it will take a tolerable Polishing, as appears from the Pavement of the Quire of *Litchfield* Cathedral before mention'd. It is also cut into Salt-cellars, Standishes, Candlesticks, and Coats of Arms; and is indeed the best Sort of Coal in this or any other County where it is found. But notwithstanding this, the chiefest Use that is made of it is for Firing, wherein they observe the Grain of it; for if they would have it burn slow, they lay it flat ways, as it lay in the Bed; but if they would have it burn quick, and with a clear Flame, they set it Edgeways, by which Means it cleaves presently, and flames as bright as a Candle, from whence probably it took its Name, *Canwill* in the *British* Language signifying a Candle, as supplying the Place of a Candle in the Dark.

2. Peacock

2. Peacock Coal, which is dug upon *Hanley-Green*, near *New-Castle under Lime*, is much softer than Cannel, and is divisible into much more sensible Plates, or *Scala*, about half an Inch thick, upon which Account it is not capable of polishing. It is call'd Peacock-Coal, because it lively presents to the Eye all the Colours of the most glorious Feathers in a Peacock's Train; and that not emphatically as in a Prism, but so genuinely, that turn it which Way you will, the Colours appear the same, though not so brightly, when turned from the Light. It is in its Nature of an open Texture, and the great Variety of the Protuberances not only cause the Variety of Colours, but of its burning so swift, and so is better for the Use of Smiths, than for burning in the Kitchen, which is much better supply'd by what they call,

3. Pit-coal, which is in most common Use, especially that about *Wednesbury*, *Dudley*, and *Sedgeley*. This is a fat shining Coal (prefer'd by some before Cannel Coal itself) having a pretty open Grain, and burning away with a sweet bright Flame, and into white Ashes, leaving no such Cinder as the Coal brought from *Newcastle upon Tyne*. Of this Sort of Coal there is so great Plenty in this County, that most commonly there are twelve or fourteen Collieries, and twice as many out of Work within ten Miles round, which affords from two thousand to five thousand Ton yearly, inasmuch that Coal is now become of general Use (the Wood being almost every where spent) in Glass-Houses, Salt-Works, Brick-making, and Malting; which last it will not be serviceable in, 'till it is char'd, when it is freed from all its unpleasant Fumes, and render'd fit, not only for drying Malt, but the Winter Firing of Ladies Chambers. The Coal thus prepar'd, is call'd Coak, and casts as good an Heat in Fires, as Charcoal almost. This Pitcoal often takes Fire in the Pit, and the Cause is not commonly known, wherefore Dr. Pat resolves it into the Bitumen in the Coal, which being put into a Ferment by Water, produceth Fire, and so the Pits take

Fire of themselves. Having thus sufficiently enlarged upon the Natural History of this County, we conclude with

A Catalogue of such rare Plants as grow wild in this Shire, with some Additions to Mr. Ray's, from Dr. Plot's Chapter of Plants.

Mr. Ray tells us, That the Mountainous Part of this County, call'd, The Moorlands, produceth the same Plants as the Peak of Derby; and the Level Part, with *Warwickshire*; to which last he refers us for them, and adds only some few, peculiar to this County, viz.

Abies Fœmina. The Female, or Yew-leav'd Fir-tree, about *Worton* in this County. He seems to doubt whether this Plant be a Native of this County, and seems to suppose it transplanted hither; but Dr. Plot gives some probable Reasons for the former, from their excessive Height, and some old Stumps of them found in Pools.

Sorbus Pyriformis. The Pear-like Service, in the Moorlands, in divers Places; he thinks it nothing but the common Service-Tree; but Dr. Plot gives such a Description of it, as to the Flowers and Fruit, which last, he says, are as big as a small Jeneting Pear, and eats like a Medlar in October, that it is a different Sort.

Sambucus fructu albo. White-berry'd Elder, growing plentifully in the Hedges near *Cambridge*, which differs not in other Things from the common Elder.

Tripolium vulgare minus. The lesser Sea Starwort, thought only to grow by the Sea Shore, and delighting in Salt-water; yet found in this Inland County, 50 Miles from the Sea, at *Ingestre*, about two Miles from *Stafford*; but not out of its natural Abode, for it grows in a Marsh, where a Salt Water breaks out and frets away the Grass. To these Dr. Plot adds,

Muscus multiformiter pyxidatus capitibus coccineis. Scarlet-headed Chalice-Moss, a beautiful Plant in its flourishing Condition. It grows thick upon Molehills in *Cank-wood*, and elsewhere. The Cups are set round with Scarlet Emphyancies, about as big as Pins Heads.

Fungus

Fungus Ramosus candidissimus ceranoides. This white branched Finger-formed Mushroom, is found plentifully in *Chartley* and *Ingestre* Parks.

Fungus Pulverulentus, cute membranacea, &c. the Powder-bearing Mushroom, cover'd with a tough membranaceous Skin, and the Substance within much resembling a Sponge both in Texture and Colour, the Cavities of which, when ripe, are fill'd with a fine Powder, or dust.

Vicia Silvestris, five Cracea. Wild Vetch, call'd in this County Tar-Grafs, in divers Meadows, which has been observed to advance in Flesh all starv'd weak Cattle, above any Thing yet known.

Fraxinus S. Bertrami. S. Bertram's Ash, which grows over the Spring of that Saint, in the Parish of *Ham.* It hath a narrower and sharper Leaf than other Ashes, and the Common People superstitiously believe that it is very dangerous to break a Bough from it, so that it is taken great Care of to this Day.

Abies conis sursum spectantibus. The Fir, whose Cones, or Apples, always stand upright. The Male Fir-tree of *Bel-lonius*, found at *Laynton*.

With these Plants and Herbs, Dr. Plot

joins several common Trees, which afford something very extraordinary in their Bigness or Bearing, as, 1. an Holly Shrub edg'd with yellow, at *Hammerwich*. 2. The lesser Maple, curiously striped, at *Ingestre*. 3. A large Ash, whose Leaves are some of them White, others Green striped with White, at *Field*; and an Oak of the like Nature in *Sir Walter Bagot's Park* at *Blithfield*. 4. An Apple-tree at the Parsonage House at *Leigh*, that spreads 17 or 18 Yards across, and 54 in Circumference, so that 549 Footmen may be shelter'd under it from Rain or Sun. 5. A Pear-tree at *Culmore*, which puts forth its Blossoms at *Christmas*, tho' in Frost or Snow. 6. Another Pear-tree at *Hainstall-Ridware*, that blossoms and bears Fruits twice in the Year, the first Crop being ripe in *July*, and the other at *Michaelmas*. 7. And as to the Plenty and Variety of common Fruits, the Gardens and Orchards of Mr. *Okeover* of *Okeover* are most remarkable; for in 1680, he had then growing sixty different Sorts of Apples, twenty Sorts of Pears, sixteen Sorts of Cherries, 35 Sorts of Apricots and Plumbs, and seven Sorts of Nectarines and Peaches.

The Ecclesiastical History of STAFFORDSHIRE.

Of the Bishops of Litchfield.

THIS County being part of the *Mercian* Kingdom, which was the largest of the *Heptarchy*, follow'd the Pagan Idolatry with the rest of the Counties contained in it, 'till *Penda*, one of the most powerful and zealous of the *Mercian* Kings, was conquer'd by *Oswy* King of *Northumberland*, the Brother and Successor of *S. Oswald*. *Penda* was so flush'd with Success, that *Oswy* dreading his coming against him, would purchase a Peace at any Price; but that being refus'd, he was forced to come to a Battle in Defence of his Kingdom, and by the Assistance of God, rather than

any Power of his own, slew King *Penda*, and utterly discomfited his Army. *Oswy* by this Victory became King of the *Mercians*; but since *Peada* the Son of *Penda*, had, in his Father's Days, and by his Father's Permission, govern'd the Middle Part of *Mercia*, and was not engag'd in the Expedition against *Oswy*; he was, after his Father's Death, by the Gift of *Oswy*, appointed to govern all the South Parts of the *Mercian* Kingdom, from the River *Trent*, upon Condition, that he should marry King *Oswy's* Daughter, which he accordingly did. Things being thus compos'd, *Oswy* set himself to convert the *Mercians* to the Christian Religion, in which, *Peada*,

da, who soon after his Marriage was baptised, concurr'd; and, as he began a Monastery at *Medeshamsted* (i. e. *Peterborough*) to shew his personal Respect to Religion; so he agreed with King *Oswy*, in setting up a Bishop over the *Mercians*, viz.

Dwina, or *Diuna*. He had before been very diligent with *Cedda*, (afterwards Bishop of *London*) *Addi* and *Betti*, to convert the *Mercians*, and was therefore appointed the first Bishop of the *Mercians*, Anno 655. The Bishop's See at this Time seems to have been fixed at *Leicester*, which was the chief City of the *Mercian* Kingdom; but they having no certain Dwelling-place, contented themselves to live in the Monastries. He rul'd but about two Years, and then left his See to

Cellach, who was a *Scotchman* by Birth, as his Predecessor was, who was ordain'd (as *Diuna* had been before him) by *Tinanus* Bishop of *Northumberland*; for *Mercia* was still subject to *Oswy* King of *Northumberland*; but when the *Mercians* the same Year, took up Arms against *Oswy*, and freeing themselves from his Power, set up *Wulphere* the Brother of *Peada*, their King; this Bishop, who was set up by the *Northumbrians*, was forced to retire out of *Mercia* into *Northumberland*. Bishop *Godwin* says, he voluntarily resign'd his Bishoprick, and went into *Scotland*; but the former Cause of his Recess is the more probable; but whatever was the Reason, this Vacancy is thought to have happen'd about the Beginning of the Year 659, *Wulphere* having with much Difficulty, and a long Series of War, removed the *Northumbrian* Governor, and made himself King of *Mercia*, constituted in the Room of *Cellach*,

Trumhere, Bishop of *Mercia*. He was an *Englishman* by Birth, but educated in *Scotland*, and had been the Abbot of the Monastery of *Ingethling*; but tho', at his Entrance upon his See, there were fierce Wars between the *Mercians* and *Northumbrians*, this Bishop of the *Mercians* was forced to obtain his Consecration from *Tinanus*; for *Mercia* being converted to the Christian Faith, either by the *Scots*, or by such *Englishmen* as had been taught the

Scots Discipline, observed the ancient Constitutions of the *Britains* in Church Matters, particularly in celebrating *Easter*; and on that Account, the *Mercian* Bishops and Priests would not hold Communion with the *Kentish* Clergy, who follow'd the *Roman* Customs. He dy'd about the Year 662, and was succeeded by

Jarumannus, call'd in the Language of his Country *Gearoman*, was, for the same Reason, consecrated by the *Scotch* Bishops of *Northumberland*; for the Synod at *Streneshall*, wherein it was decreed, that all *England* should follow the Discipline of the *Roman* Church, and observe *Easter* after the *Roman* Manner, Anno 664, had not yet met. This Bishop regained the *East Saxons*, who had apostatized from the Christian Faith, to the Profession of it again. While he presided in this See, the Cathedral Church at *Litchfield* was begun to be built, viz. in the Year 666. He dy'd in the following Year, viz. an. 667, and the See was vacant two Years; but the Care of the People was committed to *Wilfrid*, who having been deprived of his Bishoprick of *York*, for his long Absence in *France*, because it was feared he would not return again, and *Cedda* put in his Place, retired to the Abby of *Rieval*, from whence he was often sent for by *Wulphere*, to perform Episcopal Services among the *Mercians*; but at length he obtain'd his own Bishoprick; for upon his unexpected Return, *Cedda* relinquish'd his See, and returned to his Monastic Life at *Leasingay*, where he remained till the Year 669, when *Wulphere* King of *Mercia* made

Cedda Bishop of the Church of *Litchfield*, by the Advice of *Wilfrid*. He was the Brother of *Ceddi* the Priest, who was one of those that first preached the Gospel to the *Mercians*, and was afterwards made Bishop of *London*. He was a Person of admirable Piety, as will be evident to any one that reads his Life, written by *Bede*. He dy'd March 2, 672, when he had sat two Years and six Months, and was bury'd in his Church.

Winfrid, or *Wulfrid*, succeeded *S. Cedde*. He had been *S. Cead's* Deacon, and was appointed to be his Successor by him; Theodore

Theodore Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who had depriv'd *Ceadda* of the See of *York*, because he had another's Right, and was consecrated by Bishops of another Communion, viz. *Wina* Bishop of *Winchester*, and two other *British* Bishops; as he had made *Ceadda* afterwards Bishop of this See, so he accepted and consecrated *Winfrid* his Successor, Anno 672. He was the same Year present at the Synod of *Heradford*, now *Hertford*, wherein it was decreed,

1. That no Bishop should have ought to do in another's Diocese.
2. That no Bishop should molest the Monastries, or take any Thing from them.
3. That Monks should not go from one Monastery to another, without the Permission of their own Abbot.
4. That no Clergyman should forsake his own Bishop, nor be receiv'd any where, without Letters of Commendation from his Diocesan.
5. That such Bishops and Clerks as are Strangers, do not execute any Office of a Priest, without the Permission of the Bishop of the Diocese.
6. That Synods and Convocations be held but once a Year, on the first of *August*, at the usual Place call'd *Clofeshooh*, i. e. *Abbingdon*.
7. That Bishops shall take Place according to the Time of their Consecration, and not ambitiously prefer themselves one above another.
8. That the Number of Bishops be increased, since the Number of Believers is greatly multiply'd, and grows daily greater.
9. That no Man commit Adultery, or Fornication, or forsake his Wife, but for Adultery; and if any Man puts away his Wife on that Account, let him continue single, or be reconciled to his Wife again.

According to the 8th Canon of this Synod, Archbishop *Theodore* divided the Bishoprick of the *East Saxons* into two, and

attempted to do the same to this Diocese of *Litchfield*; but *Winfrid* would not yield to it, which so provoked *Theodore*, that he deposed him for not paying him canonical Obedience. *Winfrid* being thus remov'd, retir'd first to the Monastery of *Adberwe*, and afterward passed into foreign Countries ('tis thought, to go to *Rome*.) At the same Time *Wilfrid* Archbishop of *York*, being also depriv'd, went to appeal to *Rome*; and King *Egfrid*, to prevent him, sent some into *France*, to seize him in his Journey. These Men mistaking the Name, apprehended *Winfrid* for *Wilfrid*, and having robb'd him of his Money, kill'd many of his Attendants, and left him naked on the Ground; but he recovering himself, return'd again to his Monastery, and there spent the Remainder of his Days religiously. He was deposed, an. 674, and his Diocese being divided into two, viz. *Litchfield* and *Sidnacester*,

Saxulfus, or *Seaxwulf*, was made Bishop of this See, by *Theodore* Archbishop of *Canterbury*. He had been Abbot, and a great Promoter of the Building of the Monastery of *Medhamstead*, now *Peterborough*, by perswading King *Wulferus* to finish what his Father *Peada* had so piously began, and was from thence promoted to this See: Bishop *Godwin* says, after the Division of it; but other ancient Historians tell us, that this Division was not made 'till some Years after, when *Aldwin* his second Successor, was Bishop; but *Mr. Wharton*, in his Comment upon *Chesterfield's* History of the Bishops of this See, determines this Controversy thus, from *Ranulph* of *Chester*, and the Cotton Copy of his Historian, That *Theodore*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, call'd a Council of his Bishops to *Hartford* (*Hatfield* false printed) when *Ethelred* was King of the *Mercians*, at which Time *Saxulfus* ruled the whole Province, and divided it into five Sees, viz. *Leicester*, *Worcester*, *Litchfield*, *Sidnacester*, and *Dorchester*. *Saxulfus* governed this See 20 Years, and dy'd, according to the *Saxon Chronicle*, *Florence*, and *Westminster*, an. 705. But *Mr. Wharton*, by the Authority of *Heddius*, a Writer above Exception (as he calls him; *testis*

testis omnibus major) relates, that *Wilfrid* being again depriv'd of the See of York, (or Northumberland) an. 691, fled to *Ethelred* King of Mercia, his Friend, and was put into the See of *Saxulfus*, who was then newly dead; and with it was Bishop of Leicester, which, by the Death or Cession of *Cuthwin*, was come under the Jurisdiction of *Saxulfus*. While *Wilfrid* lay under his Suspension, and was Bishop of the Midland English, he consecrated *Ostfurus* Bishop of Worcester, and *Suidbertus* Bishop of the Frisians, an. 693, so that *Saxulfus's* Death must be placed in 691. He dy'd possess'd of two Sees, as we observe above, which tho' *Wilfrid* govern'd a short Time,

Hedda was the same Year consecrated Bishop of Litchfield; Leicester being still left under the Government of *Wilfrid*, who enjoy'd it but a short Time after; for in the Year 703, he was ejected by the Synod of *Nid*, and *Hedda* possessed himself of the Jurisdiction of it, and so was Bishop of Litchfield and Leicester. The Church of Litchfield was built, or rather dedicated by this Bishop *Hedda*, Dec. 30, 700; which when he had done, he removed the Body of *S. Cedda* into it. He survived his Dedication of his Church 21 Years, and dy'd an. 721.

Aldwine, or *Eadwine*, who was also called *Wor*, succeeded him. He ruled both Dioceses of Litchfield and Leicester, and so continu'd 10 Years; for in 731, he was one of those Bishops that ordained *Tatwin* Archbishop of Canterbury, as *Bede* tells us, and was then Bishop of both Dioceses; for that Historian reckoning up the Bishops of all the Dioceses in England, mentions not any Bishop of Leicester. He govern'd both these Dioceses during his Life, which he ended an. 730, as *Chesterfield* tells us; but it seems rather that he did not die, till an. 737, as *Hoveden* and the other ancient Historians unanimously assert. After his Death, the Division of this Diocese into five Sees, as is before noted, was confirm'd, and Leicester being taken from this Bishop, he govern'd from henceforth Litchfield only. In the Time of this Bishop, liv'd *Beda*, the ancient Historian.

VOL. V.

The Bishops of Litchfield only, after this last Division, are, viz.

Witta, or *Wicta*, who succeeded *Aldwin* in 737. He was present at the Synod of *Cliveshoo*, celebrated by the Command of *Cuthbert* Archbishop of Canterbury, an. 747. The Place, indeed, where this Synod met, is in Dispute, some holding it was at *Cliff* at *Hoo*, near *Gravesend* in Kent; others, at *Abbingdon* in Berkshire; and others, at *Cliff* in the Kingdom of Mercia: But the Canons being made for the Province of Canterbury, wherever they were made, they are every where in Force there, and therefore we shall take Notice of a few of the Canons, as of most Concern, tho' the rest were then needful, viz.

1. That Priests learn themselves, and teach their People to know the Creed, Lord's Prayer, and Words of Consecration of the Mass or Eucharist, in the English Tongue. Surely Learning in the Priests, and Knowledge in the People, was at this Time at a low Ebb.
2. That the Lord's Day be honourably observed: Not that the keeping of that Day depended upon human Authority; but that the Church might remedy the Neglect of carnal Men, who fear usually the Power of Men, more than the Wrath of God.
3. That the Sin of Drunkenness be avoided, especially by the Clergy, who, it seems, at this Time, were so guilty of it, that the Bishops themselves were not free; as *Boniface* Archbishop of Mentz, in his Letter to that Archbishop, observes; which might be some Cause of making this Canon, if not of calling this Synod.
4. That Prayers be publickly made for Kings and Princes; which, if not done before, or now neglected, *S. Paul's* Advice, 1 Tim. 2. 1. was not regarded as it ought.

He dy'd in 752, after he had sat 15 Years, and was succeeded by

Q

Hemel,

Hemel, Hemele, or Cemele, who govern'd this See 15 Years, and dying an. 764, left this Bishoprick to

Euthfrid, or Cuthred, who succeeded him the same Year. He governed this Diocese three Years (or as others, four) and dy'd 768, if we may believe the *Litchfield Register*.

Berthunus succeeded him, and govern'd four Years (it should be 17 Years) for he dy'd an. 785, there being so many Years between his Death and that of his Predecessor.

Higibert, or Sigibert, was chosen into his See; and soon after, the Synod at *Celichith* met, in which King *Offa*, then an uncontrollable Monarch, requir'd, that his Country should be govern'd by an Archiepiscopal Power, and that the Bishop of *Litchfield* should become an Archbishop. *Jambert, or Lambert*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, oppos'd his Request, as much as he dare, but could not prevent it. However, *Higibert* dare not take upon him an Archiepiscopal Power, because his Title was not confirm'd at *Rome*, nor the Pall obtained from thence, and so he subscrib'd himself only Bishop of *Litchfield*. It is true, that there are divers Papers and Grants, sign'd by this Council, which have *Higibert's* Name put to them, with the Title of Archbishop; but 'tis by the Forgery of the Monks, for *Higibert* dy'd before he was confirm'd in his Archiepiscopal Dignity by Pope *Adrian*, or the Pall was sent him an. 786, and was succeeded by

This See made an Archbishoprick.

Aldulphus, whom Pope *Adrian* created Archbishop, at the Request of King *Offa*, whether out of Fear or Gratitude, (for *Offa* made him many rich Presents) is not determinable; but certain it is, that the Pope confirmed him, and sent him the Pall; after which, he was consecrated by *Eanbald* Archbishop of *York*, *Tylbert* Bishop of *Hagulfstadt*, and *Higbald* Bishop of *Lindisfarn*. The Suffragan Bishops assigned to him were, *Worcester*, *Hereford*, *Leicester*, *Sidnacester*, and the Bishops of the

East Angles, *Elmham* and *Dunwich*; and so *Aldulph* was called Archbishop of *Litchfield*. *Canterbury* was thus much eclipsed, tho' not altogether changed from an Archbishop's See; four Bishopricks were still subject to it, viz. *London*, *Winchester*, *Rochester*, and *Salisbury*. But during *Offa's* Life, all Things continu'd in this Settlement, and *Aldulph* had his Metropolitanical Seat at *Litchfield*.

But after *Offa's* Death, *Egbert* his Successor, designed to restore the Metropolitanical Dignity to *Canterbury*, but was prevented by Death, which happen'd the same Year. *Kenulf* succeeded him, and soon after the Year 795, sent his Letters to Pope *Leo*, *Adrian's* Successor, earnestly desiring him to vacate the new Dignity of the See of *Litchfield*, and restore it entire to the See of *Canterbury*. The Pope return'd an Answer, that the Dignity of a Metropolitan was conferr'd upon the See of *Litchfield* by his Predecessor *Adrian*, by the Consent, and at the Request of the Kings and Bishops of *England*; and he could not see any present Reason to reverse it. This Answer seem'd delatory, rather than positive; whereupon, Archbishop *Ethelard* undertook to make a Journey to *Rome* about it, an. 799, and the King sending other Letters by him to the Pope, with a bountiful Present, desired earnestly the same Thing. The Pope being thus prevail'd with, by the King's Gifts, and *Ethelard's* Representations, abrogated for ever the Metropolitanical Dignity of the See of *Litchfield*, and restored it entirely to the See of *Canterbury*. *Alcuin*, in a Letter to Archbishop *Ethelard*, congratulates his Success; but begs of him, that *Aldulfus*, so pious a Father, should not be stripp'd of his Pall, so long as he liv'd; but *Ethelard* would take no Notice of *Alcuin's* Request, but in a short Time after his Return into *England*, took away his Archiepiscopal Crosier, and made all the Dioceses in *Mercia* subject to himself. Hence it is, that in the Acts of the Synod of *Cliveshoo*, held an. 803, *Aldulph* subscribes himself Bishop of *Litchfield*.

In this Synod, *Ethelard* took Care to rivet the Archbishoprick so fast into the City

City of *Canterbury*, by denouncing heavy Penalties to any that shall hereafter endeavour to divide them, that it should be as easy to dissolve the Archbishop's See, as to remove it. In this Council also, a Controversy between Bishop *Aldulf* and *Werbert*, Bishop of *Leicester*, about the Extent of their Dioceses was put to an End. How long this Bishop lived after this Synod, we do not find, but conjecture that he dy'd about the Year 812, because his Successor, who sat five Years, dy'd in 817.

Herewin succeeded *Aldulf* in this See of *Litchfield*; where having sat five Years, he dyed, Anno 817. He was consecrated by *Wilfred*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and was present at the Synod of *Celichyth*, Anno 816, as the Acts of the Council shew. The Canons of it are most of them so slight and superstitious, that we forbear to set them down save these two: 1. That the Catholick Faith be kept, and ancient Canons observ'd. 2. That all in Christian Charity mutually love one another. What is decreed about baptizing of Infants, viz. That the Priests pour not Water upon the Heads of Infants, but immerse them in the Font in Imitation of Christ, who was thrice so washed in *Jordan*, might have been mentioned as a Precedent for baptizing Infants, had not the Synod alledged, without any Warrant from Scripture, that Christ was immersed thrice in *Jordan*; for though our Criticks seem to prove that Baptizing signifies Dipping, as well as plunging the whole Body in Water; yet since our own Church enjoyns the last, except in Case of Illness, and the Scripture is most clear for it, it ought to be practised where it conveniently may. Bishop *Godwin* says, that this Bishop was alive in 833 from an Instrument set down in *Ingulphus*, subscribed by him in that Year; but Mr. *Wharton* charges that Writing with Forgery, because *Eanbald* Archbishop of *York*, *Wilred* Bishop of *Dunwich*, and *Godwin* Bishop of *Rochester*, are join'd with him in the Subscription, who were not Bishops of those Sees at that Time. To him succeeded

Athelwald in this See of *Litchfield*. He was consecrated by Archbishop *Wilfred*, Anno 818; *Malmsbury* writes him *Herkenwald*. He first instituted Prebendaries in his Cathedral Church of *Litchfield*, in the Year 822, when *Coelwulfe* was King of the *Mercians*, making *Huida* their first Provost. The Number of the Prebendaries was then Nineteen, with the Provost or Dean; and of them eleven were Priests, and eight Deacons; yet the same Historian in another Place tells us, that the Prebends made by this Bishop, were,

Of <i>Berkeswich</i> .	Of <i>Tewen</i> .
Of <i>Weeford</i> .	Of <i>Gaya the Great</i> .
Of <i>Sallow</i> .	Of <i>Gaya the Less</i> .
Of <i>Hondesom</i> .	Of <i>Longdon</i> .
Of <i>Tachebrock</i> .	Of <i>Stotfold</i> .
Of <i>Treford</i> .	Of <i>Prees</i> .
Of <i>Eccleshall</i> .	Of <i>Colniche</i> .
Of <i>Bishopshull</i> .	Of <i>Brewood</i> .
Of <i>Ologton</i> .	Of <i>Alrewas</i> .
Of <i>Ichington</i> .	Of <i>Wolvey</i> .
Of <i>Curburgh</i> .	

He govern'd this See thirty-five Years, and dy'd, Anno 857.

Humbert, or *Hunberth* was chose into this See after his Death. He was also consecrated by *Wilfred*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, when he made a large Confession of his Faith, and Declaration of his Canonical Obedience to that Prelate, which is still preserved in the Register of that Church. He presided over this See 20 Years, and dy'd Anno 867.

Kinebert, or *Kenferth*, govern'd this See after him, and sat 29 Years, dying in the Year 890. Bishop *Godwin* placeth one *Cumbert* his Successor, which seems a Mistake of the Scribe, because the Name comes so near the former Bishop's, it being written by *Malmsbury*, whom that Bishop follows, *Cinebert*, wherefore we choose to follow our Author, who takes his Succession from the Register of *Litchfield*, and to place for this Bishop's Successor,

Tunbrith, *Tunbriht*, *Tunfrith*, or *Bumfrith* (for so many Ways is his Name written by Historians and MSS.) He govern'd this

this See thirty Years, and was the Bishop of it (as *Florence* tells us) in the Reign of *Burhed*, King of the *Merclans*, and *Alfred*, King of the *West-Saxons*, but *Mr. Wharton* proves this to be a Mistake, for *Burhed* dy'd Anno 874, 16 Years before *Tunbrith* entred upon this See; but *Alfred* dying in 901, and this Bishop sat from 890, to 920.

Aella, or *Ælwinus* succeeded him. He rul'd this See in King *Æthelstane's* Reign, who was then the *English* Monarch, twenty-four Years, and dy'd 944.

Elgar, or *Alfgar* was elected into this See the same Year, and having sat 16 Years, dy'd Anno 960, leaving this See to

Kinfus, who was Bishop of this See 14 Years, in which Time he is said to have subscribed the Charter of King *Edred*, granted to the Abby of *Crowland* in *Lincolnshire*, and another granted to the same Monks by King *Edgar*, in *Ingulphus*, but by some Writers they are look'd upon as Monkish Forgeries. He dy'd Anno 974, and

Winfus succeeded him. He is said to have confirm'd King *Edgar's* Charter, called, the *Golden Charter*, granted to the new Monastery at *Winchester*, Anno 966. (which is found in *Selden's Spicileg. ad Eadmer. p. 160*) He presided over this Diocese 18 Years, and dy'd in the Year 992; after whom,

Ælfegus, *Elfeth*, or *Elseh*, was soon elected Bishop of *Litchfield*. His Name is found affixed to two Charters of King *Æthelred*, dated, *Annis* 995, and 998. He govern'd this Diocese 15 Years, and dy'd 1007, leaving his See to

Godwin, who was Bishop of it 13 Years, and dy'd in 1020.

Leofganus was his Successor, and presided only seven Years, dying in 1027.

Brithmarus was elected into this See soon after his Death, and govern'd it eleven Years, dying in 1038, or thereabouts; whereupon

Wulfus, or *Ulfus* was chosen into this See. He govern'd it 16 Years. In his Time, viz. Anno 1044, *Leofrick*, Earl of *Hersford* enlarged, and built the Monastery

of *Coventry* anew almost, and endow'd it with very large Possessions, but ejecting the Nuns, who had there serv'd God from the Time of *Canute*, King of *Denmark* and *England*, who was the first Founder of it, put in Monks in their Place, making *Leofwin* their Abbot. This Bishop dy'd in 1054, and Abbot

Leofwin, aforesaid was made Bishop of *Litchfield* by *St. Edward the King*, commonly called, *The Confessor*. He rul'd that See 12 Years, and dy'd, Anno 1066. At the latter End of this Bishop's Life, *William the Norman* invaded *England*, and became King of it, and thereupon had the Nomination of Bishops, of which,

Peter was by him appointed Bishop of *Litchfield* in the first Year of his Reign, viz. Anno 1067. He translated this See to *Chester*, when *Lanfranc* was Archbishop of *Canterbury*, by whose Allowance and Authority it was done. Before this Time the Bishop of *Litchfield's* Seat was at *Litchfield*, and so had continu'd from the first Foundation of the Cathedral Church there, without an Union with any other Church; but this Bishop removing to *Chester*, he was called Bishop of *Chester* and *Litchfield*. He dy'd in the Year 1086, and was bury'd at *Chester*, the first of these Bishops.

Robert de Lymsey succeeded him in the See of *Chester*, and was the second Bishop of that See. He was consecrated together with *William* Bishop of *Helmham* at *Canterbury*, by Archbishop *Lanfranc* the same Year. While he was Bishop, it happen'd, that *Leowin*, Abbot of *Coventry* dy'd; and this Bishop knowing, that Earl *Leofric* and *Godera* his Lady had given such rich Treasures to it, that the Walls were hardly large enough to hold them, out of a covetous Desire of gaining the Riches of it, obtain'd that the Custody of the Abby was conferred upon him by the King, and some Time after removed the See itself to *Coventry*; This was done in the Year 1095, and so he became the first Bishop of *Coventry*, tho' he was ordain'd Bishop of *Chester* only, by the Collation of King *William Rufus*; because till these Times, the Kings conferred the Bishopricks of *England* by investing them with a Ring and

and Staff. He dy'd on September 1, 1116, and was bury'd at Coventry, where he had settled the See in 1102: After his Death this See was vacant near four Years, but others say two only; and then

Robert Pectue, Pêche, or Peccam, in Latin, *Peccatum*, as the Name in French signifies, was nam'd by King Henry I. Bishop of Coventry. He was (says the Continuer of Florence) that King's Butler, but more truly his Chaplain. He was consecrated at Abingdon by Ralph Archbishop of Canterbury, Mar. 13, Anno 1121; and having sat six Years, dy'd Aug. 20, 1127, and was bury'd in his Monastery at Coventry. His Successor was

Roger de Clinton, Archdeacon of Buckingham, made Bishop of Coventry, by King Henry I. He was the Kinsman of Jeffrey Lord Clinton, who was a Man of great Power and Interest, being Lord Chamberlain and Treasurer to that King. *Dunelmensis* says, he purchased it for 3000 Marks. But *Florence* (who is more to be believ'd) imputes it to the King's mere Favour, as though he had never sought it, being only a Deacon; and therefore he tells us, that to fit himself for this Bishoprick, he was ordain'd a Priest, December 21, 1129; and next Day was consecrated Bishop of this See by William Archbishop of Canterbury, and in January following was put into Possession at Coventry: He repair'd and much adorn'd the Church of Litchfield in some Places, from the Foundation, encreased the Number of Prebends there, encompassed the City with a Ditch, and fortify'd the Castle, giving a sufficient Maintenance for a Garrison of Soldiers; but this in the End proved a needless Expence, for there remains nothing of it at this Time. The Ditch about the Town is yet visible, and the Yard where the Tower stood is yet called the *Castle-Field*. He took upon him the Sign of the Cross to go into the Holy War, and being on his Journey to Jerusalem, dy'd at Antioch, April 16, 1148, and was there bury'd. The Prebends which this Bishop added to the Church of Litchfield, bear these Names, viz. The Churches of Hardwick, Hinuton, Drinnerston, Offchurch, Waspreton,

Sutham, Oleston, and Trinity in Coventry. This Roger, then Bishop of Chester, built a Monastery for Cistercian Monks at Bild-wash in Shropshire, which at the Suppression, was valued at 129 l. 6 s. 10 d. King Stephen confirmed all the Revenues and Gifts to it, Anno 1139, which proves it must be this Roger that founded it; for we find no Roger, Bishop of Chester, before him. 'Tis very probable also, that he founded the Priory of St. John at Litchfield, tho' we have not so good an Evidence for it as the former.

Walter Durdents or *Durdens*, succeeded him. He was raised from being Prior of Canterbury to the Bishoprick of Litchfield. King Stephen over-rul'd this Election, because the Monks of Coventry and Prebendaries of Litchfield could not agree in their Choice, tho' it was the first Time that they had a Liberty granted them to choose their Bishop; and thereupon the King put in this *Walter Durdent*. He was consecrated by *Theobald*, Archbishop of Canterbury, at that City, October 2, by the Altar of Christ; these Suffragans being present and assisting him, viz. *Robert* Bishop of London, *Walter* Bishop of Rochester, and *Nicholas* Bishop of Landaff, having receiv'd in Writing according to the Custom of those Times a Profession of his Subjection and Obedience to himself and Successors, which is still preserv'd in the Archives of the Church of Canterbury. He dy'd in the Year 1161, and was bury'd at Coventry, having presid'd over this Diocese twelve Years.

Richard Pêche, the Son of *Robert Pêche*, Bishop of Coventry, was by the unanimous Vote of the Monks of Coventry, and Prebendaries of Litchfield, by and with the Consent of King Henry II. chosen Bishop of Coventry. His Father had made him Archdeacon of Coventry, which Office he held till he was Bishop. He was sent over into Ireland, Anno 1181, one of the Justices; but returning the next Year, weary of the Troubles of Life through old Age, put on the Habit of a Canon-Regular of St. Augustine in the Church of St. Thomas the Martyr (as *Becket*, Archbishop of Canterbury, was called in those Popish

Popish Times) near *Stafford*, which he had founded while he was Bishop. He dy'd *October 6, 1183*, and was bury'd in *St. Thomas's Church* there, having sat 21 Years.

Gerard de Puella, in French, *La Pucelle*, by which Name our Writers commonly call him, succeeded *Richard Peache*, in this See of *Coventry*, *Litchfield*, and *Chester*; for as this Bishop had those three Seats, so he is called by those several Names promiscuously. *Robert Montensis* calls him, a Man of great Learning and Honesty. He was one of *Richard Archbishop of Canterbury's* domestick Chaplains, a Civil Lawyer, a Lover of Truth and Justice, and famous almost all the World over, for his Eloquence. *Betrus Blefenfis* was his fellow Chaplain. By the Archbishop's Influence, he was chosen Bishop of *Coventry*, an. 1182, and by the same Archbishop consecrated *Septemb. 25, 1183*, but had sat but 16 Weeks, when he dy'd at *Litchfield*, not without a Suspicion of Poison, *January 13, 1184*; what signal Benefits he conferr'd upon the Church of *Canterbury*, we do not find; but certainly they were great, since in the *Obit Register* at *Canterbury*, we find these Words: *On the Ides of January, dy'd Gerard Bishop of Coventry, for whom the same Service shall be perform'd as for an Archbishop.*

Hugh de Nonant, *Nunant*, or *Novant*, a domestick Chaplain of *Thomas Archbishop of Canterbury*, and Archdeacon of *Oxford*, a Person eminent for Eloquence and Piety, was elected by the Monks of *Coventry*, and Prebendaries of *Litchfield*, into his Place in 1185, but was not consecrated 'till 1188, by *Baldwin* then Archbishop of *Canterbury*. Between his Election and Consecration, he was appointed by the Pope, to bear the Office of his Legate, and being endow'd with that Power, he went with his Mitre on, into the Church of *Canterbury*, the Archbishop himself being present. He was an incessant Adversary to the Monks, whom he oppos'd with all his Might, all the Time he was Bishop, and that deservedly; for the Monks, who had got into most of the Cathedrals, vexed the Bishops with their continual

Contests and Quarrels; whereas on the contrary, the Seculars agreed very well with their Bishops. Anno 1190, this *Hugh* having first obtain'd Leave of King *Richard I.* of disposing of the Monastery of *Coventry* as he would, resolved to remove the Monks, and put Secular Priests in their Place there; which Purpose, to put in Execution, he went to the Monastery, with a Company of armed Men; and when the Monks refused to obey his Order, made Way by the Sword to effect his Design, wounding some of the Monks, and putting the rest to flight; by which, having got the Monastery into his Power, he placed Secular Priests in it; but it cost him some Blood; for *Bale* says, he was wounded in the Conflict, as he was in the Church, standing by the Altar.

Anno 1191, King *Richard*, who had been in the Holy War, and achiev'd great Things against the *Turks* and *Sarazens*, was, in his Return Home, taken by *Leopold Duke of Austria*, and kept Prisoner above a Year in Germany. *John Earl of Morton*, the King's Brother, in the mean Time, sought to establish himself King, and this Bishop joining with him, *Robert de Nonant* this Bishop's Brother, was sent to *Henry the Emperor*, who then kept King *Richard* Prisoner, with Letters from the King of France, and *John Earl of Morton*, to hinder the King's Release. King *Richard* not knowing the Cause of his Coming, asked him to be an Hostage for him; which he denying to be, anger'd the King. After some Time, King *Richard* obtain'd his Freedom, and being return'd Home, immediately order'd this Bishop *Hugh* to be depriv'd of his Bishoprick, and his Brother *Robert* to be kept in Prison as long as he liv'd. *Hugh* also was banish'd; but partly by Friends, but more by his Money, (for he gave 5000 Marks) he was within a Year recall'd and restored to his Bishoprick; but hardly gain'd the King's Favour again.

Anno 1197. The Monks, who had been ejected by this Bishop, were not all this while idle, to regain the Possession of the Churches, from which they had been driven; for they, after Seven Years deprivation

vation, with a large Sum of Money obtained the Pope's Mandate, directed to *Hubert* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, to restore them to their former Mansions, which could not be put in Execution, without the King's Order: Whereupon, the Monks observing that the King was displeas'd with *Hugh*, they made their earnest Suit to the King, that they might be restor'd, and obtain'd the King's Command to *Hubert*, then the Pope's Legate, to replace the Monks of *Coventry* in their Monastery, which was accordingly done, *an.* 1197. But tho' this Bishop was forced to submit to the King's and Pope's Power, which 'tis believ'd he would not have soon easily done, had he not been in *Normandy*, and so not at Hand to interpose for the continuance of the Seculars; yet after his Return, in 1198, he still shew'd his Aversion to the Monks, in assisting *Baldwin* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, strenuously in repressing their Insults, crying out in a solemn Convention, 'That the Monks should be sent to the Devil; and if they would follow his Advice, in a little Time there should not be one Monk left in *England*.'

But as heavy a Scourge as he was to the Monks, yet in their Writings (and they only were the Historians of those Times) they declare he made a very pious and religious End; and the Reason of it was this: As he was going to *Rome*, he fell into a dangerous disease in *Normandy*, and supposing himself near Death, he sent for many religious Men, to whom he confess'd with much Sorrow, and many Tears, the Iniquities of his past Life, praying them to intercede with God for him in their Prayers. The Money, and what else he had in his Possession of Silver or Gold, or other Household Utensils of Value, he bestow'd upon the Religious Houses, and the Poor: But that which pleased the Monks most of all was, That he acknowledged with great Grief, that of all the Wickednesses he had done, none troubled him so much as this, That he had forced the Monks out of the Monastery at *Coventry*, and put in Secular Clergy. To make Satisfaction for this great Crime, he could find no more proper

per Penance, than that he might die in their Habit; and so he gave up the Ghost, in the Presence of all the Standers-by, full of Hope of Happiness, *Mar.* 27, 1199, at *Betherlewin* in *Normandy*, and was bury'd at *Caen*, in the Monks Cloyster there. Bishop *Hugh* being dead, the Monks of *Coventry* would lose no Time to perfect their Business in casting out them by whom they had been displac'd; and thereupon, by the Assistance of the Pope, procured the Seculars, which he had placed in their Monastery, to be turn'd out, and themselves put in, and restor'd. Which having finish'd, they chose one *Joibert* for their Prior; who, tho' he was a Prior of three Monastries before, *Daventry*, *Wenlock*, and *Bermondsey*, and by *Hubert's* Interest was now made a fourth, yet was accepted by the Convent, because he was a Man well skill'd in secular Affairs, and so a very fit Man for those troublesome Times. Having thus settled Matters in Relation to their Monastery, they proceeded to the Election of a Bishop, whom they were careful to have well affected to the Monks, that they might not again be disturbed, and therefore chose

Jeffrey de Muschamp, by the Advice of *Hubert*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and the Pope's Legate, the Prebendaries of *Litchfield* concurring with them in their Election. He was consecrated Bishop of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*, by the said Archbishop, *June* 21, 1199, having made his Profession at usual. King *Richard I.* then reigning. By this Bishop, a Moiety of the Church of *Wolvey*, was made a Prebend in the Church of *Litchfield*. He dy'd *October* 5, 1208, and was bury'd at *Litchfield*, in the Time of the Interdict which the Pope had laid on the Nation, because King *John* would not admit *Stephen Langton* to the See of *Canterbury*, whom the Pope had set up in Opposition to the King's Election of *John Gray*, Bishop of *Norwich*. He govern'd this Diocese ten Years. After his Death, the Monks of *Coventry* alone, in the Time of the Interdict, chose *Joibert* their Prior, Bishop of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*, and sent over their Deed of Election to *Stephen* Archbishop of *Canterbury*,

Canterbury, who was then beyond Sea, which when King *John* understood, he caused the Ports to be stopp'd up, and seized the Prior's Barony: But he recover'd that again, upon the Payment of three hundred Marks. While the Election of *Jolbert* was thus depending, the Canons of *Litchfield*, by the Command of the King, chose by themselves *Walter Gray* their Bishop. Bishop *Godwin* placeth him in the Catalogue of the Canons of this See, from an. 1210 to 1214, when he was removed to *Worcester*. But the Right of electing a Bishop to this See, being in the Monks of *Coventry* and Bishops of *Litchfield*, and neither of them having an Authority to elect a Bishop singly, both the former Elections were in themselves void; and to prevent any further Controversy about either of them, *Pandulf* the Pope's Legate then in *England*, the Archbishop being beyond Sea, advised both Parties to proceed to a new Election, which they accordingly did, and by an unanimous Vote chose

William de Cornhull, Archdeacon of *Huntington*, Bishop of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*, and he was consecrated, *January* 23, 1215, King *John* then reigning. He granted the Chapter of *Litchfield* a free Power of choosing themselves a Dean of the Church of *Litchfield*, out of their own Body; and this Privilege was confirmed to them by Pope *Honorius III.* Before this, the Bishop was wont to elect the Dean, as he did the Canons. Upon this Grant, after the Death of *Ralph Nevil*, whom King *John* had made Dean of *Litchfield*, in the Time of the Interdict, the See being then void, the Canons of *Litchfield* call'd a Chapter to proceed to the Election of a Dean, and chose canonically *William de Manchester* their Dean, whom *William* their Bishop confirm'd, anno 1222.

This Bishop dy'd *Sept.* 14, 1223, and was bury'd at *Litchfield*, when he had held this Bishoprick eight Years. After his Death, there arose a Dispute between the Churches of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*, about the Election of a Bishop to succeed him; and *Jeffrey* the Prior of *Coventry*, and *William* the Dean of *Litchfield*, were

sent to the King by their respective Bodies, to obtain Leave to choose their Bishop. The King readily granted their Request, which was deliver'd to them by *Hugh de Burgh*, then Justice of *England*, in these Words: *Our Lord the King* (*Henry III.*) *doth give Liberty to choose a Bishop of Coventry, to those that ought, and have been accustomed to choose him.* With which Words both Parties seem'd to be content. This Grant being obtain'd, Dean *William* in the King's Presence spoke to the Prior of *Coventry*, That if he believed that he himself or the Church of *Coventry* had any Share in electing the Bishop, that both Churches would agree upon a certain Day and Place to treat about the said Election. But the Prior reject'd the Proposal altogether. Whereupon the Dean having begged of the King, Nobles, and *Stephan* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who were all then present, to bear Witness of the Proposal he had made to him, interposed an Appeal before the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, that he should not admit, confirm, or consecrate any Bishop elect, chosen by the Monks of *Coventry* only: Both Parties, after this, returned to their respective Church; and the Convent of *Coventry*, without any Regard to the Chapter of *Litchfield*, chose *Jeffrey* their Prior above mention'd, Bishop; and having publish'd his Election in the Church of *Coventry*, presented him, as by them elected, to be confirmed by the Archbishop, who deferr'd it, because the Canons of *Litchfield* had appeal'd, and because they had not obtained the King's Consent. However, the Archbishop wrote to the King, to know, whether he would agree to the Election, or no. But the King, not being willing to meddle with the Contest, referr'd it to the Pope, that the Archbishop might not confirm the Elect; but he nevertheless summon'd both Parties before him at *Lambeth*; and being satisfy'd, that the Canons of *Litchfield* ought to have been present at the Election of their Bishop, the Archbishop proceeded to make void the Election, by Mr. *Alexander de Maltham*, his Official, in this Manner: *We, by the Authority of the Archbishop of Canterbury,*

Canterbury, have thought fit to annul and make void the Election made by the Monks of Coventry, without the Canons of Litchfield. Sentence being thus pass'd against the Monks of Coventry, they appeal'd within ten Days to the Pope, and soon after, sent their Deputies to Rome. The Canons of Litchfield also sent their Proctors; and both Parties being heard, the Pope confirmed the Archbishop's Sentence, by which, the Election of Jeffrey the Prior of Coventry was made void by his Apostolical Authority; and being willing to put an End to the Controversy, and provide a Pastor for both Churches, he desir'd the Election might be left to him; which was at length consented to, not without much Opposition from both Sides, and so the Pope assigned

Alexander de Stavenby, or Savensby, Bishop of Coventry and Litchfield; and having ordained him a Priest on Easter Eve, consecrated him with the Bishop of Paris, upon Easter Day, an. 1224. He was a very learned Man, having, by his travelling to divers Universities, gather'd so much Knowledge that he was thought to excel, not only most of the Philosophers, but of the Divines of his Age. He study'd several Years in Bononia, and was Rector of the Divinity School at Toulouse. He is said to have had many Visions, and strange Dreams, with which he was so much affected, that in his Sermons he much approv'd the growing Sects of Friars. He increased the Number of Prebends in the Church of Litchfield, by adding to them the Prebends of Terven and Wellington, and enrich'd it in many Things profitable. While he sat, the Controversy about electing Bishops for this See for the future, was depending in the Court of Rome, 'till after Honorius's Death; which after Gregory IX. became Pope, all Parties being weary of the Trouble and Expence, was by that Pope, with the Advice of his Cardinals, ended in this Manner: That the Election of their Bishop for the Future, should be one Turn made in the Church of Coventry, the Chapter of Litchfield being present; and another Turn in the Church of Litchfield, the

Convent of Coventry, or their Deputies, being present; but in both Places, the Prior of Coventry should have the first Vote. He had a great Intimacy with the Earl Marshal, who creating disturbances in the Nation, the King suspected that the Bishop was a Confederate with him; which, when the Bishop knew, he (to free himself from any Suspicion of so great a Crime) excommunicated all those who had any Design of betraying the King, in the solemnest Manner; by which he fully satisfy'd the King of his Fidelity. He built a Monastery at Litchfield, on the West Side of the City, for Fryars Minorites, or Franciscans, and dy'd at Andover, December 26, 1238, but was bury'd in his Church at Litchfield. After his Death, the Monks of Coventry, and Canons of Litchfield, unanimously chose William de Raleigh, the King's Chaplain; but before his Consent was had, he was also chosen by the Monks of Norwich, which See he chose to be Bishop of. The first Election to this See being thus frustrate, the Electors were obliged to come to a second, which bred another Controversy between the two Churches; for the first having been made at Coventry, the Chapter of Litchfield claim'd this, according to the Papal Accord made between them. The Monks, on the other Side, alledged, that their Turn still continu'd, and that the Bishop ought to be chosen again in their Convent at Coventry, 'till a Person elected by them, was settled in the Bishoprick. The Chapters thus differing, departed asunder, and the Monks of Coventry chose Nicholas de Farnham, a very excellent Man, and the Canons of Litchfield, William of Manchester, their Dean, who seeing the Monks to have elected so famous a Person, not only renounced his Title, but persuaded his Canons to agree with the Monks, their Right being secur'd; and so both Parties fixed their Choice on Nicholas; but when they went to desire his Consent, were deny'd, with this Answer, That he found the Priest's Office so great a Burthen, that he could never think of taking upon him the Place of a Bishop. Being thus again disappointed, they came to a third Election,

tion, in which, by the Interposition of the King,

Hugh de Pateshull, Treasurer of *S. Paul's* Church, and of *England*, was unanimously chosen their Bishop, and with much Intreaty accepted of it. He was the Son of *Simon de Pateshull*, Chief Justice of *England*; and confirmed in this See, by the Archbishop, about *Christmas*, 1239, King *Henry III.* still reigning. By this Bishop, the Church of *Colerwich* was made a Prebend in the Church of *Litchfield*. He had not sat full three Years in this See, when he was taken away by Death, in his full Strength, *Dec. 7*, 1243. He was a Man of an upright Life, and not unfear'd; but of no great Reputation with the Historians of those Times, because in that little Time he presided over them, he shew'd more Favour to the Canons of *Litchfield*, than the Monks of *Coventry*.

He was bury'd at *Litchfield*, before the Altar of *S. Stephan*. This See being thus vacant, the King became earnest with the Monks of *Coventry* to choose *Richard* Abbot of *Evesham*, the Keeper of his Great Seal, their Bishop; and some of the Monks did give their Vote for him, but the greater Number chose a certain Monk, the Precentor of their Church, *William de Monte Pessulano*, a very pious and learned Man. But the Abbot, partly in Favour to the King, and partly thro' his own Liberality, so far prevail'd, that the Pope order'd him to be consecrated; but it was not his good Luck to obtain a Bishoprick, for he dy'd at *Riola*, a City in *Gascoigne*, before he was confirmed. After his Death, *William* was by the unanimous Vote of the Monks, elected; but the King made such Opposition to the Monks Intention, and created so much Trouble to the Elect, that he grew so weary of it, that he voluntarily receded from his Right. The Bishop of *Lincoln* (*Robert Grosthead*) hearing of this *William's* Resignation, used his utmost Diligence, and at length procured that

Roger de Weseham, the Dean of his Church of *Lincoln*, should be made Bishop of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*, by the Interest he had with Pope *Innocent IV.* to whom

Roger was known, by being then at the Council of *Lyons*, for he was of great Learning, and of a pious Conversation. The Bishop did not consult the King about this Election, lest he should hinder it by his cavilling Objections, as he was wont; but obtained, that he should be consecrated by the Pope at *Lyons*, before he came home, *an. 1245*. Being returned, the King restored the Temporals of his See to him, and he enjoy'd his Place quietly 11 Years. 'Tis said, that the Bishop of *Lincoln* labour'd so earnestly to prefer this Dean for his own Ends; for whereas the Deans of his Church, having the Revenues almost of a Bishop, were wont insolently to withstand the Bishop in many Things, he made a Vacancy in the Deanry, that he might take from it the Rectory of *Aylesbury*, and by making the Deans poor, humble them. He increased the Number of the Prebends of *Litchfield*, by adding to them the Prebends of *Rinton*, *Bobinhull*, and *Boulton*, which is annexed to the Archdeaconry of *Chester*. *William de Manchester*, Dean of *Litchfield*, dy'd in this Bishop's Time, *Febr. 6*, 1254, and *Ralph de Sempingham* was chosen the same Year, and confirm'd. About the same Time, the Monks of *Coventry* and Canons of *Litchfield* came to an Agreement among themselves, and confirm'd it with Hand and Seal, that in electing a Bishop, the Number of Electors should be equal on both Sides, *an. 1255*. This Bishop, after he had sat 11 Years, being old and sickly, resign'd his Bishoprick at *Brewood*, *December 4*, 1256, in the Presence of *Henry de Lexington*, Dean of *Lincoln*, whom the Pope had deputed for that Purpose. He had the Palsy before his Resignation, and it growing more upon him afterward, he was so consumed with it in two Years, that he dy'd in 1258, at *Brewood*, and was bury'd at *Litchfield*, by *Fulk* Archbishop of *Dublin*, *May 24*. Upon the Cession of *Weseham*, the King endeavoured to put into his Place *Philip Lovell*, his Treasurer; but the Monks had such an Aversion to him, that they chose *Roger de Molend*, to avoid his being put upon them; and to gratify *Richard* Earl of *Cornwall*, the King's Brother,

ther, who earnestly desir'd it, because he was the King's and his Nephew. This

Roger de Molend, or *Meyland*, alias *Longespe*, was the 3d Son of *William Longespe*, Earl of *Salisbury*, and *Eva* his Wife, who was the Daughter and Heir of *William Fitz-Patrick*, Earl of *Salisbury*. He was a Subdeacon, the Pope's Chaplain, and a Prebendary of *Litchfield*, when he was chosen, *Jan. 31, 1257*. He was consecrated by *Boniface* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in that City's Cathedral, *Mar. 1258*, with *Simon* Bishop of *Norwich*, and *Walter* Bishop of *Exeter*, *Giles* Bishop of *Salisbury*, and *John* Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells* assisting. He was born in *England*, but being educated beyond Sea from his Childhood, knew very little of the *English* Tongue, which made him take little or no Care of his Diocese, but liv'd a lazy Life beyond the Seas; and that he might gain the Favour of his Chapter, and of the Monks of his Diocese, he appropriated many Churches to them, without any Manner of Consideration. *John Peckham* was Archbishop of *Canterbury* at this Time; and being a very vigilant Governor, was resolved not to suffer so great a Scandal in the Church, and to that End, directed his Mandate to him, *Nov. 19, 1282*, that he should for the Future reside in his Diocese; that he should appropriate no more Churches; and that he should provide some fit Person, who understood the vulgar Speech, to act as his Deputy, in visiting his Diocese, at his Charge, and discharging the other Parts of the Episcopal Function: And because he thought that his Mandate was not fully observ'd afterwards, he in Year 1284, appointed *E*—Archdeacon of *Derby* to be his Coadjutor, assigning him a Pension out of the Bishop's Revenues of an hundred Marks, injoining him to do nothing without his Council and Consent.

In his Time, *Ralph de Sempingham*, Dean of *Litchfield*, dy'd, and *John de Derby* was chosen Dean of *Litchfield*, and was a little after confirm'd by Bishop *Roger*. By this Bishop these Churches were augmented, and made Prebendal, in the Church of *Litchfield*, viz. the Church of *Bolton*,

which was appointed by his immediate Predecessor *Roger de Weseham*, was by him confirmed, after the Death of the Rector of it; the Church of *Flixton*, the Churches of *Londlaker*, and *Little Pipe*. He dy'd *Dec. 16, 1295*, and was bury'd *Jan. 3, following*, in his Church of *Litchfield*, having presided over this See thirty-eight Years.

Walton de Langton was chosen into this See, after his Death, by the unanimous Vote and Consent of the Monks of *Coven-*
try, and Dean and Canons of *Litchfield*, assembled together in the Chapter-House of *Litchfield*, *Febr. 18, 1295*, so that all former Differences seem'd now to be laid aside, and a perfect Agreement establish'd between the Churches electing. He was the Nephew of *William Langton*, Dean of *York*, Canon of *Litchfield*, the Pope's Chaplain, and Dean of the Free Chappel at *Bruges*, and from Keeper of the King's Wardrobe, was made Keeper of the Great Seal, *October 25, 1292*, and Lord High Treasurer, *Sept. 28, 1295*. He was beyond the Seas, on an Embassy for the King, when Bishop *Roger* dy'd; but was chosen into this See, *Feb. 20, 1296*, confirmed by the Archbishop in *June* following, admitted to the Temporalities by the King in the next Month, and consecrated at *Cambray* by the Cardinal Bishop of *Albani*. He was continu'd in the Treasury after he was Bishop, and being much in Favour with King *Edward I.* did many Things for the Advantage of his Church, viz. he encompassed the Close of *Litchfield*, with a Stone Wall; he erected a large Shrine for the Reliques of *S. Cedd*, at the Expence of two thousand Pounds; he pull'd down the Castle of *Eccleshall*, and the Manor-house at *Heywood*, and built them both anew; he gave to the Altar of *Litchfield* one Chalice, and two Patens of pure Gold, which cost him 80 Pounds, and one Cross of the same Metal, set all round with precious Stones of the Value of two hundred Pounds, together with several Vestments of a very great Price; he built the great Bridge of *Litchfield*, beyond the Fishpond, [Park, Vineyard.] He enfeoffed the Vicars of the

Church with certain Houses in the Close of *Litchfield*, for their Habitation, and bestow'd on them a Silver Cup weighing five Marks, and order'd the said Vicars twenty Shillings a Year, to augment their Commons, to be paid out of the Church of *Tibbesshuff*. He erected the outward Fabric of *St. Mary's Chappel*, where he was bury'd, and by his last Will bequeathed Money sufficient to finish it. Many other Privileges he also obtain'd for the Church of *Litchfield*.

But his Prosperity became at length eclipsed, and he fell into great Troubles, by means of Prince *Edward*, and some others, that envy'd his Happiness. *Walsingham* tells us, that he incurred the Prince's Displeasure, by reproving him for his Extravagances, and needless Expences; at which the Prince was so angry, that he not only loaded the Bishop with many foul Aspersions, and broke down the Fences of his Park, and drove away his Deer, but caused him to be accused of many and grievous Crimes to the Pope, that he might be deposed. The Bishop complained of the first of these Injuries to the King, who imprisoned the Prince some few Days, to punish him; but that gave the Bishop no Ease, for he was at the same Time sent for to *Rome*, by the Pope, who enjoined him to appear before him in Person. The Bishop, in Obedience to his Citation, went to *Rome*, and having spent great Sums of Money in his Journey, and waiting for an Hearing, was at length sent back again, with an Order that he should clear himself before the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, which he very easily did, having almost innumerable Persons, both of the Clergy and Laity, to attest his Innocency. This, when the Archbishop certify'd to the Pope, he was not only restored to his See, but to the King's Favour, who declar'd him his Treasurer again, and dying the same Year, viz. 1307, made him the Executor of his Will, and left the Care of his Funeral to him. *Walsingham* tells us, that one *John*, a Soldier, who was his chief Accuser, was soon after accused, and condemned for Murder, and other great

Crimes, and dy'd in the Bishop's Prison.

King *Edward I.* being dead, his Son Prince *Edward* succeeded him; and being on the Throne, order'd the Bishop, who was to take Care of his Father's Funeral, to bring his Body from the Borders of *Scotland*, where he dy'd, to *London* to be interr'd; which, when the Bishop had done, he was seiz'd by Sir *John Felton*, Constable of the Tower of *London*, and imprison'd in the Tower. The King now had him in his Power, to retaliate the Severities the Bishop exercised towards him; and having sent for *Peter de Gavestone*, his Favourite, and Copartner with him in all his Misdemeanors, whom he had more freely reprov'd, for leading the Prince into so many Irregularities, was by him put upon it, to lay all Manner of Hardships and Troubles upon him, which he did in this Course: He kept him long in Prison, first at *London*, then at *Wallingford*, and lastly at *York*, seized all his Goods, call'd him to an Account for his Office, as Treasurer, having Accusers ready, who being corrupted with Gifts, laid many and grievous Accusations to his Charge. But upon his Trial, he was not found guilty of any Crimes objected to him, by the Pope, nor of any Unfaithfulness or Bribery, by the King's Judges. But notwithstanding this, the King's Wrath towards him was not pacify'd, but he was kept in Prison still, neither was there any Person that dare mediate with the King for him, so unremoveable was the King's Anger. At length a Synod of the Clergy met, and petition'd, that the Bishop might be released, positively resolving not to determine any Thing 'till the Bishop was restored to his Liberty. Upon this, the Bishop was let out of Prison, and so far receiv'd into the King's Favour, that his Goods were restored to him.

Not long this Calm happen'd to the Bishop. *Peter de Gavestone*, his greatest Enemy, who put the King upon these Dealings with the Bishop, and render'd him so inexorable, was call'd in Question by the Clergy and Nobles in Parliament assembled, for evil advising the King, to
the

the great Damage of the whole Realm, and enter'd into an Agreement, which they confirmed by Oath, to reform the Disorders of the Nation, whether the King would or no. This Bishop had now a fair Opportunity of revenging himself upon *Peter*, but would not make use of it, and for that Reason, refused to join with the Clergy and Nobles in their Association. This Refusal stirred up new Enemies; for *Robert*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, excommunicated him for it; but this also turned to his Advantage, for the Pope absolved him; and the King, to reward his Loyalty, made him again Treasurer of *England*, Anno 1312. This Office he held but a small Time, and withdrawing himself into his Diocese, liv'd in great Quiet and Content, diligently applying himself to his Pastoral Care. In his Time *John de Derby*, Dean of *Litchfield*, dy'd, and *Stephen Segrave* being chosen into his Place, was confirmed by this Bishop. He dy'd at *London*, November 16, 1321, and was bury'd in *St. Mary's Chapel*, of his own Erection.

After his Death, there happen'd another Dispute between the Monks of *Coventry* and Canons of *Litchfield*, about the Election, notwithstanding the Agreement made when *Roger de Weseham* was Bishop, that there should be an equal Number of Monks and Canons at every Election of a Bishop; for the Monks refusing to stand to it, tho' it was drawn up in Writing, and seal'd, proceeded to an Election alone, and chose *Henry* their Prior, Bishop of *Coventry*. The Canons of *Litchfield* seeing this, appealed to the Apostolick See, both against the Elect, and the Monks. *John XXII.* was then Pope; and to put an End to this Controversy, did not stay to hear the Appeal, but by his own Apostolic Power, conferr'd this Bishoprick on

Roger de Northburgh, or *Northbridge*, who had been Keeper of the Seal, and taken Prisoner by the *Scots*, in the Wars of *Scotland*; but after entering into Holy Orders, was made a Canon of *Litchfield*, Archdeacon of *Richmond*, and Chancellor of *Cambridge*; from which Places he was, by Pope *John's* Provision, raised to this

See of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, to which he was consecrated June 20, 1322, (having made his Profession of Subjection to the See of *Canterbury*) by *Thomas* Bishop of *Worcester*, and five other Bishops. In his Time, *Stephen de Segrave*, Dean of *Litchfield*, being made Archbishop of *Armagh*, by Pope *John*; *Roger de Covenis*, a *Gascoigner*, was preferred to his Deanery by the same Pope, his Proctor having first sworn in his Behalf, that he should observe all the Statutes and approved Customs of the Church of *Litchfield*, as his Predecessors had done. He dy'd in foreign Parts, and the same Pope conferr'd his Deanery on *John Garfias*, who was installed by a Proctor. This *John* was made Bishop of *Marseilles*, by Pope *Benedict XII.* who gave this Deanery to *Richard Ralph*, Doctor of Divinity, who was installed in 1337. This *Richard* was elected Archbishop of *Armagh* in 1347, and consecrated the same Year at *Exeter*, by *John de Grandison*, Bishop of that See, and three other Bishops; after which, was put into his Place by Pope *Clement II.* *Simon de Borisley*. All these Changes happen'd in this Bishop's Time, for he sat 38 Years, and did nothing memorable, save that he caused the Body of his Predecessor *Walter Langton*, to be deposited in a more magnificent Tomb, in Gratitude for the many Benefits he had bestowed upon the Church, City, and See of *Litchfield*. He dy'd Anno 1359, and was bury'd in his Cathedral. He is remember'd among the Benefactors of the University of *Cambridge*. In his Time also, the Pope settled some Prebends upon the Church of *Litchfield*, the Tower at the West Gate was finished, and the Ditch about the Close cleansed, at the Expence of the Chapter. To him succeeded

Robert Stretton, a very eminent Person, (says *William Whitlock*, Canon of this Church, who writes his Life, and his Successors) Doctor of both Laws, and one of the Auditors of the *Rota* in the Court of *Rome*, and a Canon of this Church. He was chosen at the earnest Request of the Prince of *Wales*, whose Chaplain he was, and consecrated Anno 1360. How this

this Character of this Bishop is consistent with Bishop Godwin's, and Mr. Wharton's Account of him, let the Reader judge. They say, that he was so illiterate, that he was altogether unworthy of a Bishoprick; which being made known to the Pope, he sent a special Injunction to the Archbishop, not to consecrate him when elected. Robert thereupon hastens to Rome, and underwent the Examination of the Pope; who, not daring to reject him, in whose Favour so great a Prince had engaged, and yet seeing he could not approve of him, without some Blemish to his Reputation, chose a middle Way, to send him to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and leave the whole Matter to his Judgment. The Archbishop having receiv'd the Pope's mandat, did at length, at the importunate Request of the Prince, confirm his Election; but disdaining to consecrate him, committed that Office to the Bishops of London and Rochester, by whom, tho' very unwillingly, he was consecrated Sept. 27, 1360, and in February following, in the Presence of the Archbishop, at Lambeth, professed his Canonick Obedience to him, another Person reading it (as the Register says) because he could not read. He sat 25 Years; and being old and blind, not able to discharge the Duties of his Episcopal Function, was order'd, by the Chapter of the Church of Canterbury, (the See of Canterbury being then vacant) that he should within ten Days provide himself a Coadjutor. He dy'd at his Manor-house at Heywood, Mar. 28, 1385. By his Will he gave to his Church two hundred Marks, which were by his Executor, Mr. Stretton, Citizen of Litchfield, bestow'd the greatest Part upon the Vicars Choral of that Church. His Body was bury'd in St. Andrew's Chapel. Mr. William Packington was then Dean of Litchfield, and was then in Foreign Parts. He resign'd his Deanery in 1390.

Walter Skirlaw, soon after the Decease of Bishop Stretton, was lawfully elected Bishop of this See. He was Archdeacon of the East-riding of Yorkshire, and Prebendary of the Cathedral of York. He made his Profession at Oxford, January 7,

1386, and was consecrated by the Archbishop, and ten Bishops assisting him as his Suffragans, the Kings of England and Armenia being present, January 14, of the same Year. When he had sat by one Year here, and was not install'd in the Church of Litchfield, he was translated by the Pope's Bull, much against his Consent, to a poorer Bishoprick, viz. that of Bath and Wells. This was supposed to be done by the Procurement of the King, (Richard II.) to whom Michael de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, had render'd this Bishop odious, because it was evident, that this Bishop inclined to the Party which opposed his Management. He sat there but two Years, when he was made amends for his former Loss, by his Translation to Durham, where he dy'd in 1406. He was by the Executors of his last Will, so bountiful to the Dean and Chapter of this Church, and the whole Choir of Vicars, that upon the 24th of March, every Year, there are made for him, not only publick Prayers in the Church, but private by the Vicars. To him succeeded

Richard Scrope, who was put in by the Pope's Provision, and consecrated by Pope Urban at Genoa, where the Court then was. He was descended of the Noble Family of Scroops, being the Brother of William Earl of Wiltshire. He had his Education at Cambridge, where he commenced Master of Arts, and Doctor of Laws, was Chancellor of that University, and Dean of Chichester; and being the Apostolick Prothonotary, was made Bishop, as is above-said, August 9, 1386, in which Month he was install'd at Litchfield, King Richard II. and some Peers, being present, before whom he took the following Oath: I Richard Scrope, Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, will be faithful to the Church of Litchfield. All its Rights and Liberties I will defend against all Men, so far as I am able; the Possessions of the Church unjustly squander'd away, and its Goods wickedly alienated, I will recover; the Statutes made and to be made, and all the ancient and approved Customs, as soon as I know them, I will observe; the Lands belonging to the Bishop's Table, I will not alienate. So help

help me God, and his Holy Gospels. When he had taken this Oath, the King said, My Lord, you have indeed taken a great Oath. While he sat, these Constitutions were made in the Church of *Litchfield*, viz. Anno 1388, Friday August 19, the Bishop and several Canons being met in the Chapter-house, it was ordained, that there should be an Allowance every Day, of three Pence, to every Vicar; and concerning their Cohabitation, drawn up in three Indentures, confirmed with the Seals of the Bishop, Dean, Chapter and Vicars. In the Year 1390, after the Resignation of Dean *Packington*, Mr. *Thomas Stretton* was elected Dean of *Litchfield*, and his Election was confirmed by this Bishop. About this Time, a Breast-plate of the Value of one Mark was forfeited to the Chapter, for the Spilling of Blood in the Church-yard.

In the Year 1394, all the Canons met in the Chapter-house, the Friday after *Lady-day*, by the Consent of this Bishop, and the Residentiaries; and because the Church was burthen'd with the Expence of two hundred Marks, for the Appropriation of the Church of *Worfield*, to the Commons of the Chapter, by the Authority of the Bishop of *Rome*, for the Defence of their Incomes and Revenues, and for the mending of their Caps and Hoods, it was unanimously agreed, concerning a Tenth to be paid two Years, viz. That every Prebendary should pay each of these two Years, two Shillings for every Pound, according to the Value of their Prebend.

In the Year 1395, the Executors of the last Will of *Richard de Bermicham*, one of the Canons lately deceas'd, founded a Chantry at the Altar of *S. Andrew*, with a Yearly Stipend of four Pounds, to the Chantry-Priest. In the Year 1397, Bishop *Scrope* visiting the Cathedral Church, did in the Chapter-house, with the Consent of the Chapter, decree, That out of the Money left by Bishop *Walter Langton*, two hundred Marks should be employ'd for the Relief of the Canons Residentiaries, and Vicars, under the Name of a Gift. The same Year this Bishop was translated from this See of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, to

the Metropolitcal Church of *York*. He sat here ten Years, and at length came to a tragical End, as will be hereafter shew'd in the Catalogue of the Archbishops of *York*; but before he went from hence, he gave a sufficient Sum of Money to the Chapter of *Litchfield*, for the annual Celebration of an Anniversary for himself, after his Death, which happen'd June 8, 1405. Upon the Translation of this Bishop to the See of *York*, Anno 1398,

John Burghill, or *Brughill*, a Dominican Fryar, who was Confessor to *K. Richard II.* was translated from the See of *Llandaff* to this of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, about the Beginning of September, and was install'd upon the Nativity of the Virgin *Mary*, September 8. *Walsingham* says, that the Pope placed him therein, by his mere arbitrary Power. The Dean *Stretton*, the eight Residentiary Canons, several of the Non-resident Prebendaries and Vicars met him with their naked Feet, at his Entrance into the Church-yard, near the West Door of the Church, and from the Choir brought him, by Way of Procession, to the Bishop's Seat. He took the same Oath that his Predecessor Bishop *Scrope* had taken, mention'd above. When his Installment was over, King *Richard* made a Feast in his Palace, and invited all the Officers belonging to the Church to it. There were then also present with the King, the Archbishops of *Canterbury*, *York*, and *Dublin*, divers Bishops and Noblemen. This good Bishop gave the Vicars a License to hold Livings with their Offices, provided they lived at *Litchfield*; but the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in his Metropolitcal Visitation, annulled that Grant. In the Year 1402, the Archbishop of *Canterbury* being in his Visitation, did decree, with the Consent of all the Canons met in the Chapter-house, that all the Prebends should be eased of the triennial Tenth of two Shillings, to be paid each of those Years, out of every Pound, upon the Feast of the Nativity of *S. John Baptist*, and the Purification of the Virgin *Mary*, viz. for repairing the Stalls in the Choir, and the Recovery of certain Pensions, which had been substracted at *Winwick*, *Bernford*,

Bernford, S. Katharine's, S. Peter's, and S. Stephan's. This Bishop Burghill deserved so well, and so many Ways, of all the Orders of the Church, that he was pray'd for in the Church publickly, as their greatest Benefactor. When he dy'd, an Anniversary was decreed for him at Litchfield, Aug. 29, with a Distribution of Money to the Poor; and the Monks of Coventry did the like, with a large Distribution of an Hundred and four Shillings. He dy'd June 1414, having sat 17 Years. After his Death, Mr. John Odenby, Archdeacon of Derby, and Prebendary of Bishopshull, his Executor, built an House for the Chantry-Priests, in the Close, where they might cohabit together, in the Use of the Estates left them for the greatest part by this good Bishop. Soon after his Death,

John Keterich, or Catrick, Notary of the Court of Rome, and Archdeacon of Surry, who had been consecrated to the See of S. David's, Anno 1414, was translated to this See of Litchfield and Coventry, February 1, 1415. He having made his Profession of his Obedience to the Archbishop, receiv'd his Spirituals from him June 21. He was sent to the Council of Constance, in the Year 1416, and in the Year following, was chosen one of those thirty Electors, who being of divers Nations, chose Martin V. Pope, Nov. 11, by the Authority of the Council. In September the same Year, Robert Bishop of Salisbury dy'd at the Council, and Cardinal de Urfinis, Bishop of Albano, wrote immediately to Henry then King of England, earnestly begging of him, that this John Catrick might succeed him, greatly commending his Gravity, Faith, and Learning, which he had shew'd in the Council. It is also said, that all the Cardinals present did write in his Behalf. It is certain, the Cardinal of Albano did, for his Original Letter is preserved; but John could not obtain that Bishoprick, either because the King, or Chapter of Salisbury, refused to give it him. When the Council was broke up, he went to Florence in the Company of Pope Martin; and hearing there, that Edmund Bishop of Exeter,

was dead, he obtained a Translation to the See of Exeter, of the Pope, by his Bull dated at Florence, November 20, 1419; but he enjoy'd his new Dignity but a short Time, for he dy'd at Florence at the End of the following Month. See more of him among the Bishops of Exeter. In his Time of sitting in this See, Thomas Stretton, the Dean, dy'd, and Robert Wolvenden, the Precentor of this Cathedral, was chosen Dean of Litchfield, Anno 1426. Bishop Godwin makes Jacob, [rather John] Cary the Successor of Bishop Catrick in this See; but Mr. Wharton shews his great Mistake, from the very Words of the Pope's Bull, by which Bishop Catrick was translated to Exeter, which are these, *The Church of Coventry and Litchfield being on that Account vacant, because we have this Day thought fit to translate our Reverend Brother John, Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, now residing in the Apostolick See, to the Church of Exeter, now vacant. We have conferr'd upon*

William Heyworth, Abbot of S. Alban's, a Person of sharp Judgment and Learning. He was consecrated Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, by Richard Bishop of London, in his Chapel at Fulham, Nov. 28, 1420, Henry Archbishop of Canterbury deputing him to that Office. He went to the Council of Basil in 1434, and dy'd April 10, 1446, having sat 26 Years. Soon after his Coming to this See, he gave to the Sacrist of the Cathedral Church of Litchfield, and the Master of the Gild of S. Mary's in the City of Litchfield, for the Use of the more indigent Poor, a certain Piece of Ground in Bacon-street, situate among the Vicars Houses, paying to the Bishop a Rose, upon S. John Baptist's Nativity, if demanded. Dean Stretton and the Chapter, confirmed this Gift upon the Feast of S. Catharine, Anno Dom. 1424. Mr. Robert Wolvenden, Dean of this Church, dying in November 1432, Mr. John Verney was chosen into his Place, and confirmed by Bishop William Heyworth. To him succeeded in this See

William Booth, a prudent Man, Prebendary of S. Paul's, London, and Rector of the Parish-Church of Prescot in Lancashire. He

He was made Bishop of this See by the Provision of Pope *Nicholas*, an. 1447, and was consecrated Bishop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry* in the Cathedral Church of *S. Paul*, *London*, July 9, in the same Year, and made his Profession at *Croydon*, the May following. After he had sat five Years in this See, he was translated to the Archbishoprick of *York*, 1452.

Nicholas Close, Bishop of *Carlisle*, upon his Removal, was translated by Pope *Nicholas*, to this See of *Litchfield*, Aug. 30, 1452. He was one of those six Scholars, which King *Henry VI.* put first into his College at *Cambridge*, (now call'd *King's College*) and made him Overseer of the Works, while it was in Building. He was there created Doctor of Divinity, and at length Chancellor of the same University. He made his Profession of Obedience at *Lambeth*, Oct. 15, in the same Year, and dy'd before November 1, following.

Reginald Bolars, or *Butler*, soon after Bishop *Close's* Decease, was translated from the See of *Hereford* hither, by the Pope's Provision, February 7, 1453. He was Abbot of *Gloucester*, and was consecrated Bishop of *Hereford*, an. 1450, and translated to this Bishoprick of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, April 3, 1453. He receiv'd the Bull of his Translation at *Fulham*, upon that Day, and was there consecrated by the Archbishop. He govern'd this See six Years, and was bury'd at *Hereford*; as Dr. *Godwin* says, he conjectur'd from the Family Arms of the *Butlers*, and a broken Epitaph, cut on a Marble Gravestone, which he found by Chance in the Middle of the Choir of *Hereford*.

John Halse, alias *Hales*, obtained this See after his Death. He was educated in *Exeter College*, *Oxford*, and in 1445, March 23, was created Provost of *Oriel College*, from whence he was promoted to this See of *Litchfield*, by King *Henry VI.* He having obtain'd a Licence for his Consecration in some other Church than that of *Canterbury*, Nov. 11, 1459, was consecrated at *Coventry*, in the Cathedral Church, in *S. Clement's Chappel*, Nov. 25, of the same Year. This Holy Father found this Church in a bad Condition, and therefore,

to establish its Reputation and Honour, he sent for certain learned and discreet Men from the Universities, whom he preferred to the Prebends, and other Offices in the Church, viz. Mr. *Salter*, Doctor of both Laws, who was Chancellor of this Diocese under this and the three following Bishops; *Thomas Mylley*, who was this Bishop's Library-keeper and Register. He erected certain fine Brick Buildings near the Pool westward, for the Habitation of the Residentiary Canons, and *Henry Edial*, who much adorn'd and enlarged the adjoining Houses, as also that noble Gentleman *George Strangeways*, Doctor of Divinity, who built the like Edifices on the East Side of the Close. In this Bishop's Time, God provided this Church with an eminent Dean, *John Yotton*, Doctor of Divinity, who gave Lands to the Cathedral, to maintain for ever a Priest, who should be either a Divine, and preach the Gospel without Charge, in the Parochial Churches round about; or a Doctor of Law, who should plead the Causes of the Poor, who were necessarily obliged to go to Law in the Consistory of the Bishop of *Litchfield*, and take no Fee or Reward of them. Many other famous Men, besides these, were an Ornament to this Church, while this Bishop presided; among whom *Jacob Berisford* much excell'd, who gave to *S. John's College*, in the University of *Cambridge*, a Revenue, for the Maintenance of two Scholars for ever. In this Bishop's Time, viz. March 17, 1489, *John Whelpdale*, Chaplain of King *Henry VI.* and Prebendary of *Ternim* dy'd. Dr. *Richard Salter* also, Prebendary of *Hondeſ-acre*, and afterwards of *Abreways*, having paid an hundred Marks, began to reside, at the Feast of *S. John Baptist*, an. 1486. This Bishop dy'd upon the Lord's Day, October 3, 1490. He was a Person that deserved well of Christians of all Degrees, and was bury'd in the Cathedral of *Litchfield*. To this See

William Smith, Archdeacon of *Surry*, and Dean of *S. Stephan's Chappel* in the King's Palace at *Westminster*, was preferr'd, thro' the Solicitations of Prince *Arthur*, by K. *Henry VII.* and in the Year 1492; about

the Beginning of April, was consecrated Bishop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*. Pope *Alexander VI.* added his Provision to his Election. This good Bishop erected in the City of *Litchfield* an Hospital for poor People, consisting of a Master, two Presbyter Chaplains, and ten poor Men; and a Grammar-School, with useful Buildings about it, on which King *Henry VII.* settled the Revenues of the Hospital of *Denhall* at *Wyrehall* in *Cheshire*, together with the Profits of the Improprate Church of *Burton* for ever. After he had sat four Years at *Litchfield*, he was translated to the Bishoprick of *Lincoln*, where, after he had some Years govern'd, and finding himself grown old, he built a noble College at *Oxford*, which (from the Hall he erected it upon) he called *Brazen-Nose*. He also gave an annual Pension of ten Pounds per Ann. to be paid for ever to the Master of the Grammar-School in the Parish of *Prescot*, and Village of *Tamworth* there in the County of *Lancaster*, where both his Parents and himself were born.

In the Year 1492, on Thursday Oct. 25. Mr. *Thomas Heywood*, who succeeded *John Verney* in the Deanery of *Litchfield*, having constituted Mr. *Thomas Mille*, *Thomas Reynauld*, and *Packston* the Sacrist, his Executors, dy'd. He had three Years before, given to the Chapter 40*l.* towards the Building of a Library of Brick near the Dean's House. He bequeathed many other Legacies. *Mille*, *Strangeways*, and *Halfe*, were then the Residentiaries. In 1493, Mr. *John Yotton*, Doctor of Divinity, became Dean of *Litchfield* after him, and when he began to reside, gave an hundred Marks towards the Fabrick of the Library, and so finish'd it. This Bishop gave a Licence for the Building of *Manchester College*.

John Arundel, descended of the Noble Family of *Arundels*, obtained this See, after his Death. He was educated in *Exeter College, Oxford*; and was consecrated to this See of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, Anno 1496. In his Time, the Library of Brick was finish'd. He sat about six Years, and was then translated to *Exeter*, an. 1502, June 29. He was taken with a sudden

Disease, of which he dy'd, at *London*, soon after his Consecration to *Exeter*, and was bury'd in *St. Clement's Church* in the *Strand*. In this See he was succeeded by

Jeffrey Blithe. He was (as he writes of himself) admitted a Scholar of King's College, *Cambridge*, Anno 1486; and two Years after he was Master of Arts, he became Archdeacon of *Cleveland*, and Prebendary of *Strenshall* in the Church of *York*, and was not long after created Dean of the same Church. While he continu'd in this Station, he was sent Ambassador by King *Henry VII.* into *Hungary*, King *Ladislaus* then reigning. Upon his Return from thence, Anno 1503, being then a Doctor of Laws, he was consecrated Bishop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*; Sept. 27. Anno 1512, he was made President of *Wales* by King *Henry VIII.* which he held twenty Years, when he dy'd. He built an House for the Choristers; and the Church happening to be repair'd in his Time, he gave 50 Oaks from his Lands, and twenty Pounds towards the Reparations; besides which, he bestow'd twenty Pounds in Tapestry Hangings, to adorn the Church with, and set up in it the Images of *S. Cedda*, and *S. Catharine*, in Silver. The whole 32 Years that he govern'd this Church, it suffer'd no Detriment, either in letting the Lands, or granting Advowsons of the Prebends. He built a Chappel at *Norton* in the County of *Derby*, where he erected over his Parents an Alabaster Tomb, and appointed a Chantry for them. He held the Provostship of King's College, *Cambridge*, with his Bishoprick; and tho' he was accused of Treason, when he was President of *Wales*, yet he was acquitted by the Judgment of the King's Counsellors, 14 Hen. 8.

Many famous Men liv'd in his Time of sitting here, viz. 1. *James Denton*, educated in King's College, *Cambridge*, Doctor of both Laws, who open'd the Aqueduct for the Vicars and Chantry-Priests; and having assisted the Bishop in building the House for the Choristers, procur'd an Addition of four new ones to the former, and suitable Revenues to maintain them. 2. Dean *Yotton* dy'd, and Mr. *Ralph Collingwood*

lingwood was chosen Dean the same Year. He began his Residence, Jan. 1. He is noted for being the first Man among the Deans, that preach'd a Sermon of half an Hour every Sunday to the People. 3. Mr. *Jacob Denton*, Doctor of both Laws, was collated by this Bishop to the Prebend of *Stotfield*, by his Proxy Mr. *Psalter*, Anno 1509; and a little after, Dr. *Collingwood* was installed Dean in his own Person. 4. The Reverend *Arthur Sutton*, alias *Dudley*, was admitted to the Prebend of *Little Pipe*, which was vacant by the Death of *James Berford*, a Residentiary, Dec. 19, 1521, by his Proxy. 5. Mr. *Thomas Mill*, a residentiary Prebendary of the Prebend of *Dorset*, who gave certain Lands in *Bacon-street*, for the Maintenance of poor Women, and built some fine Houses in the Close, dy'd Jan. 30, 1504, and was bury'd at the Feet of Bishop *Halse*, as he desired. 6. Cardinal *Wolsey*, in order to his building of *Christ-church* College at *Oxford*, and a College and School at *Ipswich*, having obtained of the Pope a Licence to suppress certain small Monastries, and among them dissolved the Nunnery of *Farewell*, the Bishop of this See, with the Dean and Chapter, procured the Ground for holy Uses. This Bishop dy'd at *London*, in 1534, but was bury'd at *Litchfield*. After his Death,

Rowland Lee obtained this See. He was a Person of great Eminency and Preferences before; for he was Archdeacon of *Cornwall*, Professor of the Civil and Canon Law, in the Hospital of *S. Nicholas* at *Cambridge*, Commissary-general to Cardinal *Wolsey*, in his Visitation of the whole Church of *England*, in 1529, and Chancellor of *Jeffrey* Bishop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, and Prebendary of *Corburgh*; but that which made Way for him to this Bishoprick was, that he marry'd King *Henry VIII.* to Lady *Ann Bolein*, Mother of Queen *Elizabeth*, tho' *Catharine* of *Spain* was yet living, and the Pope would not allow of the King's Divorce from her. He was consecrated Bishop of this See at *Croydon*, April 19, 1534, and being highly in King *Henry VIII.*'s Favour, he was made Governor of the Marches of *Wales*,

and so remained nine Years, while he govern'd this Diocese. His Name is and ever will be memorable among the *Welch*, for his great Benefactions to them; for he cleared the Marches of Robbers, which much infested them, and then distributed the whole Country into Counties. He united *Wales* with *England*, making both but one Body, procuring by Act of Parliament, that *Wales* should be govern'd by the same Laws, and partake with *England* in the same Rights and Privileges, than which, nothing could have happen'd more for the Good of both People. He was accused of Treason by such as envy'd his Worth and Greatness; but was acquitted by the Judgment of the King's Council. He dy'd at *Shrewsbury*, in the tenth Year of his Session, and was bury'd at *Shrewsbury*. In this Bishop's Time, the Tenths and First Fruits of all Ecclesiastical Livings, were translated from the Pope to *K. Henry VIII.* and valu'd anew at something an higher Rate than they had been before, they being the necessary Perquisites of the Supremacy. The Gentlemen entrusted to do it in this County, were, Sir *John Talbot*, and Sir *John Giffard*, Kts. *Walter Wrothley*, Esq; and *John Wrothley*, Gent.

In the Year 1541, 3 Hen. 8. King *Henry VIII.* for the Increase of Religion, and the more convenient Instruction of the People, erected a Bishoprick in the City of *Chester*, out of the Revenues of the Monastery of *S. Werburge*, lately suppress'd, and in setting out the Limits and Bounds of it, did not a little lessen this Bishoprick of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*, by taking away the Archdeaconry of *Chester*, and Prebend of *Bolton*, from the Cathedral Church of *Litchfield*, and adding it to *Chester*; for the Archdeacon of *Chester* was the chief Archdeacon of the Diocese of *Litchfield*; he by ancient Right, had a Stall in the Choir of *Litchfield*, and a Vote in the Chapter, and a fine House in the City of *Litchfield*. *Roger Mayland*, the Nephew of King *Henry III.* made the Parish of *Bolton* a Prebend, and annexed it the Archdeaconry of *Chester*. The most eminent Men were usually preferr'd to that

that Archdeaconry, as *Robert Grossthead*, afterward Bishop of *Lincoln*; *John Basing*, a Person learned above Compare; *Richard Fitz-Ralph*, afterwards Dean of *Litchfield*, and at last Archbishop of *Armagh*; Dr. *John Vesey*, alias *Harman*, afterwards Bishop of *Exeter*; *Cuthbert Tunstall*, Bishop of *Durham*; and last of all, *William Knight*, Doctor of Civil Law.

In this Bishop's Time, Dr. *Denton*, who had ruled the Chapter 11 Years, dy'd; and *Richard Sampson* was made Dean by King *Henry VIII.* He presided not long before he was made Bishop of *Chichester*; and *Richard Williams*, one of the King's Chaplains, who was much valu'd by the King, for his Skill in Architecture, was put in his Place. Anno 30 Hen. 8. when the Images of Saints, and their Shrines, were removed out of the Temples, with all their Jewels and precious Ornaments, and carry'd into the King's Treasury; at the humble Request of this Bishop of *Rowland*, the King was graciously pleas'd to give the Shrine of *S. Cedda*, for the necessary Uses of the Cathedral Church.

Richard Sampson, after his Death, was translated from *Chichester* hither. He was a Doctor of Law, of the Hostel of *S. Clement*, in the University of *Cambridge*, and Dean of the King's Chappel; from whence he was preferred to the See of *Chichester*, and consecrated to it, Anno 1537. He was Bishop there about six Years, and was removed to the See of *Litchfield*, Mar. 12, 1543. He was a learned Man, and wrote many Books, among which was one, in which he maintained the Supremacy of King *Henry VIII.* and thereby stirred up *Coclaus* to write against him. He was also made by King *Henry VIII.* President of *Wales*, and continu'd in that Office 'till the 2d Year of King *Edward VI.*'s Reign, when he discover'd himself to be of Popish Principles in other Things, tho' he had oppos'd the Pope's Supremacy. He dy'd at *Eccleshall*, Sept. 25, 1554. In his Time, *Richard Williams*, Dean of *Litchfield*, was depriv'd of his Deanary, and all his other Ecclesiastical Benefices, in the Consistory of the Bishop of *Litchfield*, because he had marry'd a Widow.

Ralph Bane succeeded him. He was a Doctor of Divinity of *S. John's College* in *Cambridge*, and very skilful in the *Hebrew Tongue*, which he taught for some Years at *Paris*, and returning into his own Country in 1554, near the Time of Bishop *Sampson's* Death, was promoted to this See of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, and consecrated the same Year. He liv'd in difficult Times, when the Church, as well as the Monastries, had been miserably spoil'd and plunder'd, which this See did not escape; but this Bishop us'd his utmost Endeavours to rescue it from former Injuries, and recover its lost Possessions. He being appointed by Act of Parliament to give the Sacrament to Queen *Elizabeth*, refus'd to do it, and was thereupon, *ipso facto*, deprived of his Bishoprick. He retreated from thence to *Islington*, and soon after, dy'd of the Stone, and was bury'd there, Anno 1559. *Richard Williams*, after his Deprivation, of his Deanary, liv'd in *England* all Queen *Mary's* Reign, and saw his Deanary fill'd by *John Rambridge*, an *Oxford* Doctor, who upon Queen *Elizabeth's* Accession to the Throne, foreseeing a Change of Religion, fled into *Flanders*, and going from Place to Place in great Discontent, fell among Thieves, who first robb'd him, and afterwards murder'd him. In this See

Thomas Bentham succeeded Dr. *Bane*, Anno 1559, 2 Eliz. He was born at *Shirebourne*, a Market-Town in *Yorkshire*, and being educated in *Magdalene College, Oxford*, was admitted perpetual Fellow thereof, Nov. 16, 1546; after which, he addis'd himself to the Study of Divinity, and the *Hebrew Tongue*, in which last he became eminent. In Queen *Mary's* Reign, he was turn'd out of his Fellowship, for his Zeal against Popery in King *Edward VI.*'s Reign. He thereupon fled into *Switzerland*, and became Preacher to the Exiles at *Basil*: But before that Queen's Death, returned to *London*, and preached to a Protestant Congregation there. Upon Queen *Elizabeth* coming to the Throne, he was nominated Bishop of *Litchfield*, upon the Deprivation of Dr. *Bane*. He had the Temporalties restor'd to him, February 20,

1559, and was consecrated by Matthew Archbishop of Canterbury, at Lambeth, March 24, following. He was made Doctor of Divinity six Years after, being then in very great Repute for his Learning. He was the 65th Bishop of Litchfield, from Diuna the 1st. He dy'd Feb. 21, 1578 9, leaving a Widow named Maud.

William Overton succeeded him. He was born in London, and being educated in Magdalen College, Oxford, became perpetual Fellow there, in 1551. He took holy Orders in King Edward VI's Reign; but upon the Accession of Queen Mary to the Throne, he left his College, and continu'd absent all her Reign. In 1565, he took his Degrees in Divinity, being then well beneficed and dignify'd; and in 1579, was made Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, where he was much commended for his Hospitality for the Poor, and the good Repair in which he kept his Palace, which marry'd Bishops, as he was, are observed seldom to do. He hath in Print a Sermon against Discord, on Rom. 16. 17. and a Speech to his Prebendaries, and the other Clergy, met at his Visitation of his Cathedral, Lond. 1600. He dy'd in a good old Age, April, Anno 1609, and was bury'd in the Church of Eccleshall.

George Abbot, Doctor of Divinity, and Dean of Winchester, was, after his Death, promoted to this See. He had been Fellow of Baliol College, and being enter'd into Orders, became a celebrated Preacher in the University. In 1597, having commenced Doctor of Divinity, he was elected Master of University College, Oxford, from whence he was removed to this See. He was consecrated to it Dec. 3, 1609, and had the Restitution of the Temporalities the 29th Day of the same Month; but hardly staid to receive any of them, for he was remov'd in February following, to London, and from thence to Canterbury, in the latter End of March. He was a pious Man, and of an exemplary Conversation, learned and eloquent; but had the ill Luck to be accounted no good Churchman, because he favour'd Dissenters, if good, and valu'd not Church-men, if bad. He wrote many Books; but having the

Misfortune to kill a Man accidentally, he was, as it were, sequester'd from his Archiepiscopal Authority, and dy'd at Guilford, where before, he had erected an Hospital for Men and Women, and lies bury'd in Trinity Church, under a sumptuous Monument.

Richard Neile was his Successor in this See. He was of mean Parentage, but of admirable Parts from his Childhood. He was bred in Westminster School, from whence going to S. John's College, Cambridge, he made great Proficiency in Academical Learning. Being enter'd into Holy Orders, he serv'd the Church in all Offices; for he was a School-master, Curate, Vicar, Parson, Master of the Savoy, Dean of Westminster, and Clerk of the Closet to the Kings James I. and Charles I. In this last Station he did great Service to the Church and Churchmen, crossing the Scots in most of their Suits for Preferment, which drew on him the Hatred of the Scots and their Friends; but by the Assistance of the Lord Burghley, and his Son the Earl of Salisbury, to whom he was Chaplain, he gain'd many and great Preferments; being made Bishop of Rochester in 1608, holding his Deanary in Commendam; Litchfield and Coventry two Years after. viz. in 1610; of Lincoln in 1613; of Durham in 1617; of Winchester in 1628; and of York in 1631; dying in 1640, but three Days before the long Parliament began, and was bury'd in S. Peter's Church, Westminster. His Character was, that in all these Stations, he was an affectionate Subject to his Prince, an indulgent Father to his Clergy, a bountiful Patron to his Chaplains, and a true Friend to all that rely'd on him.

John Overall, Doctor of Divinity, and publick Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge, was raised to this See, upon the Translation of Bishop Neile to Lincoln. He was educated in Trinity College in that University, of which he became Fellow, and from thence was elected Master of Katharine Hall. Upon the Death of Dr. Alexander Nowell, Dean of St. Paul's, he was thought the most worthy to succeed him in that Deanary, being

being a general learned Scholar, and as such, recommended to Queen *Elizabeth* by Sir *Fulk Grevill*, his Patron. In this Post he behav'd himself with such Gravity and Piety, that he was raised to the See of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, with the Wishes and Joy of all Good Men, and was consecrated to it, *April 3, 1614*. He remain'd in this See but four Years, and then was translated to *Norwich*, upon the Death of Dr. *John Parkhurst*, where he sat not more than one Year, dying *May 12, 1619*, and was bury'd in the Cathedral Church of *Norwich*. After King *Charles II's* Restoration, Dr. *Cofin*, Bishop of *Durham*, in Honour to his Memory, erected a Monument upon the Pillar over his Grave.

Thomas Morton, upon his Translation, was raised to this See by King *James I*. He was educated in *S. John's College* in *Cambridge*; and having passed thro' inferior Degrees, was created Doctor of Divinity about the Year 1605, and incorporated at *Oxford* the next Year. Some time before this, viz. *Anno 1603*, he went Chaplain to the Lord *Evers*, Ambassador Extraordinary to the Emperor of Germany, where he very much advantaged himself by conversing with learned Men of other Persuasions, and visiting several Universities and Libraries. Being return'd home, he arrived at divers Promotions; but the first Dignity he obtained was, that he was made Dean of *Gloucester* in 1607, and soon after, Dean of *Winchester*, in which Places he continu'd about 11 Years, and then was preferred to this See of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*. While he was Dean of *Gloucester*, which was not long after the barbarous intended Massacre, commonly known by the Name of *The Gunpowder Plot*, 'tis probable he wrote against the harbouring Papists in this Nation, who had so lately given a Proof of their Hatred of our Religion, and willingness to destroy us all, from the King to the Peasant, unless we will come over to their Church; because, among the Writings of Father *Parsons*, that restless Jesuit, we find a Treatise tending to a Mitigation of the Laws towards Catholick Subjects in England, printed in 1607, against this Dr. Morton; and

another Tract, entitled, *A Sober Reckoning with Thomas Moreton*, printed 1609; but we have not seen any of them. He sat in this See fourteen Years, and then was translated to *Durham*, where he remained 'till the Archiepiscopal Party in Parliament, ejected the Bishops from their Places and Votes there, yet not without a brave Opposition made by himself and others. For,

1. When the Lord *Brook's* Book against the Bishops came out, accusing them in respect of their Parentage, that they were *de facie populi*, i.e. Of the Dregs of the People. This Bishop, then Bishop of *Durham*, averr'd, that his Father had been Lord Mayor of *York*, and born all Offices of the City with Credit and Honour. So that the Lord *Brook* might as well quarrel with all the Citizens Sons of *England*, about their Descent, as his.

2. When the Bishops were excluded from sitting in the House of Lords, partly upon the Account of the numerous Petitions brought against them, and partly by the Tumult of Apprentices, and others, crying out, *No Bishop, No Bishop*, he was one of those twelve that presented a Petition to the King, in Behalf of themselves and Brethren, that they might quietly enjoy their Right and undoubted Privilege of Sitting and Voting in Parliament, and protested against all Laws, Votes, Orders, and Determinations, as null and void, which have or shall be passed in their Absence. This Protestation being refused by his Majesty, was carry'd to the House of Commons, which so highly resented it, that all the Bishops were sent to the Tower, but this Bishop, and Bishop *Hall* of *Norwich*, who being old, and having done much Good to the Church, were committed to the Black Rod.

Robert Wright, D. D. of *Trinity College*, *Cambridge*, was made Bishop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, upon the Translation of Bishop *Morton* to *Durham*. He was Chaplain to Queen *Elizabeth*, and King *James I*. Canon Residentiary, and Treasurer of *Wells*, Rector of *Sonnings* in *Berkshire*, and *Burton in the Water* in *Gloucestershire*, and First Master of *Wadham College*, *Oxford*; but soon

soon resigned this last, because the Lady *Wadham*, the Foundress, did not allow him to marry. In 1622, he was nominated Bishop of *Bristol*, and consecrated there to on *March 23*, of the same Year, but was not restored to the Temporalities 'till *April 4*, following. He held the Treasurership of *Wells* in Commendam with that See, which he governed 10 Years, and then being promoted to this See, resign'd it in 1632. When the Bishops were voted down in the long Parliament, and kept from attending by the Tumults, he was one of the Twelve that signed the Protestation against their Proceedings in their Absence, and for it suffer'd 18 Weeks imprisonment in the Tower, but first of all made an eloquent Speech at the Bar of the House of Commons, who impeached them of High Treason, in his own Defence, tho' it proved to no Purpose. Being released from his Imprisonment, he retired to *Eccleshall-Hall* in *Staffordshire*, a Seat belonging to his Bishoprick, but then made a Garrison for his Majesty King *Charles I.* where he dy'd in 1643. *Wood* says, he dy'd very rich; but *Lloyd* says, he be-tow'd half his Estate upon his Master's Service; and that he was the strictest Bishop that ever sat in this See; eminent for his Painfulness, Integrity, and Moderation, insomuch, that he had no Enemy but Vice. Upon his Death,

Accepted Frewen, Dean of *Gloucester*, and President of *Magdalene College, Oxford*, was nominated by King *Charles I.* to succeed him. In 1622, he attended in the Court of Prince *Charles*, while he was in *Spain*, courting the *Infanta*, and in 1625, was made Chaplain to the same Prince, then King. In 1628, he was Vice-chancellor of *Oxford*, which Office he again held in 1638, at the Request of Archbishop *Laud*, then the Chancellor of that University, in whose Favour he was. In 1643, he was raised to this See, but not consecrated 'till the next Year, and then in *Magdalene College Chappel*, by the Archbishop of *York*, and four Bishops. With this Title, without Power or Profit, he retired to *London*, and lived there, and among his Relations in *Kent*, 'till the

Restoration, when he was translated to the See of *York*, and enthroniz'd there by Proxy, *October 11*, 1660. This See was kept vacant a Year, in Expectation that Mr. *Baxter* would have conformed to take it, and Dr. *Frewen* had the Benefit of the Leases, which, for Fines and Additions of Lives, proved a great Advantage to him, as the same did in the See of *York*. He was accounted a general Scholar, and a good Orator; but hath nothing extant but a *Latin Oration*, and certain Verses upon the Death of Prince *Henry*. — He dy'd at his Manor of *Bishopthorp* near *York*, and was bury'd in the Cathedral there. This Bishoprick being refused by Mr. *Baxter*, was offered to Dr. *Richard Bailie*, of *St. John's College, Oxford*, Dean of *Sarum*, and President there, because he had been a greater Sufferer for the King's Cause; but he also refus'd it, because Dr. *Frewen* had taken the Cream; and so it was conferr'd upon

John Hacket, Doctor of Divinity of *Trinity College, Cambridge*, one of the most eminent Persons of his Time, for Learning and a publick Spirit, for which he was a great Sufferer in the Time of the Rebellion. He was born in the *Strand, Westminster*, educated in the King's School there, and being chosen to *Trinity College, Cambridge*, became Fellow, and a great Tutor to the Children of many Great Families in *England*. Being enter'd into Orders, he was chose Chaplain to Dr. *Williams*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, and Lord Chancellor, who preferr'd him to be Chaplain to King *James I.* by whom he was made Rector of *Holborn, London*, and Parson of *Cheame* in *Surry*, about the Year 1624. To these Preferments, the Bishop of *Lincoln* added the Archdeaconry of *Bedford*, in 1631. All which he held 'till the Rebellion broke out in 1642. In his Time the Church of *Holborn* was much decay'd, and he being zealous to restore it, begg'd several Thousand Pounds towards its Reparation; which being known to the Members of the long Parliament, they seiz'd upon them, and the Money collected for the repairing of *S. Paul's*, to carry on their Rebellion against the King. He was

was one of the Committee appointed to examine the Liturgy, and rectify what most displeased the prevailing Party, in hope to dispel the Storm falling on the Church; but that Design was quashed by the Bill for the taking away the Episcopal Government. Before this Bill was passed, the Clergy being allowed to speak for themselves, this Doctor was unanimously chosen to mediate for them; which he did so effectually, that he for the present put a stop to the Bill; but it was again brought to the Vote, and the Doctor not being allowed to speak, it pass'd. After this, he was suffer'd no longer to preach in *Holborn*, and therefore retired to *Cheam*, where using the Liturgy, he was imprison'd and vexed awhile; but being at length released, he returned to *Cheam*, and enjoy'd it, 'till King *Charles II's* Restoration, when he was offer'd the Bishoprick of *Gloucester*, but he refus'd it, and the Lord Chancellor *Clarendon* procur'd it for *Dr. William Nicholson*, a Person eminent for adhering to the Church of *England* in these bad Times.

But his great Worth and eminent Sufferings still kept up his Interest at Court, and he was rais'd to this Bishoprick of *Litchfield* and *Coventry* in 1661, and in December was consecrated to it at *Lambeth*. He remained some few Months after at *London*, and in the Beginning of the Year 1662, went down to *Litchfield*; where finding the Cathedral Church quite ruin'd by the Rebellion, he immediately set himself to the rebuilding of it, and by his great Interest and Diligence, finish'd it in eight Years Time, making it much more beautiful than it ever had been before, at the Expence of 20,000 Pounds, one of which was allow'd by the Chapter, but all the rest was either his own Money, or procur'd by him of his Friends and other Benefactors. On *Christmas-Eve*, 1669, he consecrated the Cathedral, so built by him, with the usual Ceremonies, keeping a Feast three Days together, for the Company who attended it, to shew his Joy for accomplishing so great a Work. He also laid out 1000*l.* upon the *Prebendal-House*, where he resided, to fit it

for his, and Successors Habitation, because the old Palace was quite destroy'd in the rebellious Times. He sat here about nine Years; and tho' he was very intent upon his Buildings, yet he did not neglect his Diocese; but, as he was a constant Preacher himself, so he used his utmost Endeavours to oblige his Clergy to it, and adorn their Doctrine with religious Lives. He dy'd soon after he had compleated his Buildings, *October 28, 1670*, and was bury'd under a sumptuous Monument, set up by his Son, *Sir Andrew Hacket*, one of the Masters in Chancery, in his own Cathedral. He was a great Benefactor to *Trinity College*, and the Publick Library in *Cambridge*, as also *S. John's College*, and *Clare Hall*. We do not find any of his Works printed in his Life-time; but after his Death there came out two Books under his Name, *viz. Christian Consolations*, Anno 1671, and a *Century of Sermons*, in Folio, *London*, Anno 1675, with his Life, written by *Mr. Thomas Plume*.

Dr. Thomas Wood, Dean of *Litchfield*, succeeded *Dr. Hacket* in this See. He was consecrated to it, *July 2, 1671*, and held it about 21 Years, after whose Death it was given to

William Lloyd, bred in *Jesus College, Oxford*, where he commenced Doctor of Divinity, in the Year 1667. He was a Person of great Learning, and particularly vers'd in the Antiquities of the *English Church*. He was a Preacher some Time in the Church of *St. Clement's* in the *Strand*, where he preached the Funeral Sermon of that unhappy Gentleman, *Sir Edmund Bury Godfrey*, who was, for his Activity in finding out the Popish-Plot against King *Charles II's* Life, murder'd in *Somersehouse*, and at the same Time Prebendary of *Salisbury*. Upon the Death of *Isaac Barrow*, D.D. Bishop of *St. Asaph*, he was preferred to that See in 1680. While he sat there, King *James II.* carrying on his Design of propagating Popery in this Kingdom, among other Methods used for that End, published his Declaration for Liberty of Conscience, in which he order'd, that the Execution of all the Penal Laws against Nonconformists should be suspended,

suspended, and all Persons acquitted from taking the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, and other Tests and Declarations mentioned in the Acts of 25 & 30 Car. II. and to the End his Majesty's Intentions might take Effect, the Bishops were enjoined to disperse the said Declaration throughout their Dioceses, to be read in all Churches and Chappels on May 20, and 27, 1688. The Bishops, and Clergy in General, were much disturb'd at this Injunction, and the Archbishop, this Bishop, and some others, offer'd a Petition to the King in Behalf of themselves; and the Body of the Clergy over whom they ruled, beseeching his Majesty not to insist upon their reading, or publishing the said Declaration. The King was displeas'd with the Petition, and being advis'd by the Lord Chancellor *Jeffreys* that it was a riotous Libel, they were seiz'd, imprison'd, and try'd by the King's Order, but acquitted. This courageous Opposition to King *James II.*'s illegal Proceedings produced a sudden Alteration in the State, the Prince of *Orange* being set upon the Throne, and King *James* abdicated, and no less Favour to this Bishop,

who was removed, soon after *Thine* could be settled, to this See of *Coventry* and *Lichfield* in 1692. He sat here about seven Years, and in 1699 was translated to *Worcester*, where he remained to his Death. In this See he was succeeded by

John Hough, Bishop of *Oxford*, where we have given the best Account of him we could find. He sat in this See about seventeen Years, and dying in 1717, or thereabout, was succeeded in this See by

Dr. Edward Chandler, who is the present Bishop, and hath render'd himself justly valued, and esteem'd as a worthy Father of the Church of *England*, and Patron of the Truth, by his learned and convincing Writings.

When the Priory of *Coventry* was dissolv'd 33 Hen. 8. the Dean and Chapter of *Lichfield* was made the only Chapter for the Bishop. The Diocese of *Lichfield* contains the Counties of *Derby* and *Stafford*, together with a good Part of *Warwickshire* and *Shropshire*, which comprehend in them 557 Parishes, which are govern'd by four Archdeacons, viz. of *Stafford*, *Derby*, *Coventry*, and *Shrewsbury*.

The Monasteries of this County describ'd.

LICHFIELD, a Monastery of Grey Friars, or *Franciscans*, was founded by *Oswy*, King of *Northumberland*, who having overcome *Penda*, became King of *Mercia*, and was the Occasion that the whole Province was converted to the Christian Faith; which to uphold, he founded the Church here, then called the *Mercian Church*: Soon after this, there was another Monastery built in the East Part of this City, where *S. Cedda* used to make his Prayers, and preach to the People, which Place is since call'd *Stone*. The first was dedicated to the Virgin, and was afterward made the Seat of the Bishop, the Monks yet remaining, though few in Number, for *Roger de Clinton*, who

was Bishop of *Lichfield* in the Reign of King *Henry I.* finding but five Priests only in his Church, and those serving at as many Altars, erected a College of *Canons*, as is shewn above in his Life. How long the Bishop's See continued in this Church, and how it was removed from thence to *Chester* and *Coventry* is fully related in the Lives of those Bishops, in whose Time it happen'd. The Dedication of this Church to *S. Cedda*, or *Chadde*, with *S. Mary*, seems to have had its Beginning when *Walter de Langton* erected a noble Shrine to that Saint, which cost him 2000 l. What is peculiar to this Church of *Lichfield*, is, That *Boniface*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, confirmed the

Grant

Grant of Roger Bishop of Lichfield made by him to the Dean, Chapter, and Church of Lichfield, of divers Lands and Rents, and allotted the same to several Offices and Duties therein mentioned. William, Bishop of Coventry, gave and confirmed to the Canons of Lichfield, the Church of Hope and Chappel of Tideswell for their common Provision in Bread and Beer. King Stephen granted to this Church also, and the Bishops thereof for ever, a Mint for the Coining of Money in this City. In the Year 1397, Thomas Stretton, Dean of Lichfield, deposited 200 Marks in a Chest, called the Chest of Grace, to be opened and used only when the Steward had not sufficient of their usual Income to supply the Commons of the Canons Residentiary, and the Vicars, for so much as shall be wanting, the same to be repaid by the Steward before he passes his Accounts; all which was confirmed by Richard Bishop of Lichfield. There was a Collection of the Statutes of this Church made in the Times of the former Bishops, in King Henry VIII's Reign, and confirmed by Cardinal Wolsey, as Legate *de Latere* to the Pope, which filled twenty one Volumes and an Half in Folio, Anno 1526. By these Statutes, every Bishop of Lichfield is sworn to defend the Rights and Liberties of the Church according to his Abilities; to observe and defend the Statutes, and approved and ancient Customs; and not to alienate, or any ways damage the Revenues and Possessions of his See. The Dean is also sworn to continual Residency, as is accustomed; to be faithful to the Church; not to reveal the Secrets of the Chapter; to observe and defend the Statutes, and approved and ancient Customs; to behave himself with Humility and Patience, and excite all those that are under his Government to do the like. Every Canon also is sworn to be obedient to the Dean and Chapter in all Canonical Commands; to defend the Rights and Liberties of the Church; to observe the Statutes, and the ancient and approved Customs; to be faithful to the Church, and not to reveal the Secrets of the Chapter. The Vicars also,

and Serjeant, is sworn to the same Effect. This Church still continues a Bishop's See, and is valued in the King's Books, at 559 l. 18 s. 2 d. $\frac{1}{2}$.

A Monastery of Franciscans, Grey Friars, or Fryars Minors, founded on the West-Side of this City, by Alexander Stavensby, Bishop of this See, dedicated to S. Francis, we do not find when it was dissolved, nor the Revenue.

Another small Monastery, dedicated to S. John Baptist, founded by Roger Bishop of this Diocese; but which of them that bore that Name we can't discover. Speed, *ex Liel.* We have above probably conjectur'd it was Roger de Clinton.

An Hospital, dedicated to S. John, built by William Smith, Bishop of this See, in the Reign of King Henry VII. for a Master, two Priests, and ten poor Men, on which that King made a good Settlement, as is to be seen above in the Life of the said Bishop. At the Dissolution it was valued at 8 l. 15 s. *per Annum.*

Stafford, a Priory of Canons Regular of S. Augustine, founded by Ralph Lord Stafford, 26 Edw. 3. in the Borough of Stafford, for the Health of his own Soul, and also for the Souls of Catharine and Margaret his Wives, and for the Soul of Sir Humphrey Hastang, Knt. and likewise for the good Estate of King Edward III. then King of England; in which when he had put his Monks, he further gave them a certain Piece of Land in Forbrugge, near the Bridge of Stafford, whereon to build them a Church, Dormitory, Refectory, and all other necessary Buildings for their Habitation there.

S. Mary's at Stafford, so called from its Dedication to that Saintess, but the Founder we know not; valued at the Dissolution, at 35 l. 13 s. 10 d. *per Annum.*

S. Thomas the Martyr, near Stafford, (so called from Thomas Becket Archbishop of Canterbury, canonized by the Pope as a Champion for his Supremacy, in the Contest about which with his King he lost his Life) founded by Richard Peche, Bishop of Lichfield. While he sat in this See, he founded this Monastery, and having presided 21 Years, grew weary of the Troubles

Troubles of Life; and putting on the Habit of a Canon Regular of St. *Augustine*, retired into his own Monastery, and dying in an advanc'd Age, was buryed in the Church thereunto belonging. *John de Burghull*, Bishop of this See, *Temp. Ricard.* was a Benefactor to this House, as was also *Ralph Earl of Stafford*, who lived in the same Reign. What other Benefactors this House met with we know not; but 'tis probable either these were great ones, or it had some others, among whom was *Giles de Erdington*, one of the Justices Itinerant for the City of *London*, who having been a considerable Benefactor to the Canons of this House, had a Covenant from them, that they should admit of One Canon into their House of his Presentation, and his Heirs successively, there to celebrate Divine Service perpetually at the Altar of *S. Thomas the Martyr*, for the Health of his Soul, and for the Souls of his Father, Mother, and all his Ancestors; and that at the Celebration of the Mass of our Lady, in the Collect for the Day, his Name should be always remember'd, and after his Decease registred in their Martyrology, and his Anniversary there duly kept in as ample a Manner as for their own Patron; for it was valued at the Dissolution, at 141 l. 13 s. 2 d. per Ann.

Blithbury, a *Benedictine* Monastery, founded by *Hugh Malvisin*, and given by him to the Monks and Nuns there to dwell for the Service of God, and to hold it in pure and perpetual Alms. He dedicated it to *S. Giles*; his Son and Heir *William Malvisin*, took away the Estate from them for a while, which his Father had given them, but at length restored it again. This Monastery was one of those which Cardinal *Wolsey* was allowed to suppress, to endow his intended Colleges at *Oxford* and *Ipswich*; but tho' he pulled down, he did not live to build them. *John Wrighton* was Prior of this Monastery, Anno 1534, probably when it was dissolved.

Bromley, called *Abbots Bromley*, but lately *Pagets Bromley*; because in the first Place it was the Estate belonging to

the *Abbots of Burton*, from the Foundation of that House. They had a little Cell there. After the Dissolution of the Abby, the Lord *Paget* begged it of the King, and from him, by an easy Turn of the Name of *Abbot* to *Paget*, it took the Name of *Pagets Bromley*, in which Family it remains as we suppose.

Brewood, a Monastery of Black Nuns, mentioned only by Mr. *Speed* out of *Leland*, without the Names either of Founder or Benefactor, yet at the Dissolution valued at 11 l. 1 s. 6 d. per Ann.

Brivern, a Priory of Black Monks, dedicated to *S. Mary*, the Founder, Revenue, and Time of Dissolution not known, mentioned also by Mr. *Speed*, ex *Lel.*

Bruterne, a Nunnery dedicated to *S. Leonard* for White Nuns, *Speed*, ex *Lel.*

Barton upon Trent, an Abby of *Benedictine* Monks, dedicated to *S. Mary* and *S. Modwena*; built by *Wulfricus Spot*, Earl of *Mercia*, and a great Officer in the Court of King *Ethelred*, who endowed it with all his Paternal Estate, amounting to Seven Hundred Pounds, and gave to that King Three Hundred Manca's of Gold, to purchase the Confirmation of this his Gift; as also to every Bishop five Manca's, and to *Alfric* the Archbishop, the Town of *Dumblerton*. They did not use Seals in those Days, and therefore all was done by Subscription in this Manner, as they appear in the Charter, viz.

I *Ethelred*, King of England, have endowed this Gift with perpetual Freedom.

I *Athelstane*, the King's Son.

I *Siglich*, the King's Son.

I *Edmund*, the King's Son.

I *Edred*, the King's Son.

I *Cadinge*, the King's Son.

I *Edgar*, the King's Son.

I *Alfric*, Archbishop, have composed.

I *Wolstane*, Archbishop, have concluded.

Besides these, there subscribed ten Bishops, one Duke, and certain Abbots.

King *Ethelred* also granted to this Abby afterward many great Privileges, by his Charter dated 1006. Soon after the Foundation (which was in the Year 1004) this House

House was supplied with Monks from Winchester. Wulfricus the Founder, had scarcely compleated his Foundation here, before he was slain in a Battle with the Danes, Ann. Dom. 1010, and was buried in the Cloyster of this House. After his Death, as if it had been an Orphan, it found many Benefactors, whose Gifts Pope Lucius III. 1185, confirmed, granting at the same Time many Privileges to the Monks, as not to pay Tithes of any Lands they held in their own Hands, &c. Their Estates and Revenues at length grew so considerable, that they amounted to a Barony, infomuch that their

Abbots were called to the Parliament House, and sat among the Lords. In the Monasticon, p. 272, to 275, there is a List of the Abbots, which are in Number 35, of whom Richardus Eder, the last Abbot, resign'd the House into King Henry VIII's Hands, who suppress'd it. It was then found to be in Value 267 l. 14 s. 3 d. per Ann. Dugd. 356 l. 16 s. 3 d. per Ann. Speed, ex Lel.

In this Monastery, Modwen, an Holy Virgin, eminent for her Sanctity in these Parts, lies buried, and on her Tomb were inscribed these Verses.

*Ortum Modwennæ dat Hibernia, Scotia finem
Anglia dat tumulum, dat Deus astra Poli
Prima dedit vitam, sed mortem terra secunda
Et terram terræ tertia terra dedit
Aufert Lanfortin, quam terra Conallea profert
Felix Bertonium Virginis ossa tenet.*

In English thus rendred.

*To Modwen, Ireland Birth; but Scotland Death hath given;
England a Tomb, but God a Seat in Heaven.
One boasts her Birth, and the other mourns her Fate,
A third doth Earth to Earth again commit.
Lanfortin took that which * Tirconnel gave,
And happy Burton keeps the Virgin's Grave.*

* Usher renders it
Clanconal.

Calwiche, of which Mr. Erdeswick gives this Account, That being, or belonging to a Cell or House of Religion, there was in his Time a Lancashire Gentleman Owner of it, who (as he had heard) had made a Parlour of the Chancel, an Hall of the Church, and a Kitchen of the Steeple, which (he says) might be true, because he had known a Gentleman in Cheshire who had done the same.

Canwell, or Canerwell, a Benedictine Monastery, founded by Geva, the Daughter of Hugh Earl of Chester, and Wife of Jeffrey Ridel, Justice of England, who perished with King Henry I's two Sons, William and Richard, in a Shipwreck as they

were returning from Normandy, and dedicated by her in Honour of S. Mary, S. Giles, and All Saints. She in her Widowhood having the Manor of Draiton, (now called Draiton-Basset) in her Possession, and of her Inheritance in Fee, built this House upon Part of her Manor, and with the Allowance and Consent of her Heirs, Jeffrey Ridel her eldest Son, and Ralph Basset, the youngest Son of Richard Basset, who marry'd her only Daughter and Heir, Maud Ridel, endow'd it with divers Lands. Waleran, Earl of Warwick, was a Benefactor to this House, but the above-mention'd Ralph Basset was very liberal to it; for by his Testament, he

he gave Two Hundred Pounds over and above certain Tenements in *Litchfield* and *Walshall*, to this House, for augmenting the Convent with five more Monks, and to find one Priest perpetually to pray for his Soul, and the Souls of his Ancestors, at the Altar of *S. Nicholas*, and keeping his *Obit* with certain Lights, as also to make a Wall toward the Water, and a new Belfrey. One *John* was Prior here in King *Henry VIII's* Time. Pope *Eugenius III.* took this Monastery under his Protection, *An.* 1148, and particularly confirm'd to the Monks there, a Parcel of Lands in *Sedgeley*, a Mill in *Dunton*, and four Virgats of Land there, with a Mead in *Elford*, given to it by *Robert de Westford*, and 60 Acres in his Pasture of *Witmore*. We find not when it was dissolved, nor by whom.

Catton, an House of *Benedictine* Nuns. Speed out of *Leland*.

Chetwood, a Priory of Canons Regular of *S. Augustine*, (placed by Mr. Speed in this County, but in the Monasticon in *Buckinghamshire*, where we have treated of it) yet shall add several Benefactors there omitted, as *John Chetwood Chindlet*, *Thomas Corvell*, *William Gardiner Parson* of *Somerton*, and *John Parson* of *Godington*, but we have no particular Account of their Gifts, nor when this House was dissolved.

Croxden, or *Crochesden*, a *Cistercian* Priory, founded by *Bertram de Verdon*, *An.* 1176. 22 *Hen.* 2. for Monks of the *Cistercian* Order, with the Consent of *Rother* or *Roisia* his Wife. Mr. *Cambden* says it was founded by *Theobald de Verdon*, but by Mistake, for he lived in King *Henry III's*, or *Edward I's* Reign, much after this House was built; and Mr. *Erdeswick* makes *Roisia* the Foundress alone, tho' he pretends not to know who she was. We shall then hold to our Opinion, grounded on the Monasticon, and Barons of *England*, That *Bertram de Verdon* was the Founder of it. Indeed the Monasticon says, That he first built an Abby at *Chotes* in 1176, and two or three Years after removed it from thence to *Croxden*, where he plentifully endowed it with

Lands and Revenues, among which, he gave thereto the Church of *Alveton*, (now called *Alton*) where his Capital Seat in this County was, viz. in the Castle; as also divers Revenues in *Croxden*, *Stanford*, *Casterton*, &c. and a Salt-Work at *Middlewich*. The two *Theobalds de Verdon*, who lived the Elder in King *Edward I's* Reign, and the Younger in King *Edward II's*, were both buried in this Abby, tho' they died at *Alveton-Castle*. *Bertram de Verdon*, the Founder of this Abby, dy'd at *Joppa* in the Holy Land, *An.* 1192, (4 *Ric.* 1.) and was buried at *Acon*, but most of his Descendants were buried in this Abby, as well as the two *Theobalds* above-mention'd.

In the Monasticon, we find this List of the Abbots of this House.

1. *Thomas*, who dy'd 1229.
 2. *William de Chaucomb*.
 3. *William de Esseburn*, who dy'd 1237.
 4. *John de Tilton*.
 5. *Walter de London*, who dy'd 1268.
 6. *William Howson*, who dy'd 1278.
 7. *Henry de Moyfam*.
 8. *John de Dilleston*, who dy'd 1293.
 9. *Richard de Twisford*, who dy'd 1297.
- A Vacancy of above seven Years.
10. *William de Evera*.
 11. *Richard de Esseby*, displac'd 1313.
 12. *Thomas de Casterton*.
 13. *Richard de Esseby*, restor'd 1320.
 14. *Richard de Schepesheved*, 1335.

The Rest are wanting.

It was valued at the Suppression, at 90 l. 5 s. 11 d. per *An.* 103 l. 6 s. 7 d. Speed.

Mr. *Cambden* tells us, that in his Time there were stately Ruins of this Abbey at *Croxden*, having been formerly an Abbey of *Cistercian* (Speed says, *Bernardine*) Monks, founded by *Theobald de Verdon*, a Norman Baron, about the Time of King *Henry II.* and that it stood upon the Banks of a small Brook called the *Peake*.

Delacres, *Dieu le Creyse*, or *Dieulacre*, an Abbey of *Cistercian* Monks, built by the

the last Earl of Chester, of the Name of *Ranulph*, (as *Dugdale* relates) Upon this Occasion, the Ghost of Earl *Ranulph* his Grandfather appeared to him one Night when he was in Bed, and bid him 'Go to a Place called *Cholpesdale*, within the Territory of *Leake*, and there he should find a Chapel dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and Found there an Abbey of White Monks, and endow it, for by it there shall be Joy to thee and many others, who shall be saved thereby. Of this it shall be a Sign, when the Pope doth interdict England. But do thou in the mean Time go to the Monks of *Pulton*, and be Partaker of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and in the seventh Year of that Interdict, thou shalt translate those Monks to the Place I have appointed.' *Ranulph* having had this Vision, related it to *Clementia* his Wife, who hearing it, said in French, *Dieu encre*, i. e. *God increase*; whereupon the Earl pleased with the Expression, said, The Name of the Place shall be *Dieu le cres*, which is now corrupted to *Dieulacres*. This House being thus founded, was furnished accordingly with Monks of the *Cistercian* Order, from *Pulton* in *Cheshire*, which was built in this Earl's Name by *Robert de Pincerna*, or *Butler* his Servant, and well endowed by the Earl himself, with divers Lands and Possessions, which his Successors, Earls of Chester, confirmed, and made considerable Additions to. *Robert de Menilwannah* also gave to the Monks of this House for the Health of his Soul, and of *Ranulph* Earl of Chester and *Lincoln*, his Mother's Brother, in pure and perpetual Alms, Free Common in the Wood of *Pevero*, with Housebote and Haybote, and Pannage for fifty Hogs. This House at the Dissolution was valued at 243 l. 3 s. 6 d. per An. Speed. The Site of this House, with the Lands and other Things of Value belonging to it, was given in King *Edward VI*'s Time to Sir *Ralph Baggenholt* for his Advancement; but Sir *Ralph*, good Fellow like, dispers'd it abroad, and gave it all to the Poor; for he sold it to the Tenants for the most

part, every one what he held, at so easy Rates, that they were able to purchase it, and then spent the Money Gentleman-like, leaving his Son, Sir *Samuel Baggenholt*, to advance himself by his Valour, as he did, being knighted at *Cales* in 1596.

Farwell, or *Faurwelle*, a *Benedictine* Nunnery, built by *Roger de Clinton*, then Bishop of Chester, because *Peter* his Predecessor, had removed the See of *Litchfield* to Chester, were it staid but a little Time, before it was again translated to *Litchfield*. He gave to it the Church of *S. Mary* at *Farwell*, for the Use of the Nuns and devout Women there. This he did at the Requests of three Hermits inhabiting at *Farwell*, and endowed the same with Lands to hold as freely as he himself did from God and the King. All which King *Henry II.* confirmed to the said Nuns, and also gave out of his own Bounty, divers other Lands and Liberties. Since the Dissolution, it has been made the Seat of the Family of *Bagnalls*. We find not the Value of it.

Dudley, a Monastery of *Glumack* Monks, dedicated to *S. James*, founded and endowed by *Gervase Paganell*, or *Paynell*, in pursuance of the pious Intent of *Ralph* his Father. Pope *Lucius An.* 1190, did confer and appropriate to this Priory divers Churches and Lands, and in the same Deed granted divers great Privileges and Immunities to this Monastery. *Gervase Paganell* also granted to the Monks here, that in whatsoever Pastures his own Cattle fed, there also the Cattle of the Monks of this Monastery might freely feed, except in his Parks, with Tythes of his Bread, Hunting and Fishing, while he remained at *Dudley*. His Deed bears Date the same Year. *Gervase* dying without Issue, this Monastery passed with the Cattle and Manor of *Dudley*, to *Harwife* his Sister and Heir, who marrying *John de Someri*, it pass'd to *Ralph de Someri* her Son, who became Patron of it, as were also his Descendants, who were many of them buried in it, and particularly *Roger de Someri* his Grandson, *An.* 1290. This Person was eminent for his Piety, which *Roger*, Bishop of

of Coventry and Litchfield, so much respected after his Decease, that he granted a special Indulgence of forty Days Penance, to all such as being truly Contrite, and confessed, should say the Lord's Prayer, and Salutation of the Blessed Virgin for his Soul, and the Souls of all the Faithful deceased, bury'd in this Monastery.

Issue Male failing in this Family of Someri, this Monastery, Castle and Manor came to Margaret, one of the Heirs General, who marry'd John de Sutton, whose Heirs became Patrons of this Monastery thereby, and had their Seat in the Castle of Dudley. John de Sutton, a Hen. 7. Anno 1487, by his Testament bearing Date Aug. 17, bequeathed his Body to be bury'd within this Priory of St. James, appointing that a Tomb should be set over the Grave. John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, being something related to this Family, which was in a low Condition, bought this Estate of John Lord Dudley, but being put to Death by Queen Mary, his Estate was seiz'd into her Hands, and given by that Queen to Edward Lord Dudley, the Son of John that sold it, and with it the whole Priory of Dudley, with the Tythes of Norfield and Sedgley, and divers Messuages and Lands lying in Dudley, Tressel, and Cradle, Parcels of the Possessions belonging to the said Priory. In the Church of this Priory were divers goodly Monuments of the Somery's and Sutton's, one of which is cross-legg'd, and a very old and large one, the Effigies on the Tomb, and the Stone Coffin cut in the Shape of the Body, was full eight Foot long, but so defac'd, that no Conjecture could be made whose it was, but by some Remnants of the Arms, viz. the Tail and Leg of a Lyon, which shew'd it to belong to the Somery's. This Priory was subject to the Monastery of S. Wilburga at Wenlock, Shropshire.

Hilton, a Monastery of Cistercians, founded in the Year 1323 by Henry de Aldethley (or Audley) 7 Hen. 3. near his Castle of Heleigh, and by him endow'd with many Lands, to be held in pure and perpetual Alms, as also with divers Liberties. While this Abby was in the Patronage

of the Audley's, the Monks had often fresh Donations from them, but the most bountiful Benefactor was Elizabeth, the Relict of Nicholas the last Lord Audley of his Line, for she being a devout Woman, and having obtain'd a Licence of King Richard II. Reg. 19. for the Abbot and Convent of Blanchland in Normandy to transfer to her, purchased of them the Lordship of Cameringham, and the Priory alien standing there and belonging to their House, which she immediately settled upon the Monks of this Abby in pure Alms for ever. Moreover, by her Testament, dated the last of Sept. 1400, she bequeathed her Body to be bury'd in the Quire of Hilton Abby in her Husband's Tomb, and gave to the Monks of this Abby 400 Marks to purchase Lands for their own Use, and forty Shillings a-piece to every Monk to pray for her Soul, and her Husband's, and all Christians Souls. This Abby was suppress'd by King Henry VIII. who, after it came into his Possession, exchange'd it and other Abby Lands, with Sir Edward Aston for certain Lordships, which came to him by Descent from William de Mara, who lived soon after the Conquest, and had them by Gift from Radulphus Filius Camerarii. At the Dissolution

It was valued at 55 l. 14 s. per Annum. Dugd. 56 l. 14 s. 10 d. per Annum. Speed en. Lelan. Foxbridge or Fekburg, an Hospital mention'd, by Mr. Speed without Founders or Benefactors, yet valued at the Dissolution at 50 l. per Annum.

Lapley, a Cell to S. Remigius at Rheims, given to that Abby by Algarus an Earl of England, (probably of Mercia.) The Appropriations belonging to this Priory were allow'd by Walter Shirlass, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry in 1319. King Edward I. Reg. 20. granted to the Abbot and Convent of S. Remigius at Rheims free Warren in all the Domesday Lands of Lapley, &c. belonging to this House. Since the Dissolution of the Abbies, this Cell and Manor is become the Seat of Richard Brooke, 2d Son of Sir Robert Brooke, Knt. late Ld Ch. Justice of the Common Pleas. Rad-

Radmore, a Monastery of Cistercian Monks, within the Forest of *Canoc*, which was founded there by *Ranulph de Gerhony*, Earl of *Chester*, but afterwards, for the Exchange of those Lands wherewith it was endow'd, King *Henry II.* with *Maud* the Empress his Mother, translated it to *Stonely* in *Warwickshire*, Anno 1154, thirteen Years after the Monks had been settled in *Radmore*; which seems to countenance another Account that we meet with of the Founder of this Priory, viz. That *Maud* the Empress built it, and King *Stephen* confirmed it, and that afterward her Son King *Henry II.* remov'd it to *Stonely* with her Consent; for 'tis not probable, that they would have translated the Monks of another Foundation from the Place where it was first built, to another of their own. Every Founder of a Monastery being esteemed a Guardian of their own Monks, and none else to dispose of them.

Rauntou, or *Ronton*, a Priory for Canons Regular of *S. Augustine*, founded by *Robert*, the Son of *Noel*, in the Time of King *Henry II.* near *Ellenhall*, his chief Seat, in the Place then called *S. Mary des Effarx*. It was afterwards made a Cell to the Abby of *Haghman* in *Shropshire* by the Founder, who placed the Canons in it, under the Rule and Obedience (*Hamanensis Ecclesie*) of the Church of *Haman*. His Son *Thomas Noel* confirm'd his Father's Donations and Endowments, and *Richard* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, joyn'd with him in it. *Hubert*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, Successor of *Richard*, confirm'd again the Grants of *Robert Noel* and *Thomas Noel* his Son to the Canons of this House. Sir *Robert Knightley* was a Benefactor to these Canons in the Reign of King *Edward II.* In after Times there was a Composition made between the Abbot of *Haghman* and the Prior of *Ronton*, to this Effect:

1. That the Prior and Canons of *Ronton* should be called to the Election of the Abbot of *Haghman*, as often as it shall happen.

2. That the Abbot of *Haghman* shall visit the Priory of *Ronton* once a Year, or oftener, if Occasion requires.

3. That the Prior of *Ronton* may admit a Canon, or Brother, into his House at *Ronton*, without the Consent of the Abbot of *Haghman* first ask'd, so long as he makes his Profession to the Abbot of *Haghman*, as his own Monks do.

4. and lastly, That upon the Election of a Prior of *Ronton*, the Canons of *Ronton* shall elect one of the Canons of *Haghman*, and one of their own House, out of which two, the Abbot of *Haghman* shall make Choice of one to be the Prior of *Ronton*.

The Priory of *Ronton* paid to the Abby of *Haghman* a yearly Pension of 100 Shillings. *Noel*, the Ancestor of the Founder of this House, came into England with *William the Conqueror*, and had Issue *Robert* the Founder, whose only Son *Thomas* above-mention'd, had only two Daughters, *Alice* and *Joan*, who were Coheirs. *Alice* marrying *William de Harcourt*, had in the Partition of her Father's Estate the Manor of *Ellenhall*, with the Patronage of this Monastery, and in his Family it continued till the Dissolution of the Abbies by King *Henry VIII.* when

It was valued at 90 l. 2 s. 11 ½ d. per Annum, Dugd. 90 l. 2 s. 10 ½ d. Speed ex Lel.

Rowcester, a Monastery of Canons Regular of *S. Augustine*, founded and endow'd with large Possessions and Liberties by *Richard Bacun*, Nephew to *Ranulph*, Earl of *Chester*, who confirmed them all to the said Canons, to hold in pure and perpetual Alms: They were also confirm'd to them by King *Henry III.* in the 30th Year of his Reign. It is probable, that some of the *Staffords* of *Sandon* were great Benefactors to this House, because in that Part of the Church which did formerly belong to the Monastery, but is now the Parish Church, there are Monuments yet remaining of the *Staffords*, and very few of any others. The Site of this House, with the Demesnes, was both pleasant and profitable, because it stood between the *Dove* and *Charnet*. *Thomas Tresham* living about the Time of the Suppression of the Abbies, and being a Favourite of King *Henry VIII.* obtained it of that

that King, and made it his Seat, which his Descendants held in the last Century, and were then in a flourishing Condition, if not at this Time. This House was valued at the Suppression, at 100 l. 2 s. 10 d. $\frac{1}{2}$. per Ann. *Dudg.* 111 l. 13 s. 7 d. per Ann. *Speed, ex Lel.*

Sandwell, or *Sandal*, a Monastery of Benedictine Monks, founded by *William* the Son of *Guido Offney*, in the Parish of *Bromwich*, near the Well called *Sandwell*, from whence it takes its Name, for an Habitation of Monks, and endowed it with divers Lands lying about the same. *Gervase Pagnet*, Lord of the Honour of *Dudley*, of which Barony the Lands given to it were holden, confirmed them to the said Monks.

Stone, a Monastery founded by *Wulferus* King of *Mercia*, for Canons Regular of *S. Augustine* upon this Occasion. This King was the Son and Successor of *Penda*, the Pagan King of *Mercia*, who had been a great Persecutor of the Christians. He, after his Fathers Death, became a Christian, and marry'd *Hermenilda*, a Christian Lady, Daughter of *Egbert* King of *Kent*, by whom he had two Sons, *Walsad* and *Ruffin*, and a Daughter nam'd *Werbung*. *Wulfer* was a zealous Christian for a Time, and being successful in his Arms, took the Isle of *Wight*, caused the Inhabitants to be baptized, and gave the Island to *Ethelwald*, King of the *South-Saxons*, whom he had also brought to Baptism, being himself his Godfather; but he again apostatized to his Pagan Worship, in which he was more zealous than ever, and had his Children brought up in it. *S. Cedda*, the Hermit's Cell, happen'd to be not far from *Wulfer's* Palace, in which his Holiness being much talked of, the two young Princes went privately to be instructed by him in Christianity. This their Father being informed of, was so offended at it, that going to *S. Cedda's* Cell, and finding them with him at Prayer, he killed both of them with his own Hands, July 22. This sad News being carried to the Queen, she caused their Bodies to be inclosed in a Stone Monument, and in Process of Time, a

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Church to be erected in the very Place where they were martyr'd. *Wulfer* having thus lost his Sons, began soon to reflect upon his own Barbarity, and being horribly tormented in Mind, could find no Ease, 'till he repaired to *S. Chadde*, to whom confessing his Sin with great Sorrow and Lamentation, he was absolved by him, and for Penance was enjoined to suppress Idolatry through all the Kingdom of *Mercia*, and establish the Christian Religion. King *Wulfer* being thus again converted, became very Devout and Zealous, and gave many Proofs of his Sincerity, by building Churches and Monasteries, and among others *Peterborough* Abbey; and in the Place where he martyr'd his two Sons, his Queen *Ermanilda* founded a Nunnery of the Order of *S. Benedict*, as it continued, tho' in great Decay, 'till the Conqueror's coming.

After the Conquest, one *Enysane de Walton*, who came into *England* with the *Normans*, and found in this House only two Nuns, and a Priest, who lived there celebrating Divine Service in Honour of *S. Walsade* and *S. Ruffin*, who had been slain there by *Wulfer* their Father, kill'd them, and took Possession of their Demesnes, which he left to his Son. But being ill got, it was soon lost; for his Son having forfeited it to the King, it was given to *Robert de Stafford*, with several other Manors in this Shire. This *Robert* understanding that there had been a Nunnery in this Place, and how it had been destroy'd, and that it was dedicated to *S. Walsade*, out of great Veneration to that Saint, founded a Priory in the same Place for Canons Regular of *S. Augustine*, and restoring to them the Endowments of the Nunnery, increased their Revenues with other Lands. He was interr'd here with *Avice de Clare* his Wife, just in the Entrance of the Cloister. *Nicholas* his Son and Heir confirmed to these Canons all that his Father had given them, and bestow'd on them other Lands of good Value, Part whereof lay in *Stone*, and Part in *Walton, juxta Stone*, making this Priory of *Stone* so founded and endow'd a Cell to the Abby of *Kenilworth* in *Warwickshire*:

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He with his Wife *Maud*, was bury'd near the Chapter-house Door in the Cloister. *Robert de Stafford* was his Son and Heir: He bore a great Devotion to St. *Wulfade*, and gave his Lands at *Horton* and *Gratton* to these Canons: He was also bury'd in the Cloister of this Abby, and *Anastasia* his Wife. From the *Staffords* the Barony pass'd to the *Bagots*, by the Marriage of *Millicent*, the Heir of *Robert* her Brother, who dy'd without Issue: This Family also made this Monastery their Burying-Place 'till the Dissolution, when it was purchased with all its Demesnes, of King *Henry VIII.* by *William Crompton*, a Merchant, whose Posterity have made it their Seat. It was valued at the Dissolution, at 119 l. 14 s. 11 d. per Annum. *Dugdale* and *Speed*.

Tamworth, a small *Benedictine* Nunnery, built by *Editha*, the Daughter of King *Edgar*, who, out of Love to the Virgin State, retired with some few devout Companions, of whom she was Prioress, into it. At the Conquest *William the Conqueror* gave the Castle of *Tamworth*, with the adjacent Territory, to *Robert Marmion*, one of his Favourites. He removed this little Nunnery, which stood near his Castle, to *Pollesworth*, another Nunnery in *Warwickshire*, of the same Order, built by King *Edgar* himself, but repair'd or rebuilt by *Robert Marmion*, who made it the Burial-Place of his Family. Mr. *Speed* mentions a College also here, built by the Lord *Marmion*, of which we have no further Account.

S. James juxta Tamworth, an Hospital, valu'd at the Dissolution, at 5 l. 6 s. 8 d. per Annum.

Trentham, a Monastery of Canons Regular of St. *Augustine*, built in the Reign of *William Rufus*; for we find in an ancient Record, that the Prior and Convent holds the House and Church for their own proper Use, and that they took Possession of the same, *Tempore Regis Rufi per Hugonem Tetter Conventus Cestrie in propriam & perpetuam Eleemosynam.* *Ranulph de Gernons*, Earl of *Chester*, is said to be the Founder of this Monastery, by *Dugdale*, *Mon. Vol. 2. pag. 260.* and *Baron. Vol. 1. pag. 40.*

but that Earl not appearing in History 'till King *Stephen's* Reign, 'tis probable, he could be no more than the Restorer of it, after some Decays, and a Benefactor to it; for we find that he granted to the Canons a yearly Rent of 100 s. which Gift was confirmed to them with divers large Liberties and Immunities, by King *Henry II.* It was valued at the Dissolution, at 106 l. 3 s. 10 d. per Annum, *Dugdale* and *Speed*.

Tetnall, a College, mention'd by Mr. *Speed* without any further Account.

Tutbury, a Monastery of *Benedictine* (*Cluniac*) Monks, built by *Henry de Ferraris*, who having the Castle of *Tutbury* (or *Stukesbury* as it was then called) given him the Conqueror, founded a goodly Priory near it, and amply endowed it with Lands and other Revenues by the Grant of King *William Rufus*, for the Souls of King *William I.* and *Maud* his Queen, and for the Health of his Father's Mother's Wife *Berta*, and their Sons *Eugenulf* *William*, *Robert*, and their Daughters. It was dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*: His Wife *Berta* gave the whole Town of *Dubbridge* at first, and afterwards the Manor of *Estantfort* to it. Earl *Robert de Ferraris* the younger, Grandson of the Founder, gave to these Monks all his Tythes in *Newborough*, and in the Grant mentions *Hawise*, his Mother; and moreover confirmed to them all that *Henry* his Grandfather, *Robert* his Father, and *Eugenulph* his Uncle, had given them. *William de Ferraris*, his Son and Successor, having confirmed the Donations of his Ancestors, further gave to these Canons one Oxgang of Land in *Merston*, upon the Day that he translated the Body of his Ancestor *Henry Ferrers*, into the Church there, and bury'd on the Right Hand of the Altar, as also the Tythes of all his Forest of *Duffield*; viz. of Pannage, of Hunting, of Honey, of Money, (*i. e.*) Rents. Several others of this Noble Family of *Ferrars* were Benefactors to this House, as appears from a Charter of Confirmation made to these Canons by the last *Robert* Earl of *Derby*, wherein he mentions besides his Ancestors abovemention'd, *Wil-*
liam

ham his Father, and William his Grandfather, and others his Predecessors. Many other Benefactors there were to this Monastery, whose Names are mention'd by Mr. Speed, but more fully by Dugdale in his *Monasticon*, with the Parcels of Land and Particulars so given.

William, the Prior of this House, with the Convent, granted to William Fitzherbert and his Heirs, Norbury in Fee, at the yearly Rent of 100s. and if he be summon'd, to assist, or be present at the Pleas and Affairs of the Church of Tutbury, with Relief and other Services to the said Prior and Convent; but afterwards by another Deed dated 30 Hen. 6. Nicholas and Ralph Fitz-Herbert his Sons, having demised to Thomas Gedney, Prior of Tutbury, certain Lands at Osmondstone in the County of Derby, for four Years, in Consideration, that the said Prior and Convent had released to the said Nicho-

las and his Heirs all their Right and Claim of the Rent of 5l. *per Annum*, and other Services issuing out of the Manor of Norbury, they the said Nicholas and Ralph did release to the said Prior and Convent and their Successors for ever, all their Right and Claim in the said demised Lands at Osmondstone abovesaid, with Warranty.

In this Monastery, there was anciently a Custom, that the Stage-Players that came to Mattins, on the Feast of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, August 15, should have from the Prior of Tutbury a Bull, in case they can catch him before he gets over the River there, or else the Prior is to give them forty Pence in Money.

In this Monastery, there was a Monument erected for Henry de Ferrariis, the Founder, with this Inscription upon it.

*Hic jacet Henricus de Ferrariis Comes, hujus
Ecclesie fundator, Imago nomine cuius
Anno milleno Domini quater atque viceno
Tutburiae; novo domus est fundata Patrono.*

Anno 1089, 2do Gul. Rufi.

The Revenues of this Monastery at the Dissolution, were valued at 244l. 6s. 8d. *per Annum*.

Wolverhampton, a Monastery, erected by one Welfruna, a Religious Matron, to the Honour of God, the Virgin Mary (then term'd, *Stella maris* & *Domina gentium*) and of All Saints, and endowed the same with divers Lands, all which were ratify'd and established by Sigeric, Archbishop of Canterbury, in the Year 996, by the Consent of King Ethelred. The Estate of this House was afterwards confirmed by King Edward the Confessor, King William the Conqueror, King Henry II. and King John,

who gave the Monks some Timber out of his Woods towards the Buildings of this Abbey.

Here was also an Hospital founded with the Licence of King Richard II. Reg. 16. by Clement Lusone, and William Waterfall, for one Chaplain, and six poor People.

Of the Collegiate Church here, see the Town in the Hundred of Seisdon above.

Whitladyes, a Nunnery, founded by Herbert Walters, Archbishop of Canterbury, in the Reign of King John; but he not living to finish it, we do not find it of any Account in after Ages.

The MARTYRS of this County.

THE thousand Martyrs massacred in the Place where now *Litchfield* standeth, in the bloody Persecution under the Emperor *Maximian*; of which, though our Historians differ, as to the Number, yet all agree in the Fact itself, that many suffer'd then for their Christian Profession. The Account they give of this Persecution is this, That in a Ground called, *Christianfield*, near *Stitchbrooke* in this County, *S. Amphibalus* taught the *British* Christians, who were many of them converted by the Martyrdom of *St. Alban*; which, when the Officers of *Maximian*, who had raised a bloody Persecution in *Britain*, heard of, Anno 286, they were sent to apprehend them; *Amphibalus* being aware of their coming, fled, and his Hearers follow'd him 84 Miles from the Place of their Conversion; but the *Romans*, who were sent after them (some say from *Verulam*, others from *Etocetum*; now *Wall*, a Village in this County) finding them in the Exercise of their Religion, took them and carry'd them to the Place where *Litchfield* now stands, and martyr'd a thousand of them there, leaving their Bodies unbury'd, to be devour'd by Beasts and Birds; whence it is, that the Place retains the Name of *Litchfield*, or *Cadaverum Campus*, i. e. the Field of dead Bodies, to this very Day; which may receive some Confirmation from the Arms of the City, born at this Day, viz. an Escutcheon of Landskip with many Martyrs in it, in several Manners massacred. But *Amphibalus*, their Holy Pastor, was none of them, for they carry'd him away with them to *Verulam*, and martyr'd him at *Redburn*, a Place between that and *Annable*, which is thought to take its Name from him, as *Litchfield* did from his Disciples. Some think that *Litchfield* was afterwards made a Bishops See by King *Oswy*, after he

had conquer'd and slain *Penda*, King of *Mercia*, in Memory of these Martyrs.

S. Bertelline, the Son of a King of this Country, but a Scholar of *S. Guthlac*, with whom having lived till his Death, he begg'd an Island than call'd *Bethiney*, to which he retir'd, and there led an Hermit's Life for divers Years, 'till being disturbed by some that envied his Religion and Retirement, he was forced to remove into some desert mountainous Places, where in divers Hardships he ended his Life; leaving *Bethiney* to others, who afterwards built the Town of *Stafford* in that Place, as we have shew'd in our Description of that Town.

S. Wulfade and *Ruffinus* his Brother, who having been converted to Christianity by *S. Ceadda*, were slain by their own Father *Wulfere*, King of *Mercia*. The Legend relates divers Circumstances of the Conversion and Martyrdom of these Persons not before mentioned, which we shall briefly lay down here. *S. Ceadda* came first in this County as into a private Place, where he lived some Time upon the Milk of a Doe, which being hunted by *Wulfade*, Son of *Wulfere* King of *Mercia*, brought him to the Cell of *S. Ceadda*, who first converted him, and then his Brother *Ruffin* to the Faith of Christ, yet living the same Hermitical Life. But this Place being too remote for *Wulfercester*, the Seat of their Father, they intreated the Holy Man to remove nearer them, for their more convenient Attendance on him, to receive further Instruction, and performing their Devotions together with him; which *S. Ceadda* willingly consented to.

The young Princes having thus gotten their Teacher near them, (but still keeping himself in a secret Place) did often under a Pretence of Hunting, and other Diversions

Diversions in the Field, resort to him, but were very cautious in doing it, that their Father, who was a zealous Pagan, might not know it. This they continued some Time, and by constantly going to him, became well-grounded Christians. But at length being found out by one *Werebod*, one of their Father's Counsellors, they were accused of Christianity to him, and ever after watched which Way they bent their Course. It was soon discovered they went to *S. Ceadda's* Cell, which *Wulfere* their Father being informed of, he went to it in Person, and in his Rage and Fury slew them both, while they were at their Devotions. In this Conjuncture, *S. Ceadda* fled from the Fury of this bloody-minded King, and returned to his former Cell, where he had not been long, before King *Wulfere* was struck with such Remorse for his wicked Fact, that he could not be quiet till he went to *S. Ceadda*, and declaring his Repentance for his Sin in murdering his Sons, became a Christian, and obliged himself to banish all idolatrous Worship out of his Dominions, which he did accordingly; and upon the Death of *Jarummannus*, which happen'd quickly after, *Ann. 667*, made *S. Ceadda* Bishop of *Lichfield*.

To these Martyrs we may add the Sufferers of this Church of *Lichfield*, for the Constitution of the Church of England in the late Times, besides the Bishops *Wright* and *Frewen* mentioned among the Bishops, viz.

Griffith Higgs, who having been Fellow of *Merton College, Oxford*, the Queen of *Bohemia's* Chaplain twelve Years, and preferred to the Rich Rectory of *Cliff* in *Kent*, and Chantry of *S. David's* by Archbishop *Laud*, came at length to be Dean of this Church. Upon the breaking out of the Rebellion, he was stript of all his Preferments, and plundered of all his Goods, particularly of a very valuable Library. After his Sequestration, he retir'd to *Stoke*, near *Henley* in *Oxford-*

shire, the Place of his Nativity, and there spent the Remainder of his Life in great Piety and Devotion, of which he gave a signal Proof by divers Legacies given to Charitable Uses, as Five Pounds to the Church of *Stoke*, an Hundred Pounds to buy Lands for the Poor of that Town, and Six Hundred Pounds to purchase a Maintenance for a School-Master there. His Library he gave to *Merton College*, but they could not ever get it, because it was lodged in the Library of *Stafford* by the Rebels, who were very bountiful with stolen Goods, and some Books to the publick Library, *Oxford*. He was also a Benefactor to *S. John's College* in the same University.

William Higgins, the Canon-Resident and Chanter of this Cathedral, a Person of great Worth. He was in the Beginning of the War between King and Parliament, driven from his House in the Close, and forced to fly to the King's Army. After *Edgehill* Battle he was taken Prisoner, and kept in close Confinement a Quarter of a Year, till he purchas'd his Liberty at a dear Rate. Soon after, all his Books and Goods at *Litchfield* were seized, and nothing of his Revenue left him but *Stoke Parsonage*, at which he was not permitted to abide, but putting in a Curate, made small Advantage of it. At length he was turned out of that also, and his Wife and Children must have lain abroad, had not a poor Man taken them into his Cottage. Afterwards the Parliament ordered, that the sequestred Ministers should be allowed the Fifths of their Livings, if they would go to *London* and sue for them. Mr. *Higgins* and his Wife went accordingly, and obtained them, but never could get a Seventh Part, i. e. about 15 Pounds per An. He after this taught a School, but was soon prohibited from that, and so was forced to depend upon the Benevolence of good People, as he continued to the Restoration, when he returned to his Preferments, but lived not long enough to provide for his Family.

John Arnway, Prebendary of *Woolvey*, Archdeacon of *Coventry*, and Rector of *Hodnet* :

Hodnet : He was educated in *S. Edmund's Hall*, and was very early persecuted by the Rebels, for he was driven from his Living at *Hodnet* by the Garrison at *Wem*, and forced to fly to the King at *Oxford*. All his Preferments were taken from him, and his Goods and Books carried away. Nor did this satisfy the Rebels, for they imprisoned him, and there used him so very ill, that as soon as he got his Liberty he fled to the *Hague*, and from thence to *Virginia*, to be out of their Reach. He was, while he was in *England*, urged with drawn Swords and bloody Halberts to take the Covenant, but when they could not prevail with him that Way, they offer'd him the Restitution of his Preferments, of the yearly Value of 400 Pounds; but when neither Threatnings nor Rewards would prevail, they dealt the more severely with him, and took from him every Thing they could, leaving him (as he speaks) *Not a Bible out of his Library to comfort him, nor a Sheaf of his Corn to nourish him, nor a Suit of his Cloaths to cover him, nor the Use of the common Air to refresh him, but banished him out of his Country into foreign Parts, as a Papist.* He dy'd in *Virginia* in 1653.

James Fleetwood, Prebendary of *Eccleshall*, Rector of *Sutton-Coldfield* in *Warwickshire*, and *Prees* in *Shropshire*. He was the seventh Son of *Sir George Fleetwood* in *Buckinghamshire*, and having been Chaplain to *Dr. Wright*, the first Suffragan English

Bishop of this See, he was forced from his Vicarage at *Prees*, and never enjoyed the rest. He fled to his Majesty at *Oxford*, and being made Chaplain to the Earl of *Rivers's* Regiment, so continued unto the End of the War. He did his Majesty such good Service at *Edgehill*, that his Majesty commanded he should be made a Doctor of Divinity in that University. Soon after this, he became Chaplain to *Prince Charles*, Tutor to the Earls of *Litchfield*, *Kildare* and *Sterling*, and to *Esme* and *Charles*, successively Dukes of *Richmond*. Upon the Restoration he was the first Person that was sworn the King's Chaplain in Ordinary, when he was also made Provost of *King's College, Cambridge*, and Rector of *Anstey* in *Hertfordshire*, and *Denham* in *Bucks*. He was Consecrated Bishop of *Worcester* in 1675, and dy'd in 1683, Æt. 81.

John Gilbert, A. M. Prebendary of *Upton*, ex parte *Cantoni*, and Rector of *Boretton* upon *Dunsmore*. He was sequester'd with eight Children, the Eldest of which was not above 16 Years of Age, and must have been exposed to extream Misery, had not a Neighbouring Gentleman offer'd him an House, in which *Mr. Gilbert* dy'd. It was near Night when they were turn'd out of Doors, and not knowing whither to go, went on to the Down near the Parsonage-house, where they continu'd that Night, before the House was offer'd them.

The Charity-Schools of this County.

BILSTON, a small School for Ten poor Boys, all Cloathed.

Brewood, Free for all the Children of the Town, endowed with Sixty Pounds a Year.

Cheadle, a School endowed with Twenty Pounds a Year.

Eccleshall, a School upheld and maintained by an Hundred Pounds left to

this Place, by *William Jarvis* of *Newcastle under Line*, Esq; deccas'd; the Interest whereof, together with the Contributions of the Bishop of the Diocese, and several Gentlemen, amounting to about Thirty Pounds a Year. The Children taught, are Twenty Boys, and as many Girls. These last are taught to Read, Knit and Spin, and Cloath themselves with the Cloth

Cloth that is made of their Yarn; and if there be more than sufficeth to cloath the Girls, the Overplus is given to as many poor Boys as it will hold out to cloath. The Twenty poor Boys are taught to Read and Write, and the Charge of their Learning is defray'd out of the Offertory. Six or Eight of the poor Children thus brought up, are yearly put out to Farmers.

Grindon, a small School for some poor Children.

Litchfield, where are Two Schools, in one of which are taught Thirty Boys, and in the other Eighteen Girls, all Cloathed.

Rowley-Regis, where is a School endowed by a Lady with Ten Pounds a Year for ever, for the teaching of Twenty poor Boys.

Stoke upon Trent, where the Rector upholds by his own Interests and Charge, a

School for the Instruction of Forty Boys in Reading, Writing and Catechising.

Stone, where two Gentlemen have settled Ten Pounds a Year for the teaching of Forty Children in the like Manner as before.

Wolverhampton, where are two considerable Schools, the one for Fifty Boys, who are both Taught and Cloathed, and the other for Forty Girls, which are Taught by two Dames, Part of which are Cloathed. These Schools are upheld by Subscriptions, which amount to Seventy Pounds *per Ann.* The good Management of these Schools, hath given such great Satisfaction to several of the Contributors, who are so well pleased with the Improvement of the Children, that they have encouraged them by some extraordinary Gifts to go on, and advance their Industry.

Divines of Note, born, or inhabiting in this County, at Places unknown.

Thomas Swinerton, descended from the ancient Family of *Swinertons* in this County, and educated partly at *Cambridge*, but mostly at *Oxford*, in all good Arts and Tongues. Having entred into Holy Orders, he began to see the Light of the Gospel while Sir Thomas More was Lord Chancellor of *England*, in whose Time many Hereticks, as they were then called, were imprison'd, and brought in Danger of their Lives. However, he was not discourag'd from teaching the Truth, but resolving with himself to gain what Profelytes he could to his Doctrine, changed his Name to *John Roberts*, and under that Name not only went up and down preaching the Gospel in many Places, but chiefly in *Ipswich* in *Suffolk*, and *Sandwich* in *Kent*, but wrote and publish'd several Books against Popery, as *A Muster of Schismatick Bishops*, calling themselves Popes; *The Plots of Pa-*

pists; and translated the Lives of Pope *Hildebrand*, or *Gregory VII.* and *Henry IV.* Emperor of *Germany*, Books much valu'd at the Time of their Writing. In King *Edward VI.*'s Days, he was a great Promoter of the Reformation then begun, in his Station; but when Queen *Mary* came to the Throne, and Popery came upon the Stage again, his Zeal had render'd him so obnoxious to the persecuting Rage of *Popish Priests* and *Jesuits*, that he was forc'd to fly beyond Seas; and being taken with Sickness at *Emdden* in *East-Friesland*, dy'd, and was bury'd there *Anno 1554*, to the great Grief of his Fellow-Exiles in those Parts.

Richard Turner, educated in *Magdalen College, Oxford*, of which he was for some Time Fellow, and was much esteem'd in that University, especially by the Reformed Party, for his Piety, Learning and good Preaching. Leaving the University, he

he belonged to the Church of *Windfor*, where he assisted *John Marbeck*, Organist there, but a very pious and godly Man, in composing *A Concordance of the Bible*, (by translating the *Latin Concordance* into *English*.) When Queen *Mary* came to the Throne, he was oblig'd to preserve himself from *Popish Persecutions* by Flight, and getting beyond the Seas, settled at *Basil* in *Germany*, where he became a frequent Preacher among the Exiles, and for their Use composed two Expositions, the one on the Epistle to the *Hebrews*, and the other on the *Ephesians*, which were read among them at *Basil*, but so far as we can find, never printed. He dy'd in Exile as *Mr. Swinerton* did; and if we may not properly esteem them both Martyrs (for which Reason we have not plac'd them among them) yet we must reckon them True Confessors, which is a Sort of Martyrs in their Loss of Liberty, or other Comforts of Life, though not of Life itself, which is the common Notion we have of Martyrdom.

William Fenner, bred in *Pembroke Hall*, in the University of *Cambridge*, where he commenced Master of Arts, and Bachelor of Divinity. Leaving the College, he preach'd some Years in this County, and was very much esteem'd and follow'd for his sound, Evangelical Doctrine. *Arminianism* sprang up in *England* in his Time, which he was in his Place a zealous Instrument to crush in its Egg, as a great Enemy to Free-Grace, tho' since it has won the Faith, and Patronage of the most learned Men. He was at length invited into *Essex*, by *Robert Earl of Warwick*, who bestow'd upon him the Rectory of *Rochford*, where he was much follow'd, and admir'd by what was then call'd the *Puritanical Party*. He dy'd about the Year 1640, *Æt.* 40. and leaving many Tracts and Discourses fit for the Press, they were publish'd together in *Folio*, by *Dr. Thomas Hill*, Master of *Trinity*

College, *Cambridge*, in the Room of Doctor *Thomas Comber*, ejected.

William Giffard, of the Family of *Chillington*, educated a while in *Lincoln College, Oxford*; but at last sent to *Lovaine*, where he took his Degree of Master of Arts; and having spent some Years in Theological Studies, under Father *Bellarmino*, among the *Sorbonists* at *Paris*, and at *Rome*, he became Professor of Divinity at *Rheimes*, and at length Archbishop of it, by the Interest of the Duke of *Guise*. By Virtue of this Archbishoprick, he was also a Duke, and the first Peer in *France*, in which high Station, as he became very Rich, so he shew'd himself very Beneficent, being exceeding Liberal to all *English* Exiles and Travellers, and a Founder of two Religious Houses in *France*, for the Reception of such *English* Monks as were of the Order of *S. Benedict*, viz. one at *Paris*, and the other at *S. Maloes*. He was a zealous Catholic, and took great Pains to perfect and finish a Book, entitled, *Calvino-Turcismus*, against which came out soon after, an Answer, under the Title of *Turco-Papismus*, Anno 1598, which doubtless is an Antidote against the former, but is faulty in falling so foul upon *Giffard*; for reviling Words are so far from being Arguments, that they shew, that such as use the former, want the latter. He dy'd April 4, 1629, and was bury'd with great Solemnity in the Church of the Blessed Virgin, at *Rheimes*.

William Dudley, Bishop of *Durham*; *Edmund Stafford*, Bishop of *Exeter*, a great Benefactor to *Exeter College, Oxford*; *Edmund Audley*, Bishop, first of *Rocheſter*, and afterwards of *Hereford*, and *Salisbury*, successively, who built the Choir of *S. Mary's Church* in *Oxford*, gave 400 l. to *Lincoln College*, and 200 Marks to *Chicheley's Chest*, &c. all nobly born, and great Prelates, were of this County, tho' we can't assign their Native Place nor Abode.

An ALPHABETICAL TABLE for this County of **STAFFORD**: Shewing the Places, viz. the City, Towns, Villages, and Hamlets described in the foregoing History, and their Situation in their several Hundreds and Deanaries; together with the Value of the Livings in the King's Books, and Real, which being under 50 *l.* per Annum pay not First-Fruits, or Tenths.

Places.	Hundreds.	Deanaries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
A Dbaston cum } Brewood }	Pyrehill	Prebend.	40 0 0	
Admaſton	Pyrehill			
Alderwas	Offlow	V. Tamworth	5 6 8	47 18 8
		Prebend	46 13 4	
Aldridge	Offlow	R. Tamworth	8 1 3	
Alton, or Alveton	Totmonſlow	{ V. Leeke, } and Alton }	5 16 5 1/2	41 0 0
Alverdeſton	Totmonſlow			
Amblecot, or Amelcot	Seiſdon			
Amington	Pyrehill			
Anneſley	Totmonſlow			
Apedale	Pyrehill			
Aquilate	Cudleſton			
Areley	Seiſdon	R. Worceſter	9 0 0	
Aſh	Totmonſlow			
Aſhenhurſt	Totmonſlow			
Aſhley	Pyrehill	R. Newcaſtle } and Stone }	10 2 8 1/2	
Aſhwood	Seiſdon			
Aſpley	Pyrehill			
Aſton juxta Stone	Pyrehill			
Aſton parva	Offlow			
Audley	Pyrehill	V. Newcaſtle } and Stone }	6 13 4	42 0 0
Athelarton	Cudleſton			
Aunſley	Offlow			
Auſtonfield	Totmonſlow	V. Leeke & } Alton }	8 13 4	40 10 0
Bar Magna	Offlow			
Barlaſton	Pyrehill			
Barton und. Needwood	Offlow			
Bafwich cum Whit- tington	Cudleſton	Prebend	13 16 8	
Baulterley	Pyrehill			
Beach	Pyrehill			
Beaufeſert	Offlow			
Beaſton-Tor	Totmonſlow			
Bentley	Offlow			
Bereſford	Totmonſlow			
Befcote	Offlow			

Places.	Hundreds.	Deanaries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Betley	Pyrehill			
Biddulph	Pyrehill	V. Newcastle and Stone }	4 9 7	30 0 0
Bilbrook	Seifdon			
Billington	Cudleston			
Bilston	Seifdon			
Blimhill	Cudleston	R. Lapley & Treiful }	13 10 7½	
Blithburgh	Pyrehill			
Blithfield	Pyrehill	R. Newcastle and Stone }	10 19 2	
Blore-Roy	Totmonflow	R. Leek and Alton }	8 8 1½	47 0 0
Blore	Totmonflow			
Bobington	Seifdon			
Botenhall	Cudleston			
Boswick	Pyrehill			
Bradley	Cudleston	R. Newcastle and Stone }	14 11 8	
Bradley	Seifdon			
Bradwell	Pyrehill			
Branston	Offlow			
Brewood M.	Cudleston	V. Lapley & Treizul }	6 17 8½	15 0 0
Bridgford Mag.	Pyrehill			
Bridgford Parva	Pyrehill			
Brockton	Cudleston			
Brome	Seifdon	R. Kiderm. in Worc. }	5 3 4	
Bromley	Seifdon			
Bromley-Abbots	Pyrehill	V. Tamworth	5 1 8	30 0 0
Bromley-Bagot's	Pyrehill			
Bromley-Gerrards	Pyrehill			
Bromley-Regis	Offlow			
Bromshulfe	Totmonflow	R. Leek and Alton }	4 3 9	39 0 0
Buckenhall	Pyrehill			
Buglaſton	Cudleston			
Burslem	Pyrehill			
Burſton	Pyrehill			
Burton upon Trent	Offlow			
Bushbury	Seifdon	V. Lapley and Treizul }	7 1 5½	46 0 0
Butterton	Pyrehill			
Butterton	Totmonflow			
Calfs-Heath	Offlow			
Callingwood	Offlow			
Cank or Cannock	Cudleston			
Careſwall	Totmonflow	V. Leek and Alton }	7 5 5	40 0 0
Catculm	Pyrehill			
Catts-Hill	Offlow			

Chalong.

Places.	Hundreds.	Deanaries.	Valuation.			Real.
			King's Books.			
Chalongwood,	Offlow					
Chadley,	Offlow					
Chartley,	Offlow					
Charlton Devisover	Pyrehill					
Chartley-Castle	Cudleston,					
Cheadle, or Chedul	Totmonflow	R. Leek and } Alton	12	9	2	
Chebfey, alias } Chibley, alias } Shebley }	Pyrehill	V. Newca- } stle & Stone }	5	7	6	
Checkley,	Totmonflow	R. Leek and } and Alton }	20	2	6	
Chedleton	Totmonflow					
Chell	Pyrehill					
Chestal	Cudleston					
Chesterfield	Offlow					
Chefwardine		V. Lapley } and Treizul }	5	6	8	40
Chilcot	Offlow					
Chillington	Cudleston					
Chopdale	Cudleston					
Claton	Pyrehill					
Clent	Seifdon	V. Kiderm. } in Worcest. }	8	16	4½	
Clifton-Camvil	Offlow	R. Tamworth	30	0	0	
Coats	Pyrehill					
Codfall	Seifdon					
Colwich	Pyrehill	V. Tamworth } Prebend }	6	0	4	
			13	6	8	
Comberford	Offlow					
Compton	Seifdon					
Congrave	Cudleston					
Cotton	Cudleston					
Cotwall-End	Seifdon					
Coulton	Pyrehill	R. Tamworth	5	0	0	
Cowley	Cudleston					
Crackmarsh	Totmonflow					
Creswell	Pyrehill					
Croxdon-Abbey	Totmonflow					
Culfdon	Pyrehill					
Cunfal	Totmonflow					
Curborow	Offlow	Prebend	6	13	4	
Darlaston	Pyrehill					
Darleston	Offlow	R. Tamworth	3	11	5½	
Dieu le Cres Abby	Totmonflow					
Delves	Offlow					
Denston	Totmonflow					

Places.	Hundreds.	Deanaries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Dilhorn	Totmonflow	V. Leek and } Alton	8 13 1½	49 0 0
Dimfsdale	Pyrehill			
Draicot in the Moor	Totmonflow	R. Newcastle } and Stone	9 6 8	
Drayton	Cudleston			
Drayton-Basset	Offlow	R. Tamworth	7 8 4	
Dudley-Castle	Seifdon			
Dunston	Cudleston			
Church-Eaton	Cudleston	R. Lapley & } Treiful	14 0 2½	
Ecclesball	Pyrehill	V. Newcastle } and Stone	44 0 0	
		Prebend	20 0 0	
Eccleston	Totmonflow			
Eddingal	Offlow			
Elafton alias Glaston	Totmonflow	V. Leek and } Alton	4 9 2	30 0 0
Elford	Offlow	R. Tamworth	13 6 8	
Elmshurst	Offlow			
Enedon	Totmonflow			
Engleton	Cudleston			
Enston	Pyrehill			
Enveild	Seifdon	R. Lapley } & Treizul	27 2 11	
Escote	Offlow			
Esington	Cudleston			
Evenall, or Ellenal	Pyrehill			
Farwell	Offlow			
Fafely	Offlow			
Fetherston	Cudleston			
Field	Totmonflow			
Fisherwick	Offlow			
Forton	Cudleston	R. Lapley } and Treizul	20 19 2	
Freford	Offlow	Prebend	20 0 0	
Frodswall	Pyrehill			
Fulford	Pyrehill			
Garfall	Pyrehill			
Gentleshall	Offlow			
Gnostall	Cudleston			
Gratwich	Totmonflow	R. Leek and } Alton	4 7 6	17 0 0
Grendon	Totmonflow	R. Leek and } Alton	15 14 2	
Gunston, or Gafston	Seifdon			
Gurnall-Nether	Seifdon			
Hales	Pyrehill			
Half-Hide	Pyrehill			
Hallington	Pyrehill			

Hampsted

STAFFORDSHIRE.

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Places.	Hundreds.	Deanaries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Hampsted	Offlow			
Hampton	Offlow			
Handbury	Offlow	V. Tamworth	43 15 2	
Handfaker	Offlow	Prebend	14 0 0	
Handsworth	Offlow	R. Tamworth	13 9 2	
Heracles	Totmonflow			
Harborn	Offlow	V. Tamworth	4 0 0	
Hardwick	Pyrehill			
Hardwick	Seifdon			
Harlaston	Offlow			
Hasteler	Offlow			
Hatherton	Cudleston			
Hauseyard	Cudleston			
Heley, or Hethleg	Totmonflow			
Heley-Castle	Cudleston			
Heekshall	Pyrehill			
Hertwell	Seifdon			
Hickson	Pyrehill			
Hilcot	Pyrehill			
Hilderston	Pyrehill			
Hilton	Seifdon			
Himley	Seifdon	R. Lapley and Treizul }	3 13 4	
Hints	Offlow			
Hondbury	Totmonflow			
Hopways	Offlow			
Horecrosse	Offlow			
Horfeley	Pyrehill			
Horton	Totmonflow			
Hound-hill	Totmonflow			
Huntington	Cudleston			
Hufwedon	Pyrehill			
Icknild-street	Offlow			
Ham	Totmonflow	V. Leek and Alton }	6 13 4	
Ingestre	Pyrehill	R. Newca- stle and Stone }	10 16 8	
Ipsstones	Totmonflow			
Kenelm	Seifdon			
Kenton-Kelvert	Cudleston			
Kinerston	Cudleston			
Kingsley	Totmonflow	R. Leek and Alton }	16 15 0	
Kinver, or Kinfare	Seifdon			
Knightley	Cudleston			
Knipersley	Pyrehill			
Lapley	Cudleston	V. Lapley and Treizul }	5 2 3½ 31 10 0	

Lm

Places.	Hundreds.	Deanaries.	Valuation.			Real.
			King's	Books.		
Lea	Seifdon					
Leacroft	Cudleston					
Leaton, or Lawton	Seifdon					
Leek	Totmonflow	V. Leek and } Alton	7	19	2	
Leigh	Seifdon	R. Leek and } Alton	14	5	0	
Lovedale	Cudleston					
Lichfield	City	S. Chad the } Cath.				
Longdon	Offlow	V. S. Mary	10	0	0	41 9 8
	Cudleston	V. Tamworth	5	5	0	
Longmore		Prebend	8	0	0	
Longnor	Totmonflow					
Layton	Pyrehill					
Loxley	Totmonflow					
Lutni	Seifdon					
Madeley	Pyrehill	V. Newcastle } and Stone	4	16	0½	11 10 0
Madely-Holm	Totmonflow					
Madeley Manor	Pyrehill					
Mayer	Pyrehill					
Meefe	Offlow					
Milwick	Pyrehill	V. Newcastle	4	3	4	30 0 0
Mitton	Cudleston					
Molecop	Pyrehill					
Monetvile	Cudleston					
Moreton	Cudleston					
Morfe or Morve	Seifdon					
Moorlands	Totmonflow					
Moseley	Seifdon					
Muckleston, or } Muggleston	Pyrehill	R. Newcastle } and Stone	20	3	9	
Mulnemesfe	Pyrehill					
Muton	Cudleston					
Nechels	Seifdon					
Needwood	Totmonflow					
Newbolt	Offlow					
Newborow	Offlow					
Newcastle under } Lime	Pyrehill					
Newton	Cudleston					
Norbury	Cudleston	R. Lupley } and Treizul	10	2	6	
Nordley	Cudleston					

Norton

STAFFORDSHIRE.

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Places.	Hundreds.	Deanaries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Norton	Cudleston			
Norton	Pyrehill			
Okey-Moor	Totmonflow			
Offley-Bishops	Pyrehill	Prebend	16 0 0	
Offley-High	Pyrehill	V. Newca- file and Stone }	6 6 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Okeover	Totmonflow			
Oldbury	Offlow			
Olton, or Oloughton	Pyrehill	Prebend	2 13 4	
On-High	Cudleston			
Overholm	Totmonflow			
Packington	Offlow			
Painfley	Totmonflow			
Patshall	Seifdon			
Pattingham	Seifdon	V. Lapley and Treizul }	8 0 0	44 0 0
Pelshall	Offlow			
Penkhull	Pyrehill			
Penford	Seifdon			
Penkridge	Cudleston			
Pen-Nether	Seifdon			
Pen-Over	Seifdon	V. Lapley and Treizul }	4 5 10	43 0 0
Pershall	Pyrehill			
Pillaton	Cudleston			
Pillaton-Hall	Cudleston			
Pipe Magna	Offlow			
Pipe Parva	Offlow	Prebend	1 6 8	
Pirie	Offlow			
Prestwood	Seifdon			
Quatt Eccles		Lapley and Treizul }	14 5 0	
Rainton	Pyrehill			
Ramfor	Totmonflow			
Riccardscot	Pyrehill			
Ridware-Hamftall	Offlow	R. Tamworth	6 1 3	
Ridware-Mavefton	Offlow	R. Tamworth	7 2 11	
Rolfton	Offlow	R. Tamworth	13 19 7	
Rowcefter	Totmonflow	V. Leek and Alton }	4 0 0	4 6 8
Rowley-Regis	Seifdon			
Rowley-Somery	Seifdon			
Rudiard	Totmonflow			
Rudgeley	Cudleston	V. Tamworth	5 2 1	40 0 0
Rushall	Offlow	V. Tamworth	4 5 0	20 0 0
Rushton-James	Totmonflow			
Rushton-Spencer	Totmonflow			
Salcot	Totmonflow			
Salt	Pyrehill			

Sandon

Places.	Hundreds.	Deanaries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Sandon	Pyrehill	R. Newcastle	7 10 0	47 10 0
Sandwall	Offlow			
Sardon Magna	Cudleston			
Sedgley	Seisdon	V. Lapley and Treizul }	5 12 8½	
Seighford, or Sight- ford }	Pyrehill	V. Newcastle and Stone }	6 0 0	41 2 8
Seisdon	Seisdon			
Seighbrooke	Pyrehill			
Sharehull	Cudleston			
Shawford	Pyrehill			
Shelton	Pyrehill			
Shenston	Offlow	V. Tamworth	6 5 8	
Sheriff-Hales	Cudleston	V. Lapley & Treizul }	11 1 10	30 0 0
Shredicot	Cudleston			
Shutborough	Cudleston & Pyrehill }			
Slindon	Pyrehill			
Smethewick	Offlow			
Somerford	Cudleston			
Stafford	Pyrehill	Archdeaconry	30 16 10	
Stafford-Castle	Pyrehill			
Standon	Pyrehill			
Stanley	Totmonflow			
Stanton	Totmonflow			
Statfold, or Stotfold	Offlow	Prebend	5 0 0	
Staundon, or Standon	Pyrehill	R. Newcastle and Stone }	6 18 4	
Stepenhall	Totmonflow			
Stitchbrook	Offlow			
Stoke	Pyrehill			
Stoke-Walton	Pyrehill			
Stonel-Nether	Offlow			
Stonel-Over	Offlow			
Stone	Pyrehill			
Stoke upon Trent	Pyrehill	R. Newca- stle & Stone }	41 0 10	
Stramshall	Totmonflow			
Streethy	Offlow			
Stretton	Offlow			
Sturton-Castle	Seisdon			
Sugnell Magna	Pyrehill			
Swindon	Seisdon			
Swinerton	Pyrehill	R. Newcastle and Stone }	10 2 6	
Swinfen	Offlow			

Swinford 2

Places.	Hundreds.	Deanaries.	Valuation.			Real.
			King's Books.			
Swinford King's	Seifdon	R. Lapley } and Treizul }	17	3	4	
Talk on the Hill	Pyrehill					
Tamhorn	Offlow					
Tatenell	Offlow	R. Tamworth	36	1	8	
Terley	Pyrehill					
Tettenhill Clerico- rum }	Seifdon					
Tettenhill Regis	Seifdon					
Thickbroom	Offlow					
Thorp-Constantine	Offlow	R. Tamworth	5	5	5	
Throwley	Totmonflow					
Thrustfield	Pyrehill					
Tillington	Pyrehill					
Tinmore	Offlow					
Tipton, or Tib- bington }	Seifdon					
Tittenfor	Pyrehill					
Tixale	Pyrehill	R. Newcastle } and Stone }	8	0	10	46 10 0
Totmonflow	Totmonflow					
Trefford	Offlow					
Trentham	Pyrehill					
Trescot	Seifdon					
Triful	Seifdon	V. Lapley } and Treizul }	12	12	8	
Tunstall	Pyrehill					
Tutbury	Offlow	V. Tamworth in the Preb. of Colwich }	7	0	0	20 0 0
		V. Leek and Alton }	6	0	5	47 18 0
Utoxeter	Totmonflow		7	1	8	48 3 4
Walgrange	Totmonflow					
Wall	Offlow					
Walfall	Offlow	V. Tamworth	10	19	7	
Walton	Pyrehill					
Warflow	Totmonflow					
Watlington-street	Offlow					
Waterfall	Totmonflow					
Wednesbury, or Wodensbury }	Offlow	V. Tamworth	4	3	4	40 0 0
Wednesfield	Offlow					
Weford	Offlow	Prebend	14	0	0	
Weston-Coyney	Totmonflow					
Weston under Lifcard	Cudleston,	R. Lapley } and Treizul }	6	7	8½	41 10 0
Weston upon Trent	Pyrehill					
Welton	Totmonflow					
Weverton	Totmonflow					

V

Whichnor

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Whichnor

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STAFFORDSHIRE

Places	Hundreds.	Deanaries.	Valuation.			Real.
			King's Books.			
Whichnor	Offlow					
Whitenton	Seifdon					
Whittington	Offlow					
Wiggington	Offlow					
Willenhall	Offlow					
Wolsey	Pyrehill					
Wolstanton	Pyrehill	R. Newcastle and Stone	32	3	9	
Wolverhampton	Seifdon	V. Newcastle and Stone	10	0	0	
Wamborn	Seifdon	V. Lapley and Treizul	12	12	8	
Wordsley Magna & Parva	Seifdon					
Wotton under Wever	Totmonslow					
Wringford	Pyrehill					
Wrottesley	Seifdon					
Yarlet	Pyrehill					
Yoxall	Offlow	R. Tamworth	17	6	8	

F I N I S.



FORD IRE	Stafford	Stone	Newcastle	Eccleshall	Brierwood	Wolverhampton	Dudley Cast.	Sturton Cast.	Sturbridge	Hadley	Birmingham	Walsal	Lichfield	Hamstall	Urester	Pagets	Alton	Lecke	Ellam	Wharfed	Norton	Draycotes	Burton	Fulbury	Charley Cast.	Arley
Worth S.E.	17	20	25	23	16	14	14	18	16	28	9	10	6	9	14	11	19	26	22	30	26	19	8	10	15	24
	22	28	30	25	16	13	12	7	9	29	15	16	22	24	30	26	33	38	38	42	34	30	31	31	25	129
Ca.N.E.	4	5	10	9	9	13	16	19	18	13	18	12	10	7	6	5	8	13	12	18	11	5	13	11	112	
E.	15	16	20	20	17	19	20	24	22	23	18	15	9	8	6	6	10	17	12	21	19	13	3	103		
E.	16	18	22	22	18	19	19	24	22	26	17	15	9	9	9	8	13	20	15	24	21	15	123			
otes N.	8	5	7	9	13	17	20	24	23	11	23	17	14	11	7	9	5	8	9	13	7	121				
N.	12	8	5	9	17	22	26	28	28	8	29	22	21	17	13	15	9	6	11	9	125					
field N.	20	16	14	18	25	30	33	36	35	17	35	29	26	23	16	20	12	4	9	127						
N.E.	16	13	14	17	21	25	27	31	30	18	28	23	19	16	9	12	4	6	123							
N.	16	12	11	15	21	28	29	32	31	14	31	25	22	19	12	16	8	124								
N.E.	12	10	12	14	17	20	23	26	25	16	24	19	15	12	5	8	115									
E	9	10	15	14	12	14	15	20	18	18	16	11	6	3	4	109										
E.	10	10	14	14	14	17	19	23	22	18	19	15	10	7	111											
field S.E.	9	11	16	15	10	11	12	17	15	19	13	8	4	100												
S.	11	15	20	16	8	5	5	9	7	22	6	100														
ham S.	17	21	26	23	13	10	7	10	8	28	94															
N.W.	11	8	4	5	15	20	23	24	25	127																
bridge S.	15	20	24	20	11	5	3	3	101																	
Ca. S.	16	20	24	20	11	6	5	102																		
Cast. S.	13	18	22	18	9	3	101																			
chaton S.	10	14	19	15	9	106																				
ood S	5	10	14	10	111																					
hall W.	6	5	5	120																						
field N.	0	5	125																							
N.	5	120																								



Suffolk.

SUFFOLK, in *Saxon* Suð-polc, or the *Southern folk*, so called with Respect to *Northfolk*, or the *Northern People*. (*Populus Borealis*) is a Maritime County, being bounded on the East with the *German Ocean*; on the South with the *River Stour*, which divides it from *Essex*; on the West with *Cambridgeshire*; and on the North with the two Rivers *Ouse the less*, and *Waveney*, which part it from *Norfolk*. From East to West it is extended 45 Miles, but the general Breadth of it is not above twenty, except where it runneth out more by the Advantage of a Corner on the East-Side, the Length of one Hundred into *Norfolk*, as far as *Yarmouth*; yet it is in Compass about 140 Miles, and contains in the whole 995000 Acres of Land, 29 Market-Towns, 575 Parishes, and 34422 Houses. It is in the Diocese of *Norwich*.

This County, according to its political Division (as *Mr. Camden* tells us) is divided into three Parts; the first is called the *Geldable*, because it pays Geld or Tribute; the second is the Liberty of *S. Edmund*, because it belonged to the Monastery of *S. Edmund*; and the third the Liberty of *S. Etheldred*, because it belonged to the Monastery of *S. Etheldreda* in *Ely*. She was the Daughter of *Anna*, the King of the *East-Angles*, and becoming herself the first Abbess of it, many of the *Saxon* Kings granted to it

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several Parcels of Ground with *Sach* and *Soch* (as the *Ely-Book* expresses it) without any Reserve either of Ecclesiastical or Secular Jurisdiction. But this last Part of the Division seems at this Time to be entirely forgotten, for the present general Distinction of the Parts of this County is the Franchise, or the Liberty of *S. Edmund*, and the *Geldable*; the first containing the Western Part of the County, and the second the Eastern, which are the more remarkable, because at the Assizes for this County, each of them furnishes out a distinct Grand-Jury to serve for their Part only. The Inhabitants make another Division of it, into *High-Suffolk* and *Low-Suffolk*; but we do not take Notice of any such Names among our Historians of Antiquity.

This Country, in the Times of the *Britains*, was inhabited by a People called the *Iceni*, who also had the Countries, which by the *Saxons* were divided into the Counties of *Norfolk*, *Cambridgeshire* and *Huntingtonshire*; but it seems as if they chiefly resided in this County, because those Towns on which *Mr. Camden* grounds his Opinion of the *Icenis* dwelling in these Parts, viz. *Ikenfworth*, *Iken-thorp*, *Ixning*, &c. are found in this County at this Day. The Temper of these People, and their Behaviour towards the *Romans*, under whose Protection they threw themselves soon after their coming, and lived

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peaceably

peaceably under them, 'till they were provoked to rebel, by the Proprætor *Ostorius*, who disarmed them, and built Castles among them to keep them in Awe. And being suppressed, how *Prasutagus* their King, made the Emperor *Nero* his Heir, to secure his Family and People from the Insults of the *Roman* Legions in *Britain*; but contrary to his Design, his Queen and Daughters were abused by the Centurions, and People made a Prey to the Soldiers soon after his Death; which Indignities and Inhumanities his Queen *Boodicia* not being able to bear, raised an Army of *Britains*, and fought the *Romans* with Success at first, but was afterward conquer'd, and poisoned herself, is so fully related in our History of *Cambridgeshire*, that we shall not trouble the Reader with any further Account of them here.

After the *Romans* left this Island of *Britain*, the *Saxons*, who by their Ravages in the Time of the *Romans*, had given large Proofs of their Valour and Fierceness, were invited by *Vortigern* the *British* King, to assist him and his People against the *Scots* and *Picts*, who had broke over *Severn's* Wall, and much infested the Northern Part of *Britain*. *Vortigern* by their Help soon drove back the Enemy, but found that he had received a worse into his own Kingdom, for the *Saxons* tasting the Plenty of the Country, first settled themselves in *Kent* under *Hengist* their Leader, whom they made their King. *Vortigern* in Favour to *Rowena*, *Hengist's* Sister either granting it, or permitting it, and after being called over in great Numbers to the Assistance of their Countrymen against the *British* Kings, who endeavoured to expel them, but were at length subdued by them, drove the *Britains* into the barren Parts of their Country beyond the *Severn*, and established themselves in Seven Kingdoms. This County, with the rest of the *Icenian* Territories, became the Kingdom of the *East-Angles*, who settled there under *Uffa* their Captain, and King. He and his Successors, particularly *Redwald* and his Successors, who had embraced *Christia-*

nity, had chiefly their Residence in this County, and *S. Edmund* retiring hither after the Battle of *Thetford*, was slain in it.

Offa, King of *Mercia*, by the Advice and Instigation of his Queen, *Quindreda*, having murdered *Ethelbert* King of the *East-Angles*, who came to his Court to marry his Daughter, overran this Country, and made himself entirely Master of it; but having gotten it ill, was in continual Trouble so long as he held it, as were his Successors, 'till *Bernulph* being forced to seek his Refuge in the Country of the *East-Angles*, from the Arms of *Egbert* the *West-Saxon* King, was by them slain in this County to revenge the Blood of their King. *Ludican* his Successor being thus provoked by the *East-Angles*, invaded their Country to punish them for the Death of *Bernulph*, and so miserably harrass'd it, that the Bishoprick, which was then settled at *Dunwich*, was forced to remove to *Elmham*, and from thence after some Time to *Norwich*; but his Reign being but short, viz. two Years only, they recovered themselves soon after, by putting themselves under the Protection of *Egbert* the *West-Saxon*.

In the Times of the *Danish* Invasions, *Hungar* and *Hubba*, two *Danish* Generals, with a great Multitude of their Countrymen, entred the Land with great Fury, and at length came into these Countries. *Edmund* was at that Time King of the *East-Angles*, and being not able to withstand their Force, first shut himself up in *Thetford*, which they soon sacked, whereupon he fled to *Framlingham* Castle in this County, which they besieged, and took; but *Edmund* escaped, and fled into a Wood near a Village called *Heglisdon*, where being found, they first scourged him with Whips, and then tying him to a Stake, shot him to Death with their Arrows. His Body, after the *Danes* were departed, was buried at *S. Edmund's* Bury, (a Town so called from him) in the Church built by his Predecessor *Sigebert*. *Swein* King of *Denmark*, also among other Places which he ravag'd and spoil'd, committed great

great Devastations in this County, sparing neither Towns nor Churches, unless redeemed by the Inhabitants with great Sums of Money, which in some Measure to compensate, *Canute* his Son and Successor, was particularly kind to it, as will hereafter more fully appear.

When *William* the Conqueror had settled himself in *England*, he finding it his Interest, as well as just Obligation to reward his great Captains with the Lands and Estates of the Saxons, whom he esteemed his Enemies, he divided this County among them thus,

To <i>Hugh de Abrincis</i> , Earl of <i>Chester</i> , his Sister's Son, ————	32	Manors
To <i>Robert</i> , Earl of <i>Morton</i> and <i>Cornwall</i> , ————	10	
To <i>Odo</i> of <i>Champagne</i> , Earl of <i>Albemarle</i> and <i>Holderness</i> , ————	14	
To <i>William Warren</i> , Earl of <i>Surrey</i> , ————	18	
To <i>Eudo de Rye</i> , the Steward of his Household, ————	10	
To <i>William Malet</i> , Lord of <i>Eye</i> in this County, or the greatest Part of } so many, ————	221	
To <i>Robert de Todenei</i> , a Noble Norman, ————	4	
To <i>Robert de Stafford</i> , ————	2	
To <i>Alberic de Vere</i> , Earl of <i>Oxford</i> , ————	9	
To <i>Jeffery de Magnavil</i> , or <i>Mandevill</i> , ————	26	
To <i>Richard de Tonebrugge</i> , or <i>de Clare</i> , ————	95	
To <i>Hugh Bigot</i> , Earl of <i>Norfolk</i> , ————	117	
To <i>Ralph de Limesi</i> , ————	11	
To <i>Hugh de Grentmaifnell</i> , ————	1	
To <i>Peter de Valaines</i> , ————	6	
To <i>Ralph Bainard</i> , ————	17	
To <i>Swene de Essex</i> , ————	9	
To <i>Roger de Aubervil</i> , ————	14	
To <i>Robert de Blound</i> , or <i>B'unt</i> , ————	13	

But *Ralph*, surnamed *Waher*, or *Guader*, was constituted by him the Earl, or chief Governor of this County; but he proved not faithful to him; for upon secret Disgust he drew *Roger de Britolio* Earl of *Hereford*, *Waltheof* the Great Earl of *Northumberland*, and some others of Power and Note, who were met at *Irning* in this County upon his Wedding-Day, into a Conspiracy to kill King *William*, or expel him out of the Realm; but his Design was soon quash'd, partly by the Defertion of some of the chief Confederates, as Earl *Waltheof*, and some others; and partly by the Vigilancy of the King's Friends, *Wolstan* Bishop of *Worcester*, *Odo* Bishop of *Bayeux*; so that *Ralph* finding himself overpower'd, fled first into *Britany*, and then into *Denmark*, leaving these Countries and his other Friends to the Mercy of his Adversaries, who much pillaged and plundered them.

In the Reign of *K. Henry II. An. 1173*, or thereabouts, *Robert de Boffu*, Earl of *Leicester*, taking Part with King *Henry* the Son (for King *Henry* being busied in his *French* Dominions, had admitted his Son *Henry* into the Government with him) whose Ambition had, in his Father's Absence, tempted him to exclude his Father, brought the War between the two Kings into this County and *Norfolk*, where *Hugh Bigot*, Earl of *Norfolk*, joyned him. *Richard Lucy*, Lord Chief Justice, and *Humphrey de Bohun*, Constable, were sent with the King's Forces to oppose them, and upon a Marsh between *Tornham* and *S. Edmund's Bury*, encountred the two Earls and their Forces, whom after a long Fight they discomfited, taking the Earl of *Leicester* and *Petronil* his Wife (who had joyned him with an Army of *Flemmings*) Prisoners, with ten Thousand others, besides near as many slain. By these

these two Armies this County was at this Time in many Places miserably depopulated and wasted, especially in the Parts where the Battle was fought.

In the Time of the first Barons War with King John, *Hugh de Boves*, a valiant French Knight, but very arrogant and proud, having promised the King to bring a strong Army for his Assistance against his Barons, obtained of the King by Charter, the Counties of *Suffolk* and *Norfolk*, out of which, 'twas said, he intended to have expelled the ancient Inhabitants, and peopled them with Foreigners. In pursuit of his Design, he came down to *Callis* with an huge Number of Soldiers, with their Wives and Children, where he shipped them with an Intent to land at *Dover*; but by a sudden Tempest, both *Hugh* himself and all his Company were drowned. (*Matthew Paris* saith they were in all forty Thousand.) There was not so much as a Man left alive. The King was extremely disappointed of his Succours, but the *Suffolk* Men were not a little pleas'd at it, since they escaped the Destruction intended them; yea, his Subjects in general had Reason to esteem it a fortunate Accident, since so great a Number of Foreigners in Arms would have proved a great Oppression to the People in all Parts, because they could not have had a Subsistence but by a general Plunder. But tho' *Suffolk* now escaped from the Hands of the King's Confederates, they could not do so from the Barons Assistants; for *Lewis* the Dauphin, in Conjunction with the Lords, who were in Rebellion against the King, invaded this County; and having miserably spoiled the Towns and Villages, brought it into Subjection to them, and made it Tributary to *Lewis* in a most servile Manner.

In the Rebellion which *Wat Tyler* and *Jack Straw* raised in *Kent*, and as some say in *Essex*, in the Reign of King *Richard II.* the Commons of this County, commanded by *John Wraw* and *John Ball*, two seditious Priests, bore their Share, running together in great Numbers, and doing much Mischief, and particularly

beheading, or otherwise killing such Men as belonged to the Law, viz. *Cavendish* Chief Justice of England, and the Earl of *Suffolk*, together with many Attorneys, Justices, Jurors, &c. till the Bishop of *Norwich* routed them with a great Slaughter.

In the 15th Year of King *Henry VII.*'s Reign, one *Patrick* an *Augustin* Friar of this County, having a Scholar named *Ralf Wilford*, a Shoemaker's Son, so managed him in Hopes to deprive the King of his Crown, that he took upon him to be Earl of *Warwick*, lately gotten out of the Tower by the Help of Friar *Patrick*. Some People gave Credit to their Pretence as soon as 'twas divulged, which encouraged the Friar from the Pulpit to assert it as Reality, and shew his Title. King *Henry* had soon Information of these Transactions, and caused both Master and Scholar to be apprehended, the last of whom was hanged at *S. Thomas Waterings*, and the Friar was condemned to perpetual Imprisonment. But in *Kett's* Rebellion in the Reign of *K. Edward VI.* we do not find they were at all concern'd, tho' it began in the Neighbouring County, *Norfolk*, at *Attilborough* and *Wimondham*.

In the Reign of Queen *Mary I.* this County, tho' as sincere Protestants as any other in the Nation, was the most hearty in the Vindication of that Queen's Title, against Queen *Jane* and her Interest, and setting her upon the Throne; for when she came out of *Norfolk* to *Framingham* Castle in this County, the Nobility and Gentry resorted to her, offering their Service to obtain her rightful Claim to the Crown, upon Condition they might still enjoy their Religion in the same Manner that it was established in *K. Edward VI.*'s Reign, and was as yet used and exercised in the Realm. To this Condition she agreed, making such serious Promises, that no Man could suppose that any Alteration should be made by her Consent, and much more by her Authority. But Papists Consciences are not in their own keeping. As soon as she was settled on her Throne by their Procurement in great Part, the Popish Bishops and

and Priests put her upon all Methods possible to restore the Popish Religion, and suppress the Reformation, in which the Suffolk Men were favoured no more than others, which when they felt, they petitioned her Majesty to be mindful of her Promise to them, but were answered contrary to their Expectations, That it was not the Place of Members to govern the Head, nor Subjects their Prince, as they should hereafter know; and in Part found, by her punishing the Writer of the Petition, and causing Mr. Dobb to stand three Times in the Pillory, for putting her in Mind of her Promise. How deeply this County suffer'd under her persecuting Bishops, will be seen at large in our History of the Martyrs of this County, which followeth.

In the Year 1578, the Gentlemen of this County magnificently entertained Queen Elizabeth in her Progress, for tho' they had but small Warning of her coming, they prepared so well for it, that at her entring into the County she was received by 200 young Gentlemen clad in white Velvet, and 300 of the graver Sort in Black, with fair Chains about their Necks, and 1500 Serving-Men on Horseback, under the Conduct of the High Sheriff, Sir William Spring. While Her Majesty remained here, she and her Train were feasted nobly, by Sir William Cordall, Master of the Rolls; Sir William Drury, near Bury; Sir Robert Germin the Sheriff, &c. And when Her Majesty left the County, wonderfully pleas'd with her Entertainment, the Sheriff and all the Gentlemen waited on Her Majesty to the Confines of the County.

In this Queen's Reign, dy'd one Mr. William Lamb, some Time Gentleman of the Chappel in the Reign of K. Henry VIII. Citizen of London, and Free of the Cloth-

workers Company, who, among many other Charitable Gifts, bequeath'd to the poor Clothiers of this County, One Hundred Pounds for their Support in their Occupation.

In the Time of the late Civil Wars between King Charles II. and Parliament, this County was one of those that Associated for the Maintenance of the Parliament's Cause against the King, headed by the Earl of Manchester and Oliver Cromwel. Sir Edward Barker, Sir John Petty, and other Loyal Gentlemen of this County, endeavoured to raise a Power to secure it for the King, and probably had been successful, had they not been surpriz'd and suppress'd by Cromwel. Norfolk and Suffolk had but one and the same Sheriff, till the 17th Year of Queen Elizabeth, when Suffolk had a Sheriff of its own, distinct from Norfolk, which was Robert Ashfield of Netherhall, Esq;

This is all we find of the General History of this County, and therefore shall now proceed to the Description of the Towns and Villages in our usual Method, according as they are situate in the several Hundreds, * which are twenty two, viz.

<i>Baber, or Baberge,</i>	<i>Lothingland,</i>
<i>Blackbourn,</i>	<i>Mutford,</i>
<i>Blithing,</i>	<i>Plumsgate,</i>
<i>Bosmore and Cleydon,</i>	<i>Risbridge,</i>
<i>Carlesford,</i>	<i>Stamford,</i>
<i>Colney,</i>	<i>Stowey,</i>
<i>Cosford,</i>	<i>Thedwastre,</i>
<i>Hartsmere,</i>	<i>Thredling,</i>
<i>Hoxon,</i>	<i>Thingow,</i>
<i>Lackford,</i>	<i>Wangford,</i>
<i>Loes,</i>	<i>Wilford,</i>

I. The Hundred of Baber.

Baber, or Baberge Hundred, is situate in the utmost Southern Border upon the River

* N. B. We have in our Hands a MS. containing an Account of all the Hundreds, Towns and Villages, with the Names of the Lords of them at that Time, viz. Temp. Edw. I. returned by the Sheriff into the Exchequer, according to a special Writ to them directed, Reg. 9. by that Prince; which being both Curious and Useful, we have inserted great Part of it in the Body of our History: And where we have no other Helps, shall add the Rest at the End of each Hundred. We can but make our Acknowledgments to Mr. New for this Piece of Antiquity.

River *Stour*, which divides it from *Essex*, having the same River on the West, and part of *Risbridge Hundred*; on the North, the Hundreds of *Thingow* and *Thedwastre*; and on the East, the Hundreds of *Samford*, *Cosford*, *Bosmere* and *Cleydon*. The Fee of this Hundred was before the Dissolution of the Abbies, in the Abbot of *S. Edmund's-Bury*, but now we take to be in the Crown, and the Government in the High Sheriff and his Officers. The Market-Towns of this Hundred, are

Lavenham, *Lanham*, or *Levenham*, an indifferent large Town, standing upon a Branch of the River *Breton* or *Bret*, from which it ascends up an Hill of a gravelly Soil, on the Top of which is situate a spacious Market-Place, encompass'd with nine Streets or Divisions, in a very wholesome and healthful Air, and being kept clean, is a pleasant Place. The common Market for the Country is kept weekly on *Tuesday*, but for the Traders in Wooll, there is a kind of Market on *Thursday*. The Weekly Lecture makes a great Addition to the former. † The Stapling-Trade of this Town for Blue Cloths was anciently very famous, and much enriched it. It was at that Time, for the better regulating their Manufacture, and employing and providing for their Poor, divided into three Guilds, or Companies, who had each of them distinct Constitutions and Orders, viz. 1. The Guild of *S. Peter*, granted by *John Earl of Oxford*, 2 *Edw. 6.* whose Hall is in the *High-Street*. 2. The Guild of the *Holy Trinity*, granted by the same Earl, 6 *Edw. 6.* whose Hall was in *Prentice-Street*. 3. The Guild of *Corpus Christi*, granted by another *John Earl of Oxford*, 21 *Hen. 8.* whose Hall is in the Market-Place. These Companies have long been out of Use, but the Town is still govern'd by Six Capital Burgeffes or Headboroughs, who choose inferior Officers, hear and regulate the Complaints of the Poor, preserve good Orders in the Town, and hold the Office for Life. But the Woollen

Manufacture is not lost, for tho' Blue Cloths are not made here as heretofore, yet here is a Stapling-Trade carried on for making Serges, Shalloons, Says, Stuffs, and spinning fine Yarn for *London*, which has of late flourished more than ever, by setting up an Hall for selling Wooll, which being mighty conveniently situate for the Traders of the adjoining Parts of the County, many hundred Loads of Wooll are sold out to Tradesmen in a Year.

The Town and Manor of it were the Inheritance anciently of the *Veres*, Earls of *Oxford*, and we find that *Robert de Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*, who was Lord of this Manor of *Lanham*, obtained of King *Edward I. Reg. 18.* a Charter for a Fair once every Year at this Town, upon the Eve, Day, and Morrow of *Wassuntide*, or *Pentecost*; but it hath been long discontinued, and another held on *Michaelmas-Day*, which is still in great Repute, especially for good Butter and Cheese, which are brought hither to be sold in great Plenty.

This *Robert* dy'd 24 *Edw. 1.* leaving *Alice* his Wife surviving, to whom this Manor of *Lanham*, with other Estates were assign'd for her Dowry. *Robert* his Son and Heir succeeded him, and in 3 *Edw. 3.* procured a Charter for his Tenants of this Town to pass Toll-free throughout all *England*, which Grant Queen *Elizabeth Reg. 27.* confirmed. He dy'd possess'd of the Manors of *Over-hall* and *Nether-hall*, in this Parish, leaving them to his Son and Heir *Thomas de Vere*, then Earl of *Oxford*, who dying *An. 45. Edw. 3. 1371.* left them to his Son and Heir *Robert*, in whose Posterity it continued, 'till *John de Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*, adhering to King *Henry VI.* in his Contest with *Edward Duke of York* for the Crown, forfeited it, and his other Estates, to King *Edward IV.* who, after *Barnet Field* obtain'd the Crown, and having seiz'd them, gave this Manor, and many other Lordships belonging to that Earl, to his Brother *Richard Duke of York*,

† One Mr. Henry Boughton having sent us a large Description of this Town in 1711, very ingeniously drawn, we must take Leave to be a little more Copious than usual.

York, (afterwards King Richard III.) on whom soon after he settled them by special Tail, by which Means they pass'd to the Crown, to which when Richard arrived, he gave this Manor of *Lavenham*, with many other Estates in special Tail, to *John Howard*, Knt. who having continued faithful to the House of York, during the Reigns of King Henry VI. and his Brother King Edward IV. was at the same Time made by King Richard, Earl Marshal of England, Duke of Norfolk, &c. and so remain'd, till he joyn'd with Henry Earl of Richmond, and being with him Victorious in *Bosworth Field*, he again recovered his Estates, and among them this Manor, which his Posterity some Time enjoyed; but was by Degrees walled, and quite alienated in the last *Aubery de Vere*, Earl of Oxford, who dy'd about twenty Years since without Heirs. He marry'd *Anne*, the Daughter of *Paul Viscount Banning*, whose Father bought great Part of his Estate, and so he enjoyed it by her Gift for Life. The Tenants of this Manor, and the other Inhabitants of this Town, have served at any Court held for the Hundred of *Babergh*; for though they have oftentimes summon'd for that Purpose, the Earl of Oxford and their own Officers have always commanded the contrary, and so they took themselves exempt.

The Church and Steeple stand upon an Hill, and accounted the finest in the County generally, and by some of England. The Roof is well Carved, and the two Pews belonging to the Earl of Oxford and the Springs, are hardly to be equall'd by any in King Henry VII's Chapel at *Westminster*, though they were something defaced in the Rebellious Times. The Windows are numerous, and some of them remain beautified with painted Glass and the Oxford Arms. The Church without the Chancel and Chapels, is 97 Foot long, and 68 broad, and the Steeple is 137 Foot high. The Inside of the Roofs of the Chapels is curiously carved. The Outside of them all is very artificially wrought up with Free and Flint-Stones, and supported with strong Arches, which have

in many Places the Oxford and Springs Arms engraven on them. In the Tower are six large Tunable Bells, of which the Tenor hath such an admirable Note, as England has none to compare to it. It weighs but 23, but sounds like a Bell of 40 Hundred Weight. In the Time of *Thomas Spring* the Rich Clothier, the Church was old and decay'd, whereupon he gave 200 l. towards the Repairs, and his Posterity joyning with the Earls of Oxford, the Posterity of his Daughter finished it. In the Church have been many Monuments, but none remain entire, but that for *Thomas Spring*, his Son, and *Margaret* his Wife; and *Dr. Coppinger* Rector of this Parish.

Dr. Fuller tells us this Story of Mr. *Coppinger*, That *Dr. Reynolds* who had been Minister of it, revolting to Rome, the Earl of Oxford who was Patron of it, presented one Mr. *Coppinger*, but upon this Condition, that he would pay no Tithes for his Park, being almost Half the Land of the Parish. Mr. *Coppinger* told his Lordship, That he would rather return the Presentation, than by such a sinful Gratitude betray the Rights of the Church: Which Answer so affected the Earl, that he reply'd, I scorn that my Estate should swell with Church Goods. But notwithstanding these Words, the Earl's Successor contested the Right, and it cost Mr. *Coppinger* 1600 hundred Pounds to recover it, and leave it to the quiet Possession of his Successors.

The Living here is valued at 300 l. per Annum; the Parsonage House stands near the Church, and hath about an hundred Acres of Land thereunto belonging. Sir *Simonds D'Erves* is Lord of the Manor, and Patron of the Living, and Mr. *Kinnerly* Rector.

The Charitable Gifts to this Town are of three Sorts. 1. For the Maintenance of the Poor, bestow'd on them by the Inhabitants, who purchas'd 80 l. per An. and settled it for the repairing of the Alms houses, and maintaining such as are put into them. The Rents are collected by two Inhabitants, appointed by the Feoffees, and dispos'd of to them in the first

first Week of October: By Dr. Coppinger, whose Monument is in the Church, who gave 10 l. a Year for ever, to maintain four poor Persons of the Parish, nominated by the Minister and Headboroughs: By John Carder, who gave 12 Car. 1. forty Shillings *per An.* for ever, to be given to the Poor in Bread, in the Time of Lent; and by Isaac Cream, Attorney at Law, who gave 40 l. to maintain 12 Widows, and as many Widows of Lavenham, ordering his Trustees to distribute the Rents among them Half-yearly. 2. For the erecting a Free-School, for which End, Richard Peacock of Lavenham, 23 Car. 2. gave 5 l. *per An.* for educating five poor Boys in the Grammar-School, in the learning of it; and Edward Colman of Furnival's-Inn, Esq; gave 8 Gul. 3. 200 l. to which the Inhabitants, and some other Charitable Person, gave such Additions, as purchased a convenient Dwelling and School-House, and an Annuity of about 30 l. a Year for the Master. This School now flourishes under the Care of Mr. Drift, to whom most of the Neighbouring Gentry send their Sons. 3. For binding out Apprentices, for which Purpose, Robert Rice, Gent. hath given 5 l. a Year for ever, for binding out two poor Boys of Preston, where he lived; and for want of such there, of Lavenham, to such Masters as the Justices of Peace shall approve of; and Edward Colman, Esq; aforesaid, 200 l. to be laid out in Land, for binding one poor Boy yearly of 14 Years of Age, born and brought up in Mildin, Brent, Ely, or Lavenham, which last is like to have all Benefits, the other two Parishes being very small, and not likely yearly to furnish such a Lad.

Here is also a large Bridewel, and House of Correction, Part whereof, by an Order of the Justices of the Peace, held at Bury St. Edmund's, April 30, 1655, was made a Work-house to employ poor Children, and others of this Parish, in spinning Hemp, Flax or Yarn, which Order consists of 13 excellent Articles for that Purpose.

This Town is famous for the Births of several eminent Men in their Times, viz.

Richard de Lanham, who being bred a Carmelite Friar at Ipswich, obtain'd Leave of the Praefect, or Head of his Convent, to study at Oxford, where he employed his Time so well, that he proceeded there Doctor of Divinity with publick Applause. Leland gives him the Character of Pious and Learned, but Bale will not allow it him, because he was a Favourer of the Wicklevites, whom that Historian had an Antipathy to. However, his Learning is beyond Contradiction, because he hath given sufficient Proofs of it to all Posterity by his Books. He dy'd Anno 1381, being beheaded at London with Archbishop Sudbury, by the rebellious Crew of Wat Tyler, who hated all learned Men.

Thomas Spring, commonly called The Rich Clothier, who, if not born in this Town, yet got his Wealth by the Trade of it. He built the Carved Chapel of Wainscot on the North-side of the Chancel, as also the Chapel on the South-side of the Church. He dy'd Anno 1510, and lyes buried under a Monument in the Chapel of his own Erection.

From this Clothier are descended the Family of Springs in this County, of whom Sir William Spring, Knt. was High Sheriff for the County, 19 Eliz. and 18 of King James I. But we are not certain it was the same Person, but if not, probably his Son, and then William Spring, Esq; his Grandson, executed the same Office, 16 Car. 1. with so much Fidelity, that he was created a Baronet Aug. 11, of the same Year, viz. Anno 1641.

Thomas Cooke, Draper, who was Lord-Mayor of London in 1462, was the Son of Robert Cooke of this Town. He was a Knight, and for many Things memorable: His Descendants built Giddy-Hall near Rumford in Essex, and his Posterity flourished in good Estate for some Successions there, having received a large Patrimony from him. He met with some Molestations while he lived, being arraigned for lending Money to the House of Lancaster, in the Reign of King Edward IV. and hardly escaped with his Life,

Life, (through God's Goodness, a just Judge, and a stout Jury) but was grievously fined, and long imprisoned. He dy'd peaceably in Age and Honour, and was bury'd in the Church of the *Augustine Fryars, London*. His Daughter *Mildred*, marry'd *William Cecil, Lord Burleigh, Lord Treasurer of England*, and had a great Fortune with her.

Neyland, a small Market Town, having its Market weekly on *Friday*, and a Fair yearly on

The Situation of this Town is in a Bottom, which makes it much subject to the Inundations of the River *Stour*, yet with this Convenience to it, that Coal for Firing, and other Commodities, are brought to it plentifully by Water, which must otherwise be fetched at some Distance. The Manufacture of this Town consists in making Bays and Says, in which the Inhabitants drive some considerable Trade, though nothing so great (says *Mr. Weaver*) as in ancient Times, otherwise I should not find so many Marbles richly inlaid with Brass, to the Memory of Clothiers of the foregoing Ages, of which anon.

This Manor was one of those which King *Henry III.* gave to *Hubert de Burgh*, when he made him Earl of *Kent*, with the Knight's Fees thereunto belonging,

for his many and great Services; but he after fell into Disgrace with the King, and was forc'd to part with several of his Castles and Lands (of which we find not the Particulars) to secure to himself the quiet Enjoyment of the Rest, which he left to his Sons *John* and *Hubert*.

This Town hath had the Honour of giving a Title of Honour to Sir *Richard Weston*, Son and Heir of Sir *Jerom Weston* of *Roxwell* in *Essex*, who being a Person of great Abilities, and having discharg'd divers Embassies into *Bohemia* and *Brussels*, and Offices of Trust with great Wisdom and Integrity, in the Reigns of *K. James I.* and *King Charles I.* was by the latter, *Reg. 4.* advanced to the Dignity of a Baron, by the Title of Lord *Weston* of *Neyland*; and being soon after constituted Lord Treasurer of *England*, and elected Knight of the Garter, was by the same King created, *Reg. 8.* Earl of *Portland*. His Posterity enjoyed both Honours some Successions, but they are now extinct in that Family.

The Church here is a convenient Building, standing near the Middle of the Town, but hath nothing Remarkable in it, save some few ancient Monuments for such as were eminent in the Clothing-Trade in those Times, viz.

One with this Title in *Latin* upon Brass, inlaid on it.

Hic jacet Joannes Ewell, quondam Fuller istius Villæ, & Agnes Uxore ejus, qui quidem Joannes obiit vi^o Octobris, Anno Dom. M.cccc.xxxvi. Litera Dominicalis G.

Another with this.

Orate Georgii Hamund, Textoris de Barby, qui obiit Anno Domini, M.D.xxx.

Another thus.

I beseech you to say Oon Pater-Noster, and an Ave for the Soul of Dame Thomasin Hamund Worker. M.D.xlviii.
One Abel a Cloathworker, built the Porche of this Church, which is a very fair One in the Wall, whereof he hath a Funeral Monument, and to signify his Name, as also to make up his Coat-Armour, is the Letter A. and the Picture of a Bell cast upon the Monument.

Sudbury, situate on the River *Stour*, which almost surrounds it, having a fair Bridge over it in the Road leading into *Essex*. The proper Name of it is the *South-Burgh*, in Opposition to *North-Burgh*, or Village. The common Opinion is, that it was once the chief Town in this County, and indeed at present it is but little inferior to any of the greatest Towns or Cities; for it is Populous and Wealthy, being enrich'd by the Clothing-Trade, but chiefly by making of Says.

This Town was one of the first Places where King *Edward III.* plac'd the *Dutchmen*, whom he had allur'd by his Emisseries to come into *England* out of the *Netherlands*, to teach the *English* to manufacture their own Wooll, which they were wholly ignorant of before, and here it hath continued ever since in a flourishing Condition. It is an indifferent large Town, and well built, being governed by a Mayor, Recorder, seven Aldermen, one Bailiff, twenty four Burgesses, and other inferior Officers usual in Corporations. It sends Burgesses to Parliament, but is none of those Towns who anciently enjoy'd that Privilege, being admitted to it in King *Edward IV.*'s Reign; hath a plentiful Market weekly on *Saturday*, and two Fairs yearly, viz. on the fifth *Sunday* in *Lent*, as it was originally granted; but it being thought a Profanation of the Lord's Day, 'tis now ordered to be kept on the *Monday* after, and on *S. Peter* and *S. Paul's Day*, *June 29.*

In the 9th Year of King *Edward I.*'s Reign, the Lordship of this Town belonged to *Gilbert Earl of Clare*, but was alienated from his Family in the same Reign; for *Lionel Duke of Clarence*, third Son of King *Edward III.* dy'd possess'd of the Manor of *Woodhale* in this Town, 42 *Edw. 3.* leaving it with other Estates, to his only Daughter and Heir *Philippa*, who marry'd to *Edmund Mortimer*, third Earl of *March*.

This Town hath given the Title of Baron to two Noble Families in these latter Ages, viz. to *Paul Viscount Banning*, Son of *Paul Banning*, Sheriff of *London* in 1593, 35 *Eliz.* He was made a

Baronet by King *James I.* Sept. 1612, and afterward was by King *Charles I.* Reg. 3. rais'd to the Honours of Baron *Banning of Horseley* in *Com. Essex*, and Viscount *Banning of Sudbury* a few Days after. His Son enjoyed both Dignities, but leaving no Issue Male, they became extinct in 1638. and having so remain'd some Years, King *Charles II.* Reg. 24. advanc'd *Henry Fitz-Roy*, one of his Natural Sons, to the State and Degree of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Baron of *Sudbury*, as also of Viscount of *Ipswich*, Earl of *Euston*, all three in this County, and Duke of *Grafton* in *Morhamptonshire*.

There are three Churches in this Town, viz. *All Saints*, and *S. Gregory's*, in which Parish, *Simon of Sudbury*, who was Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and beheaded in *Watt Tyler's* Rebellion, as is above-mentioned, was born. His Fathers Name was *Wigel Theobald*, and consequently his Name must have been *Simon Theobald*, but being a Native of *Sudbury*, he was surnamed *Sudbury*. He was a great Benefactor to his Parish-Church, for when he was Bishop of *London*, he built the Chapel, or Upper End of the Church, where he lyeth interred. In the Cathedral-Church of *Canterbury* there is indeed a Tomb said to be his, but it is a Kenotaph, or Honorary Monument for him, for his Body lyeth deposited here under a Marble Stone four Yards long, and two broad, a Monument rather proportioned to his Honour than Person; and nigh it in the Window of the said Chapel, is this Inscription on the Glass, viz.

Orate pro Domino Simone Thepold, alias Sudbury, qui istam Capellam fundavit. Anno Domini 1465. in commemoratione omnium Animarum. Dedicat. Dat. Consecrat.

This Archbishop *Sudbury* also, in the Place where his Father's House stood, founded a College of Secular Canons, of which we shall speak more in our Church History of this County.

In this Church also lies buried divers the 4th Year of King Charles I. The Family is still in Repute at that Place. of the best Families hereabouts, viz. the Carbonells, Giffards, Cranwils, Waldgraves, Baxted, the Manor and Estate of the Abbey of S. Edmund's-Bury, 9 Edw. 1. Cresseners, Beauchamps, S. Quintins, and others, mentioned particularly in Weaver, but needless for us to set down. but afterward (by what Means we know not) of Robert Harleston, Esq; who being

Richard Sibbs also is no small Credit to this Town, his Native Place: He was attainted for adhering to the House of Lancaster, by the first Parliament of King bred in S. John's College, Cambridge, and Edward IV. it was given with some became Fellow of it. His excellent Preaching recommended him to the Honourable other Manors belonging to the said Robert, to Richard Duke of Gloucester, the Society of Grays Inn, who elected him the said King's Brother, then Lord Chamberlain. Before this Contest for the Crown, their Preacher, and from thence he was elected Master of Katharine-Hall in the the Harlestons were Men of Eminency in said University, which he found but in this County, for John de Harleston with a mean Condition, but brought it to a Gilbert Debenham, were Knights of this flourishing one, having filled it with Shire in the Parliament 20 Hen. 6. Students, beautified the Buildings, and Bures, or Burs, a little Village standing increas'd the Revenues. He was particularly eminent for his Humility, which Part of this Hundred next Essex. King Edmund, who was so cruelly murdered by the Danes, as is above-mention'd, was (as Galfridus de Fontibus tells us) Crowned here. His Words are these: Edmund being unanimously approved by the East-Angles, (who had been without a King 60 Years) they brought him to Suffolk, and in the Village called Burum, made him their King; the Venerable Prelate Huribert assisting, and anointing him, Consecrated him to be their King. Now Burum is an ancient Royal Vill, the known Boundary between East-Sexe and Suffolk, and situate upon the Stour, a River very rapid both in Summer and Winter; which Passage (saith the Author of the Additions to Camden) is the more observable, because it shews what we are to understand by Burva, in Asserius's Life of Alfred, that it is not Bury, as the Chronicle under Bromton's Name supposeth, nor yet Burn in Lincolnshire, as hath been asserted; but this Bures, or Bures, as Matthew Westminster calls it. This Galfrid to whom we owe this Discovery, wrote before the Year 1156.

Having given the best Account we can of the Market-Towns, we shall now proceed to our Description of such Villages of this Hundred, as we find of any Note. Acton, a small Village standing upon the Road from Sudbury to Lanham on the West-Side. The Manor of it was the Possession of Robert de Bures, or Buris, 9 Ed. 1. but being in the Crown, was given to Henry Lord Bourchier, by K. Edward IV. for his faithful Services to the York Family, for which he had before obtained Isabel his Aunt to Wife, of Richard Duke of York his Father. He dy'd 23 Edw. 4. and left it with his other Estates to Henry his Grandson, Son of William his eldest Son, who dy'd in his Life-time, Isabel his Wife surviving him, but not long.

Affington, the Lordship of Roger Corbet, 9 Edw. 1. but in later Times the Seat of the Family of Gurdons, Men of Figure and Estate in this County, John Gurdon of this Place, Esq; having been High-Sheriff of this County in the 26th Year of Queen Elizabeth, and Brampton Gurdon, Esq; executing the same Office in King Edward I. the Estate of William Aquillon,

Aguillon, who leaving only one Daughter and Heir *Isabel*, marry'd to *Hugh Bardolf*, she carried this Manor and other Estates of her Ancestors into his Family; in the Reign of King *Edward I.* From the *Bardolfs* it pass'd to the Family of *Poynings*, but by what Title we find not; for *Thomas Poynings*, 2 *Edw.* 3. obtain'd a Charter of Free-Warren in this his Manor of *Bures*, and left it with his other Estates to his Son and Heir *Michael*, in whose Posterity how long it continued we do not know, but suppose it may in later Times have pass'd to the Family of *Walgraves*, who have had their Seat here for some Centuries, as we judge by the Monuments of that Family in the Church, and have been long of Note, for Sir *William Walgrave*, Knt. was High Sheriff of this County, 31 *Eliz.*

Mr. *Weaver* giving an Account of the Antiquity of this Family of *Walgraves*, tells us, That they were a Rich Family in *Northamptonshire* before the Conquest, and that *John Walgrave* there living at that Time, one *Walgrave* a German, who came over with the Conqueror, met with him, and propounded to him, That if he would consent that he should marry his only Daughter and Heir, he would procure him a Licence and Grant from the Conqueror, for the quiet enjoying of all his Lands and Livings. Mr. *Walgrave* thus agreeing to the Proposal of the German *Walgrave*, this last obtain'd the Conqueror's Grant under his own Hand and Seal, to confirm to him and his Posterity all his Lands, which Grant was remaining in the Hands of the Lords of this Manor, *An.* 1612, but in the *French Tongue*.

The Church of *Bures* is a very neat Building, and well kept. The most remarkable Monuments in it are, 1. For the *Bures*, who took their Names from the Town, viz. for *Andrew Bures*, Knt. and *Robert* his Son, which *Andrew* dy'd April 12, 1360, and *Robert* Oct. 7, 1361. On whose Souls God have Mercy. Amen.

2. For several of the Family of *Walgraves*, viz. Sir *Richard Walgrave*, Knt. who dy'd May 2, 1400, and *Joanna* his Wife, the Daughter of

whody'd June 10, 1406. To whose Tomb is added, *He that prays for others, labours for himself.* *Richard Walgrave*, Knt. and *Joanna* his Wife, the Daughter of *Thomas Montichensy*, Knt. which *Richard* dy'd May 2, 1434, and *Joanna* on the Feast of *S. Dennis*, Octob. 9, 1450. *Edward Walgrave*, and *Mabel* his Wife, a great Heir-ess, who dy'd in 1506. *William Walgrave*, Knt. and *Margery* his Wife, without Date.

Burnt-Ely, or *Illeigh*, a Village and Manor belonging to the Ancestors of Sir *Henry Shelton*, who procured a Market for it of King *Henry III.* long since discontinued. His Posterity flourished here a long While, but here were some Lands belonging to the Abbey of *S. Ofsy.*

Cavendish, or as it is vulgarly called *Candish*, a Village also situate upon the *Stour*, between *Long-Melford* and *Clare*. This Place was 9 *Edw.* 3. the Lordship of *John de Clinton*, but at present is famous for nothing, but for giving a Name to one of the most ancient and illustrious Families of Great Britain, the *Cavendishes*, a younger Branch of the *Gerzons*, Men of great Note in the Counties of *Norfolk* and *Essex*. These being seated in this Village, and Lords of it, assumed the Sirname of *de Cavendish*, and from them in after Ages, were descended several Persons of great Eminency, of whom our Histories mention.

Sir *John Cavendish*, who was born in this Place (and his Name continued here 'till the Reign of King *Henry VIII.*) he being a Person excellently well learn'd in our Common-Laws, was made Chief Justice of the King's Bench, 46 *Edw.* 3. and continued in that Station with great Reputation, 'till 5 *Rich.* 2. when he was kill'd upon this Occasion. The Commons of this County under *John Rawa* a Priest, and *Robert Westbroom*, rose up in Rebellion, as they did under *Jack Straw* and *Wat Tyler* in *Middlesex*, and the Parts adjoining, plundering and murdering the Gentry and Nobility. Chief Justice *Cavendish* chanced then to be in the Country, to whom they bore a double Grudge, because he was honest and learned; which being augmented with the fresh

News

News from London, that one Cavendish his Kinsman, had kill'd Wat Tyler, they seiz'd the Judge, and dragging him with the Prior of Bury to the Market-Cross, there beheaded them. The Judge's Head they set upon the Pillory in the Market-Cross, but their Blood was not long unrevenge'd, for Dr. Spencer, the Warlike Bishop of Norwich, soon rais'd such Forces as dispers'd them, and slew many of them, Anno 1381.

Andrew Cavendish, who was High-Sheriff of this County, and Norfolk, 8 Rich. 2.

John Cavendish, Esq; who kill'd Wat Tyler the Arch-Rebel, was born also in this Place: He was a Servant in Attendance upon King Richard II. when Tyler being at London, was angry with Sir John Newton, Knt. for approaching him with less Reverence than he thought was due to him as King of the Rabble. Sir William Walworth, Lord-Mayor of London, being then with the King, and seeing Tyler's Insolence to his Majesty's Servant, could not forbear arresting him, in doing which, he wounded the Traytor with his Dagger, but did not dispatch him; whereupon Mr. Cavendish seconded him, and at two or three Stabs kill'd him; which Fact enraged the Suffolk Rabble the more against the Judge, whom since they would not have spared nevertheless, as 'tis probable, 'twas well done, because it put an End to the Commotions in those Parts. But as yet this Family remained among the Commons, 'till

William Cavendish was advanc'd 3 Jac. 1. to the Dignity of Baron Cavendish of Hardwick, and after was created Earl of Devonshire. He was the Son of Sir William Cavendish, who in the Reigns of King Edward VI. and Queen Mary, having born divers rich Places at Court, and gotten a large Share of the Estates of the dissolved Monasteries, laid a Foundation for this Noble Family of the Earls, now Dukes of Devon; and another of the Dukes of Newcastle, which is now extinct in the Family of Cavendish.

Cockfield, Cokefield, or Cookfield, the Lordship and Estate of the Veres Earls of Ox-

ford; for Alice, the Widow of Robert de Vere Earl of Oxford, who dy'd 24 Edw. 1. had for her Dowry an Assignment of this Manor of Cokefield, and some others in this County. After her Decease, it passed with her other Estates to her Husband's Nephew, John de Vere Earl of Oxford, who dy'd in Possession of it, 33 Edw. 3. in whose Posterity it continued, 'till John Earl of Oxford taking Part with the Lancastrians, against King Edward IV. forfeited his Estates to the Victorious Edward, who seiz'd them, and gave this Manor, with some other of his Estates, to his Brother Richard Duke of York; but in a few Years he was restored to all his Possessions by K. Henry VII. whom he assisted in his Conquest of King Richard in Bosworth-Field. He was after this in great Favour all his Days, and left this Manor and other great Estates to his Posterity, who so alienated it, that it was quite consumed and spent, when the last Alberic de Vere, Earl of Oxford, dy'd about twenty Years since.

In this Village was set up one of the first Meetings of such Dissenters, as renouncing the Communion of the Church of England, adhered to the Presbyterian Model of Government in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth. Mr. Knewstubs was then Minister there, who being of their Principles, encourag'd them to have a great Assembly of Ministers of about 60, out of Suffolk, Norfolk, and Cambridgeshire, to confer about the Common-Prayer-Book, what might be tolerated, and what totally rejected; but their Resolution was not then known, nor hath since been discovered.

Edwardston, a Village of little Reputation at present, but anciently had Lords of great Honour inhabiting in it, called de Monte Canisio, commonly englished Mont, or Munchensy. Of this Family was Guarin de Munchensy, who marry'd Joan the second Daughter, and one of the Coheirs of that most powerful Earl of Pembroke, William Marshall, and by her had a Daughter nam'd Joanna, who marrying to William de Valentia, of the Family of Lusigny in France, brought him the Title of Earl of

of *Pembroke*. This *Guarin de Montcheny*, as he had great Honours, so he was so wealthy, that he was called for some Time the *Crassus* of *England*, his Will amounting to above two [Hundred Thousand say some] Thousand [says *Dugdale*, *Bar.* 561.] marks the last a great Sum for the Age he lived in, and how much more the first. But 'twas a younger Branch of the *Munchensys* that were Lords of this Town, viz. *William de Munchensy*, the younger Brother of *Guarin*, who augmented his Estate, by marrying one of the Daughters and Heirs of *William de Beauchamp* of *Bedford*; but Issue Male failing in his Grandson *Thomas*, who left only one Daughter his sole Heir, *Joanna*, marry'd to *Sir Richard Walgrave*, Knt. this Manor, with her other Estates, became vested in his Family. This Town is of Reputation for the Birth of

Thomas de Edwardston, who took his Name from it. He was bred first in *Oxford*, and then a Monk of the Order of *S. Augustine* at *Clare*. He was a great Scholar, as his Works make it appear, and being Confessor to *Lionel Duke of Clarence*, attended him into *Italy*, when he marry'd *Foland*, Daughter to *John Galeacius Duke of Milan*. *John Pitt* seems to tell us, that he was Archbishop in *Ireland*, because *Bale* says, that *Cujusdam Archi-Episcopatus curam accepit*, i. e. He took Care of some Archbishoprick. He might in some Vacancy have the Care of some Archbishoprick in *Ireland*, or *Italy*, but he never was an Archbishop. He dy'd at *Clare*, Anno 1396. There was a Monastery in this Town, of which we shall speak in its Place.

Glemsford, or *Guthelnesford*, one of those Manors which *Odo Earl of Champagne*, a near Knisman of *William the Conqueror*, was found possess'd of, when the general Survey of *England*, call'd *Doomsday-Book*, was taken, but in 9 *Edw.* 1. it belong'd to the Bishop of *Ely*.

Robert Tinley, Minister of this Place, is an Honour to it: He was bred a Commoner of *Magdalen-Hall, Oxford*, and continuing there, had the Reputation of a Man of Parts, and an excellent Preacher. He was Proctor of that University in 1595,

and removing to this Place took the higher Degrees in Divinity, and became Arch-Deacon of *Ely*. He was look'd upon as a Person well read in the Fathers, but withal a bitter Enemy of *Papists*, which he shew'd in two Treatises, entituled, *The mischievous Subtilty, and barbarous Cruelty of the Romish Synagogue*, on *Pl.* cxxiv. 1. 8. printed at *London*, Anno 1609. And, *The false Doctrines and the refined Heresies of the Romish Synagogue*, printed the same Year. He dy'd in 1616, and was buried at *Wytham* in *Essex*, where he was then Vicar.

Long Melford, one of the biggest Towns in *England*, that is not a Market-Town. It stands upon the *Stour*, in the Road to *Bury*. In 9 *Edw.* 3. it belong'd to the Abbey of *S. Edmund's Bury*, as their Demefne. The Lady *Rivers* had an House in this Town in the Times of the late Rebellion, which *Fuller* says, was the first Fruits of Plundering in *England*; and *Floyd*, that she lost the Value of twenty Thousand Pounds: Where it was we know not, sure we are, that *Sir William Cordall* had a great Kindness to this Town, and as he settled his Posterity at the Hall of it, so he built an Hospital to the Poor: He was Master of the Rolls in the Reigns of *Queen Mary* and *Queen Elizabeth*. His Descendant, *Robert Cordall*, Esq; residing then at *Melford-Hall*, was made Baronet, June 22, 1660. This Place also deserves our Remark for this, that it supplied the City of *London* with two Lord Mayors, Natives of this Town, within less then the Space of 50 Years, viz. *John Milbourn*, Draper, Son of *John Milbourn* of this Place, Anno 1521, and *Roger Martin*, Mercer, Son of *Lawrence Martin* of this Town, Anno 1567.

The Church here is an handsome Building, having upon the Outside of it these Words engraven, *Pray for the Souls of John Clopton and Richard Boteler, of whose Goods this Chapel was built*. In the said Chapel many of the ancient Family of the *Cloptons* lye entomb'd, viz.

1. Mr. *William Clopton*, who dy'd before the Feast of *S. Thomas the Apostle*, 1416, and *Margaret* the Wife of the said *William*, who dy'd ——— 1424.

2. Ano-

2. Another for *Margaret* and *Thomas*, the Children of the same *William* and *Margaret* — 1420. For whom Prayers are desired.

3. There are broken Tombs for *Francis Clopton*, and *Alice Harleston*, the Wife of *John Harleston*, and Daughter of *William Clopton*.

4. A sumptuous Tomb for *Sir William Cordall* above-mention'd, with a long Epitaph in *Latin Verse*, wherein he is said to be an eminent Lawyer, Speaker in Parliament, of *Queen Mary's* Privy Council, Master of the Rolls, and Builder of an Hospital here.

Monks-Ely, or *Illeigh*, so call'd doubtless because the Lordship or Church belonged to the Monastery *S. Peter's* at *Canterbury*, 9 *Edw. 1.* as did also *Monk-Soham*. This Place is of no Note, but for the Birth of *Thomas of Ely*, not of *Ely* in *Cambridgeshire*, but this *Monks-Ely*. He was a *Carmelite* Fryar of *Ipswich*, and was so great a Proficient in Learning in *Cambridge*, that he, though a Fryar, was admitted Doctor of both Divinities, viz. *Scholastic*, and *Interpretative*, or *Scriptural*; for it seems, that in those Days they were distinct Faculties, though they are now united in one Profession, as the Civil and Canon Law now are. Leaving his native Country, he travell'd with some of his own Order over the Seas to *Bruges* in *Flanders*, and there open'd a School for Lectures and Disputations, which he held to his Death, which happen'd about the Year of our Lord 1320. *Dr. Cottesford*, Rector of this Place and *Hadley*, suffer'd much by Sequestrations in the late Troubles, for his Adherence to the Canons and Constitutions of the Establish'd Church.

Preston, the Lordship and Estate of the Hospital of *S. John of Jerusalem*, 9 *Ed. 1.* but afterward of *John de Vere E. of Oxford*, forfeited by his Siding with the House of *Lancaster* against King *Edward IV.* who seiz'd it, with his other Lands, as soon as he was settled on his Throne, and gave it, with many other Estates, to his Brother *Richard Duke of Gloucester*, on whom he settled them soon after in special Tail; but the Earl passing over into *Flanders*,

and joyning with *Henry Earl of Richmond*, (afterwards King *Henry VII.*) shared with him in the Victory of *Bosworth Field*, wherein King *Richard III.* was slain, and recovered all his Estates upon the Settlement of the Earl upon the Throne, and among others this Manor, which was after alienated with them by his Descendants Earls of *Oxford*, as is shew'd above in *Lavenham*, and other Places.

Shimpling, or *Simpling*, one of the Lordships which *Odo de Campania* Earl of *Albemarle* and *Holderness*, a near Kinsman of *William the Conqueror*, was possessed of, when the General Survey of *England*, call'd *Doomsday-Book*, was taken. How long it continu'd in his Family we find not, but it must be alienated before the Reign of *Edward III.* for then we observe, that *Robert Fitzwalter* dying seiz'd of it, and leaving his Wife *Joan* surviving, this Manor was assigned to her, as part of her Dowry, with a Licence for her to marry *John de Wayland*. *Walter*, her Grandson, the Son of *John* her Son, who dy'd in her Life-time, inherited this Manor after her Death. He marry'd *Philippa*, Daughter and Coheir of *John de Mohun* Lord of *Dunster*, who surviving him, had this Manor also assigned for her Dower. After her Decease, this Manor fell to her Son and Heir *Walter*, who marry'd *Joan*, the Daughter of *Sir John Devereux*, Knt. Heir to *John* her Brother, by whom he had two Sons, *Humphrey* and *Walter*, who inherited successively their Father's Honour and Estate, but left no Children; so that after *Elizabeth*, the Widow of *Walter*, had enjoy'd this Manor, as part of her Dower, for Life, it pass'd, with his other Estates, to the Heirs General of the *Fitzwalters*, of which one marry'd *Thomas Ratcliffe*, Esq; and made him Lord *Fitzwalter*, as an Heir of the *Ratcliffe's* hath the *Mildmay's*, but to which of them this Manor descended, we can't discover.

Smalbridge, a Village, of Note only for a Seat of the Family of *Walgrave's*.

Stoke juxta Neyland, called in our Histories *Stoke-Neyland*, to distinguish it from another Village of the same Name by *Clare*, called therefore *Stoke-Clare*; but because

because this Distinction is not always observed by our Historians, it is easy to impute that to one, which is proper to the other, and so we may Mistake in assigning this to be the Lordship which William Earl of *Bolein*, *Warren* and *Moreton* confirmed to the Monks of *Eye* or *Stye* in this County, as given them before by his Ancestors; but it is at least as probable as that of *Stoke-Clare* would be, and therefore we have fixed upon this Place. In King *Edward III*'s Reign, it was returned to be the Lordship of *Margaret* Queen of *England*, but how that is consistent with our former Account, we can't shew. What we have more certain of it is, that

Sir *William Capel*, Draper, and Lord Mayor of *London* in 1503, was a Native of this Parish, being the Son of *John Capel* of this Place. Of him these Things extraordinary are related by our Historians: That after a large Entertainment made for King *Henry VII*. he concluded all with a Fire, in which he burnt many Bonds, whereby the King, who was a Borrower of great Sums of Money in the Beginning of his Reign, stood bound to him; which certainly to such a thrifty (not to say covetous) Prince, was a more pleasant Repast than all the foregoing Dainties. Another Time, to shew his great Affection to the same King, he dissolv'd a Pearl which cost him some Hundreds of Pounds, in a Glass of Wine, to drink the King's Health, which it seems he valued above Gold and precious Stones. But notwithstanding his Loyalty so well attested to the King, he let loose his Blood-Hounds, *Empson* and *Dudley* upon him, who, tho' they spared his Life, yet they sucked out many Thousands of Pounds from him to fill the King's Treasury, if not their own Purfes. But Industry and Trade retrieved much of his Wealth, so that he dy'd Wealthy in Age and Honour, leaving great Estates to his Posterity, who being settled at *Hadham* in *Hartfordshire*, have ever since enjoyed it; *William Capel*, now Earl of *Essex*, being descended from him. This Sir *William Capel* it was, that built

a Chapel on the South-Side of *S. Bartholomew's* Church behind the *Exchange* in *London*, where he lyes buried. His Daughter *Elizabeth*, marry'd *William Powlet*, Marquess of *Winchester*.

Waldingfield Magna, a Village wherein are two considerable Manors, viz. *Acton* and *Moreves*, which were the Lordships and Estate of *James Butler* Earl of *Wiltshire*; but he being a *Lancastrian*, his Estate was confiscated upon the Accession of King *Edward IV*. to the Crown, and given to *Henry Bourchier* Earl of *Essex*, by that King, in Recompence of the Charges he had been at already in his Service, and in Consideration of farther Services. He dy'd possess'd of this, and other Estates of the said E. of *Wiltshire*, 23 *Edw. 4*. and left them to his Son *Henry* then but 11 Years of Age. When King *Henry VII*. came to the Throne, this *Henry* Earl of *Essex*, appeared a Person of such singular Endowments, that he was made Choice of for One of his Privy Council, and obtain'd a Livery of all the Possessions of his Ancestors, in which this Manor being included, 'tis probable the Earl of *Wiltshire* was either dead, or over-look'd, to raise this valuable Person, tho' descended of a Family that so highly merited of the Family of *York*, and was so well rewarded by them. This little Village supplied the City of *London* with a Lord-Mayor, Anno 1594, viz. *Roger Spencer*, Clothworker, the Son of *Richard Spencer* of this Place.

In the Church of this Parish, Mr. *Weaver* takes Notice of several ancient Monuments belonging to the Family of *Apul-ton*, viz. for *John Apulton*, who dy'd 14 *Hen. 4*. 1416, on which are the Arms of the Family, Three Apples, Gules, with Leaves and Stalks Vert, for *John Apulton* and *Margaret* his Wife, which *John* dy'd April 9, Anno Domini 1481, and *Margaret* July 4, 1468. For *Thomas Apulton* of *Great Waldingfield*, who dy'd Octob. 4 Anno Domini 1507. For *Margery Apulton*, who dy'd Nov. 4. Anno Dom. 1504. with this Addition, On whose Soul let the most High be merciful. Amen. For *Robert Apulton*, Gent. and *Mary* his Wife; which

Robert

Robert dy'd Aug. 27, 1526. To whose Inscription, as also to all the rest, is sub-joyn'd, *On whose Souls the Lord have Mercy, Amen.*

Wallingford Parva, the Lordship of William de Beauchamp, and William Fitz-Ralph, 9 Edw. 1.

Wiston, the Lordship of Michael Lord Poinings, who leaving it to his Son and

Polsted,
Cornad, great,
Cornad, little,
Neuton,
Boxford, cum Groton,
Milding,
Somerton,
Hartest,
Stansted,
Larvhill,
Alfeton,

the Lordships of

These are all the Places in this Hundred that we find any Thing observable in, and so we pass to

II. The Hundred of Blackburn.

This Hundred lyes upon the outmost Border Northward of this County, being divided from Norfolk by the River Ouse, and bounded on the East with the Hundred of Hoxon; on the South with the Hundreds of Stow and Thedwastre; and on the West with the Hundred of Lackford. The Fee of it is in the Crown, and Government in the High Sheriff and his Officers. The chief Towns of it are

Ixworth, or Ikesworth, anciently called Gifsworth, and sometimes written Yxe-worth. Of this Manor of Gifsworth, Robert le Blund was possess'd at the Time when the general Survey was made in the Conqueror's Reign. It was then his chief Seat, which he left to Gilbert le Blund his Son and Heir, who having his Residence here, founded a Religious House in it for Canons Regular of St. Augustine's Order, and left the Lordship to William le Blund, his Son and Heir, who left a Son William and two Daughters, Agnes and Rohese, by Cicely Pers his Wife; but Wil-

Heir Thomas Lord Poinings, he obtain'd a Charter of Free-Warren for it, and other his Estates in this and other Countie, and so left it to Michael his Son and Heir, and his Posterity. In 9 Edw. 1. Agidia de Horkefley was Lady of this Manor. Other Villages in this Hundred, with their Lords found in the said MS. are,

James Lamburn.

The Abbot of Malling.

Thomas Grey.

William Burvillein.

The Abbot of S. Edmund's Bury.

Remigius de Milding.

Thomas de Burgh.

The Bishop of Ely.

Gerard de Wachisam.

The Abbey of Ramsey.

John de Welnetham.

liam taking Part with Earl Monfort and his Adherents, in whose Army of Rebels he was Standard-Bearer, was slain with the said Earl at the Battle of Lewes, leaving his two Sisters his Heirs, of whom, Agnes was the Wife of Sir William Criketor, Knt. and Rohese of Robert de Valoins, who divided between them the Lands of the Blunds, held by Barony. 'Tis probable Rohese had a second Husband, because we find that Edmund de Pakenham was also Lord of this Manor with Criketor, 9 Edw. 1. Here is a Market weekly on Friday, and a Fair yearly on ——— North-West of this Town is a small Village, for Distinction call'd Ixworth-thorp, where the Family of the Harveys have a Seat, which came to them thus. Thomas Harvey of Thurleigh in Bedfordshire, marrying Jane the Daughter and Heir of Henry Drury, of Ixworth in this County, he and his Posterity settled at this Place, of whom John Harvey was Treasurer to Queen Katharine, Consort of K. Charles II. and Thomas marrying Isabel, one of the Daughters of Sir Humphrey May, Vice-Chamberlain to King Charles I. had by her John Harvey, who was created Lord Harvey of Ixworth by Her Majesty Queen ANNE, in the Year 1703, and Earl by His

His late Majesty King GEORGE I. by the Stile and Title of Earl of Bristol, which Honours he now enjoys. This Place is reckon'd one of them in this County, that retain somewhat of the Name of the *Iceni*; and that it is a Place of great Antiquity seems evident, That in the Memory of some lately living, there was a large Pot of Roman Money found here. This is the only Market-Town in this Hundred, and therefore we shall go on to describe the Villages, as far as we observe any Thing remarkable in them.

Badwell, or *Baberwell*, *cum Ashwell parva*, the Lordship of *William Criketote*, 9 Edw. 1. now a small Village, where stood a Monastery of Grey Fryars, in which lay buried Sir *Walter Trumpinton*, and Dame *Anne* his Wife; *Nicholas Drury*, and *Jane* his Wife, who dy'd March 7. 7 Rich. 2. and *Margaret Peyton*.

Bardwell, the Lordship of *Joanna Packenham*, and *Isabella de Wykes*, 9 Edw. 3. but now a small Village, memorable only for the Gift of *Mrs. Ellen Goulston*, Relict of *Dr. Theodore Goulston*, a learned Physician. This good Gentlewoman being possess'd as in her own Right, of the Improper Parsonage of this Place, procur'd first Leave of the King (*Charles II.*) to annex it to the Vicarage, and to make it Presentative; and having before the Donation of the Vicarage, given them both so annex'd to *S. John's College* in *Oxford*, giving her Reasons in a Letter, sent with the Grant, viz. *To advance the Glory of God, and give the World some Testimony that Knowledge without Fruits, and Love of Christ without Love to his Church, is but an empty Mark of an unsound Faith.* So with her Prayers for a Blessing on all such as should be chosen Rector of it, she transferr'd the Deeds to the College for ever.

Barningham, the Lordship of *John de Montfort*, and the Prior of *Blesworth*, 9 Edw. 1. otherwise of no Repute, but for the Birth of *John de Barningham*, who took his Name from it. He was bred a Carmelite Fryar in *Ipswich*, and at length proceeded Doctor of Divinity in *Oxford*; from whence going to the *Sorbon* (the

great School for Controversies in *France*) he was admitted to the same Degree there. *Trithemius* taking Notice of his Parts and Perfections, says, He had *Festivum ingenium & ad quodcunque deflexum*, i. e. Such a subtle and supple Wit, that he could, like a great Master of Defence in the Schools, either oppose or defend any Question. Bales saith, that he saw his Works in *Cambridge*, fairly written in four large Volumes. Weary with travelling in foreign Parts, he return'd into his own Country, and retiring into his Convent, in which he was the Abbot, or Prior, he dy'd there, Jan. 22, 1448.

Culforth, or *Culfurth*, *cum Ingham*, the Demesne of the Abbey of *S. Edmund's Bury*, 9 Edw. 1. and now a Village adorned with a neat Seat, built by Sir *Nicholas Bacon*, Son of that *Nicholas Bacon*, who was Keeper of the Great Seal of *England*; who, for his singular Wisdom and Judgment, was, while he liv'd, worthily accounted one of the great Supports of this Kingdom. 'Tis now the Seat of the Lord *Cornwallis*, who is for the most Part resident at it, for the Conveniency of Hunting, tho' he has a larger Seat at *Brome*. This Nobleman keeps up the Hospitality and Grandeur of the ancient Nobility of *England* as much as any Man. His Father was very Instrumental at the Revolution, and the present Lord his Son, is zealous for the present Constitution. This Sir *Nicholas*, was elder Brother to Sir *Francis Bacon*, Lord Chancellor of *England* in King *James II.*'s Time; was High Sheriff of this County, 23 & 42 Eliz. & 1 Jac. 1. and was made the first Baronet of *England*, 9 Jac. 1, May 22.

Ewston, a Village pleasantly situated upon the River *Ouse* the less, whose Manor formerly belonged to a Family of the same Name, which is long since removed from it; and since was the Demesne of *Walter Pattishall*, and *Eleanor Charlet*, Lady *Gnatshall*. It lyes on a Flat, and by a fair pleasant Champion Country, which induced Sir *Henry Bennet*, when the Civil Wars were over, and he received the Reward of his Valour and Loyalty to King *Charles I.* from his Song King *Charles*

Charles II. who made him Secretary of State, Lord Arlington, Viscount Thetford, and Earl of Arlington, to raise a Noble Structure there, called *Euston House* or Hall, adorning it with a large Nursery, containing great Quantities of Fruits of several Sorts, with artificial Fountains, a Canal and pleasant Grove, a large Warren, &c. He left only one Daughter *Isabella*, who being marry'd to *Henry Fitz-Roy*, one of King Charles II's Natural Sons by the Dutches of *Cleveland*, he was created by his Father Earl of *Euston*, and Duke of *Grafton*, and in his Son *Charles Fitz-Roy*, Son of the said *Isabella*, it remains.

Fakenham, or *Faukenham magna*, a small Village lying South of *Euston*, and watered with a Rivulet, which having pass'd them, falls into the *Ouse*. The Lordship of this Place belonged anciently to *Gundred de Warren*, descended from the Earls of *Surrey*; and for want of Male Issue, pass'd to his Daughters *Joan* the Wife of *Hugh de Nevill*, who 8 *Henry 3.* was Principal Warden of all the King's Forests throughout England, and her Sister *Margaret de Riparys*. In his Family it remain'd some Descents, but in King *Edward III's* Time, Anno 9, it was in the King's Hands; and afterward in King *Henry VI's* Reign, it was become the Estate of *Reginald de Wesse*, and inherited by *Richard* his Son, a great Favourite of King *Henry VII's*.

Fakenham parva, was 9 *Edw. 3.* the Estate of *William de Fakenham*.

Haughlee, or *Haughley Castle*, where upon an high Hill are the Remains of an old Castle, in Compass about two Acres. Some will have it to have been called *Hagoneth Castle*, which belonged to *Ralph de Broc*, and was demolished by *Robert* Earl of *Leicester*.

Hopton, cum *Coniveston*, the Demesne of the Abbey of *S. Edmund's Bury*, 9 *Edw. 1.* but now a small Village situate on the Banks of the *Ouse*, the Lordship and Estate of *Henry Bouchier* Earl of *Essex*, who dy'd possess'd of it, 23 *Edw. 4.*

Ingham, the Lordship of *John de Ingham*, 2 *Joh.* It was Part of his Barony, for

which he paid to that King sixty Marks, and a Palfrey. His Posterity enjoy'd it for several Descents, and *Oliver* his great Grandson dy'd possess'd of it, 18 *Edw. 3.* but leaving no Issue Male, his Estate was divided between his two Daughters and Coheirs, *Joan* the Wife of *Roger le Strange* of *Knokin*, and *Mary* the Daughter of *John Curson*, by *Elizabeth* his Daughter, deceas'd. This Manor in the Division fell to *Joan*, and so pass'd into the Family of the *Le Stranges*, who having the Manor-House, made it their Seat. The Abby of *S. Edmund's Bury* had some Lands in this Town.

Langham, the Lordship of *William de Criketot*.

Lophamford, a Village remarkable only for a marshy Ground, out of which the Rivers *Ouse the less* and *Waveney* rise, at a little Distance one from another, dividing this County from *Norfolk* by their running two contrary Ways, viz. the *Ouse* Westward by *Thetford* and *Brandon* into *Cambridgeshire*, and the *Waveney* Eastward, by *Harleston*, *Bungay* and *Beckles*, into the Sea at *Great Yarmouth*.

Norton, a Village where *K. Henry VIII.* was induced by a credulous Kind of Avarice, upon what Information or Suggestion we know not, to dig for Gold. His Hopes proved vain, if they were not groundless altogether; and were it not that the Diggings yet remain to shew the Probability of the Attempt, we should not have dared to mention it. It was the Lordship of *John de Pakenham*, 9 *Edw. 3.*

Rickingham, or as it is in ancient Records, *Rigenhale*, was the Lordship and Estate of *Ulfketell*, Earl of the *East-Angles* and *Norfolk*. He was kill'd in the Battle of *Assendon* in *Essex*, fought between King *Ethelred* and *Canute* the Dane. He left no Child, and so his pious Acts must perpetuate his Memory; for he was very munificent to the Monks of *S. Edmund's Bury*, to whom he gave this Manor and divers other Lordships in this County.

Stow Langtoft, so called to distinguish it from other Towns named *Stow* in this County, of which the Hall, or Manor-House, was the Seat of *Jeffrey Pecher* and

anciently, viz. 9 Edw. 3. but of late of Sir *Simonds D'Erwes*, the most curious Antiquary of his Time, and most famous for his searching into Records, and Knowledge of Coin and Coinage, but very humorous. He was much respected by Mr. *Selden* on that Account, who dedicated his Books, *De Nummis*, to him. He dy'd in 1650, and lyes bury'd in the Chancel of the Church here.

Walsham in the Willows, the Lordship and Estate of *Edmund de Pakenham*, 9 Edw. 3. but afterwards of *William de la Pole* Earl of *Suffolk*, who dy'd seiz'd of it 28 Hen. 6. leaving it to his Son *John de la Pole* and his Heirs. This *John* marrying *Elizabeth* the Sister of *K. Edward IV.* tho' he increased in Honour so long as the *York* Family reign'd, and was made Earl of *Lincoln*, but not at all favouring the Succession of the *Lancastrian* Family, he engag'd himself in setting up *Lambert Simnel*, by the Name of *Edward Plantagenet*, Son of *George Duke of Clarence*, as right Heir to the Throne, and was slain at the Battle of *Stoke*, 2 Hen. 7. His Brother *Edmund* succeeded him in both

Earldoms, but being suspected as a Person always disaffected to the *Lancastrian* Line, was imprison'd in the Tower by King *Henry VIII.* Reg. 4. and the next Year beheaded. His Estate being thus forfeited, and brought into the King's Hands, *George Earl of Shrewsbury*, who had a little before been constituted Steward of the King's Household, and One of his Privy Council, obtain'd this Manor of *Walsham in the Willows*, to hold to himself and Heirs Male of his Body, who long enjoy'd it.

Wattlesfield, the Demesne of the Abbey of *S. Edmund's Bury*, with *Staunton* adjoining, 9 Edw. 1. afterward it was also another Lordship of *William de la Pole*, Earl of *Suffolk*; and 'tis probable was inherited, and forfeited, as the foregoing Lordship of *Walsham in the Willows* was; but we have no distinct Account of its so being, and therefore can say no more of it, but proceed to the next Hundred. But shall first set down the Villages in the said MS. with their Lords, viz.

Westow,
Wordwell,
Bernham,
Gnatshall,
Honyworth,
Sapston,
Troston,

the Lordship of

Abbot of *Bury*.
Thomas de Wordwell.
James de Shryle.
Eleanor de Gnatshall.
The Abbot of *Bury*.
The King.
The Abbot of *Bury*.

Livermore, parva,
Thorpe,
Hepworth,
Weston,
Hinderclay,
Thilnithan,
Elmswell,
Hunterston,

the Lordship of

Barth. de Livermore.
Tho. de Pakenham.
The Abbot of *Bury*.
Hugh Howell.
The Abbot of *Bury*.
John de Tulnetham.
Abbot of *S. Edmund's.*
William de Langham.

III. The Hundred of Blithing.

This Hundred lyes upon the German Ocean, which washes it upon all the Eastern Side, and is bounded on the South with the Hundred of *Plomesgate*; on the West with the Hundred of *Hoxon*; and on the North with the Hundreds of *Wankford* and *Mutford*. The Fee was in the Crown, and Government in the Sheriff, till King *Edward I.* in Consideration of the Reversion of the Castle of *Warkworth*, and the Manors of *Rouberie*, *Newburn* and *Corbridge*, entail'd upon him and his Heirs by *John de Clavering*, set-

tled upon him among other Things, this Hundred, to hold of the King for Life; and so it is again in the Crown. The Market Towns are

Dunwich, in Saxon, *Dunmuc*; or as it is in the Saxon Annals, *Damuc*; and in *Bede*, *Dommu*; answerable to which, in King *Alfred's* Translation, it is written *Dommu-ceazep*. This Town is of more early Note than any Town in this County, *S. Edmund's Bury* (tho' now, and of a long Time more considerable,) having not been of any great Reputation, till some Ages after it. The Antiquity of this Place is rendred very probable by this, That Roman Coins are often found here, from whence

whence 'tis not unreasonable to infer, that it was a *Roman Station* while that People had an Abode here. In the Reign of King *William I.* commonly called the *Conqueror*, we are told by *Doomsday-Book* how considerable a Place it was, viz. That in it were one Hundred and thirty six Burgeses, and one Hundred Poor; and that it was valued at (*i. e.* paid Geld, or Tax to the King) fifty Pounds, and sixty Thousand Herrings by Gift. In the sixteenth Century it was very Populous, and fam'd for the Mint that was kept in it. Mr. *Weaver* tells us concerning this Mint, That one Mr. *Holiday* told him, That he had a Groat whose Supercription on the one Side was, *CIVITAS DONWIC*. In the Reign of King *Henry II.* it was (as *William of Newborow* tells us) a famous Village, well stored with Riches of all Sorts. At which Time, when the Peace of *England* was disturb'd with fresh Commotions, it was fortify'd on purpose to awe that Arch-Rebel, *Robert Earl of Leicester*, who insulted and over-ran all these Parts; some Remains of which are a square Ditch-Bank, or Town-Wall. While it was in its Prosperity, it was made a Bishop's See, and continued some Time so, but at length it was removed to *Elmham* in *Norfolk*, as we shall more fully shew in our Ecclesiastical History, to which we refer the Reader. But whatever this Town, or City (as the Inhabitants are willing to have it called) was, the greedy and insatiable Sea hath devoured so great a Part of it, that it is well, if it deserves the Name of a Town; of which indeed it keeps up some probable Shew, by its Weekly Market on *Saturday*, and Fair Yearly, on ——. And being a Town Corporate, governed by two Bailiffs, and their inferior Officers, and sending Burgeses to Parliament, as it hath done from the first Settlement of that Constitution, in the Reign of King *Edward I.*

The Parish-Churches here were many. The common Fame and Report of the Inhabitants is, That before the Town came to Decay, there belonged to it two and fifty Religious Houses, as Parish-Churches and Chapels, Hospitals and Priories, of

which, the two last we shall refer to our History of Monasteries in this County; Six of the Churches we have the Names, and some little Account of, viz. 1. *S. Leonard's*, which is now swallow'd up by the Waves. 2. *S. John's*, devour'd by the Sea; but it being taken down upon the Reflux, to save the Materials, there was found a fair plain Grave-Stone in the Chancel, which being rais'd up, there was discover'd next to it a great Stone, hollowed after the Fashion of a Man, and in it a Man lying with a Pair of Boots upon his Legs, the Toes of them being piqued after a strange Fashion, and a Pair of Chalices of course Metal standing on his Breast. It was thought to be the Corpse of some Bishop of *Dunwich*, but being stirred, it mouldred all to Dust. 3. *S. Martin's* covered also with the Waves, as is also, 4. *S. Nicholas*, the Form of which, as also of *S. John's* Church above-mentioned, was this, they were inclosed both on the North and South, and the Steeples stood in the Midst, like Cathedral-Churches now in Use, and as the Manner of old Cathedrals was. With these Churches, the Inhabitants say, That there was also a Forest nigh the Town, which the Sea hath devour'd a great Piece of.

The two only Churches now standing, are, 5. *S. Peter's*, and, 6. *All Saints*. Besides these, there are said to have been two other Churches, tho' we do not find that there is any Thing remaining of them besides Tradition, viz. 1. The Church of *S. Felix*, the Cathedral of the Bishop's See, dedicated to the Person who was the Restorer of the Christian Religion among the *East-Angles*, *Felix the Burgundian*; but the Uncertainty of this Church obliges the Authors of the Story to say, That this, or the Churches of *S. John* and *S. Nicholas*, was the Bishop's Cathedral, (they being built Cathedral-wise) if they were not all so one after another, as the Sea hath overwhelmed them. 2. The Temple of *Our Lady*, a very old Church, which, according to Report, stood in the *Jews* Time, and was Vaulted over. The Roof of this Church and of the Isles was covered with Lead. It was a Church of great

great Privileges for Pardons in those Days, and was endowed with divers Rents, Tenements, Houses, Lands, and other Profits, and Commodities both Free and Copy, as well in *Westleton*, *Dyngle*, &c. as *Dunwich*. And there was a Court commonly kept in it, called *Dunwich-Temple Court*, on the Day of *All Souls*, Nov. 2, for the levying, and gathering up the yearly Revenues of the same. There were also in this Town three Chapels dedicated, 1. To *S. Anthony*. 2. To *S. Francis*. 3. To *S. Katharine*, but they were put down when the Religious Houses of this Town were dissolv'd, and so there remain but two Churches in use.

Halesworth is another Market-Town in this Hundred. The Saxons call it *Healf-worda*. It is an ancient Town, whose Manor belonged to the *Argentons*, and having then a Market on *Tuesday* weekly, procured by *Richard de Argenton* of *King Henry III.* *Reginald de Argenton* obtain'd for it a yearly Fair upon the Eve, Day, and Morrow after the Feast of *S. Luke the Evangelist*, *Octob.* 18, and one Day following. From this Family of *Argentons*, this Lordship pass'd to the *Alingtons*, but they also have sold it long since, *William de Argenton* was Knight of the Shire for this County of *Suffolk*, in the first Year of *King Henry IV.* The Town is populous, and the Market good, occasion'd chiefly by its Plenty of *Linen-Yarn*, which the Women of this Country spin, partly for the Use of Families, and partly for Sale; which being readily bought up here, is esteem'd a good Commodity for Trade.

Mr. John Argal, a Man of Learning and Worth, was Minister of this Town: He was bred in *Oxford*, and while he resided there, was a noted Disputant, and a very ingenious Actor of Plays, (particularly when *Queen Elizabeth* was there in 1566.) Being call'd to this Town, he was had in great Repute among the Neighbouring Ministers for his Learning; but being so much devoted to his Studies, that he was unmindful of his worldly Concerns, he liv'd and dy'd poor; on which he us'd to make this pious Reflection,

That whereas the Great God had rais'd many of his Cronies and Contemporaries to high Dignities in the Church, as *Dr. Billson*, Bishop of *Winchester*; *Toby Matthews* to the See of *Durham*, &c. He was detain'd in the Chains of Poverty by his great Sins, that he might repent with the Prodigal, and at length by God's Favour obtain Salvation. He dy'd suddenly at a Feast at *Cheston*, and was bury'd in the Church here, *Oct.* 8, 1606. He wrote a Book, *De Vera Poenitentia*, printed at *London* in 1604, and *Introductio ad Artem Dialecticam*, printed at *London*, 1605.

Southwold, a Market-Town situate on the Eastern-Shore, making an Haven of great Note in this County. The Market is on *Thursday* weekly, and Fair yearly, on ———. It lyes some Miles North from *Dunwich*, and stands upon a Clift, the Harbour on the South, the River *Blith* with a Draw-Bridge on the West, and a small Neck of Land on the North; so that it is in a manner surrounded with Water, especially at High Tide, which makes it look like an Island, and would make one fear that it shall be overflowed. Tully thought these Tides astonishing Things, and thus reflects on them: *What shall we think of the Tides in Spain and Britain, and their Ebbing and Flowing at Set-times? Without a God they could not be; a God who hath set Bounds to the Sea, that it can't pass.*

The Bay here called *Southwold-Bay*, but commonly pronounced *Sowl-Bay*, is chiefly made by the shooting forth of the Promontory above it, call'd *Easton-ness*, which lyes North-East from it, and covers it from the Northerly-Winds. Some think it to be further East than any other Part of *Britain*, but the Seamen hereabouts tell you, that the most Easterly Part is at *Lestoff*; but however that be, it makes so commodious a Place for Anchorage, that many Ships lye continually in it, or near it; by Reason of which, the Mariners become good Benefactors to the Town, and contribute exceedingly to its Trade and Commerce. 'Tis also very famous for the Rendevouze of our Royal Fleet; and near it the *English* and *Dutch* have

have so frequently disputed their Privileges in the Ocean with Powder and Ball, that they thereby are become a Terror to, as well as the Admiration of the Neighbouring Nations, for their undaunted Courage, tho' to the Destruction of each other.

The Lordship of this Town, in the Reign of King Henry III. belong'd to Richard Earl of Clare, who obtain'd a Licence of that King, Reg. 44. to make a Castle of his House in this Town, and so left it to his Son Gilbert two Years after. He resign'd it with all his other Lordships into King Edward's Hands, that he might obtain Joan de Acres that King's Daughter to be his Wife; which being consummated, the King restored him all his Lands; but with an Entail upon the Issue of his Body by her the said Joan, and in Default of such Issue, to her Heirs and Assigns, if she surviv'd him. But this Entail was of his Lands in England only, his Estates in Ireland being for want of Issue settled upon his own Heirs.

Benacre, the Lordship of Simon de Pierpoint, &c. 9 Edw. 1.

Blithborough, or Bliburgh, a Place of great Antiquity, of which the Word Burgh, which signifies a Borough or Castle, is an Evidence; but there are other Things that confirm it, viz. that not many Years ago there were Roman Urns dug up here among old Buildings; as also that in the Saxon Times it was of good Note, as most of those Places were that the Romans had left; which appears in Part from its having the Goal for the Division of Beckles. Besides which, it is memorable for being the Burying-Place of Anna King of the East-Angles, and Firminus his eldest Son, slain by Penda King of Mercia, in a pitch'd Battle. The Manor of this Town was the Estate of the ancient Family of Clavering, of whom Robert de Clavering, call'd Fitz-Roger, engag'd this Manor to make up his Daughter Hanise's Portion to John de Tibetot, if his Manor of Aynhoe in Northamptonshire were not worth 600 Marks. He dy'd possess'd of it, leaving it to his Son and Heir John de Clavering, (so called by King Edward I's Order.)

This John obtain'd that King's Charter, Reg. 17. for a weekly Market every Monday at this Manor, and two Fairs yearly, the one upon the Eve and Feast-Day of the Blessed Virgin's Annunciation, and the other upon the Eve and Day of her Nativity, Sept. 8. but the Market is discontinued, if not the Fairs. This John having no Issue Male, settled all his Estate upon King Edward I. and his Heirs after his Decease, and accordingly it came to King Edward III. Reg. 2. who gave this Manor to Edmund Clavering, Brother of the said John for Life; the Remainder to Ralph Nevill, who had marry'd Euphemia, the Daughter of Sir John de Clavering. This Ralph, 14 Edw. 3. obtain'd a Charter of Free Warren in this his Lordship of Bliburgh, which it seems was then descended to him.

Bramfield, or Branfield, the Manor of Nicholas de Segane, 9 Edw. 1. but soon after of Walter de Norwich, who 5 Edw. 2. was made one of the Barons of the King's Exchequer. He obtain'd a Charter of Free Warren for his Demesne Lands in this Place. He dy'd 2 Edw. 3. and left this Lordship with his other Estates, to Sir John de Norwich, Knt. He also obtain'd a Charter of Free Warren for this Manor, and other Parts of his Estate; and dying 36 Edw. 3. left his Estate, of which this Manor was a Part, to John his Grandson, who dy'd seized of it 48 Edw. 3. and left it with his other Estates, to Katharine de Beres, Daughter of Thomas de Clavering his Cousin and next Heir, who had Livery of the Lands so descended to her, but afterwards taking upon her the Habit of a Nun at Dertford, William de Ufford, Earl of Suffok, Son and Heir of Robert de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, by Margaret his Wife, Sister of Thomas de Norwich, was found to be her next Heir.

Bulchampe, the Lordship of John de Comone, &c. 9 Edw. 1.

Covie, or Covehithe, the Lordship of John de Cove, and afterward of Petronill de Nerford, but now is a Village near the Sea of no Note, but for the Birth of John Bale, who was bred in Jesus College, Cambridge, and after became a Carmelite Fryar in Norwich;

wich; but by the Means of Thomas Lord Wentworth, was converted in King Edward VI's Days to be a Protestant. In 1552, he was consecrated at Dublin Bishop of Ossory in Ireland; but upon the Death of King Edward VI. he was forc'd to fly (some of his Servants being slain before his Eyes) and underwent many Dangers and Hardships, but at length got into Switzerland. After Queen Mary's Death, he return'd into England, but never to his Irish Bishoprick, choosing rather in his Old Age to live a private Life, or a Prebend of the Church of Canterbury, where he dy'd Anno 1563. *Ætat.* 68. and was bury'd in the Cathedral there. He wrote a Book, *De Scriptoribus Britannicis*, which he digested into Nine Centuries, a Work of great Labour and Learning, as well as Use; so that 'tis a Wonder he had no greater Preferments forc'd upon him; but 'tis thought, that being a Man of great Passions, he was not fit to Govern, and therefore was left to Writing only.

Cratfield, a Lordship of John de Cove, 9 Edw. 1. but we find Thomas de Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk, and fifth Son to King Edward I. to have dy'd possess'd of it, 12 Edw. 3. leaving his second Wife Mary surviving, who, for her Dowry among other Estates, had an Assignment of a yearly Rent of Six Pounds One Shilling and a Penny out of this Manor; and after her Decease, it was upon the Partition, given to Joan the younger Daughter of Thomas Brotherton, 36 Edward 3. This Joan, we suppose, was marry'd to Henry Lord Percy, and carry'd this and other Estates into his Family, for he dy'd possess'd of it, 42 Edw. 3.

Eston, the Lordship of Thomas de Bavent, 9 Edw. 1.

Frostenden, the Lordship and Estate of Richard de Biskele, 9 Edw. 1. but of William de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, 28 Hen. 6.

Henham, the Manor of Roger Lord Kerdeston, who dying 11 Edw. 3. left Maud his Wife surviving, who had for her Dowry this Lordship with some other Estates. After her Decease, it descended to William Lord Kerdeston, who dy'd possess'd

of it, 34 Edw. 3. He left it to his Son William Lord Kerdeston, whose Posterity somewhat alienated it; for William de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, dy'd possess'd of it; and many other Lordships in this County, 28 Hen. 6. and left it to John his Heir, then a Minor.

Here the Family of Rouse have a Seat and Park thereunto belonging. They have been Men of some Figure for more than a Century, for Thomas Rouse, Esq; of this Place, was High Sheriff of this County, in the 32d Year of Queen Elizabeth's Reign; and Sir John Rouse executed the same Office the 11th Year of King Charles I. and either himself or his Son was created Baronet, Aug. 17, 1660.

Henstead, a Village situate on a small Rill near the Sea; it appears by *Domesday-Book*, that it was the Estate of Robert de Pierpoint, who being of French Extraction, came into England at the Time of the Norman Conquest, and held this Lordship of the famous Commander, William Earl of Warren, who attended the Conqueror in gaining England. His Descendants, though they none of them arrived at the Dignity of Peerage 'till of late, yet were they Men of great Note through all the succeeding Times.

Heveningham, the Seat and Estate of an ancient Family of that Name, of whom Roger de Heveningham was Lord, 9 Edw. 1. who were of that Reputation in King Henry IV's Reign, that John Heveningham was Knight for this Shire with William Argenton, 1 Hen. 4. but hath never prosper'd (as hath been observ'd) since one of them was upon the Jury of King Charles I. North-west of this Village, lyeth

Huntingfield, the Lordship and Estate of a Baron of that Name, whose Family have flourish'd from the Time of King Stephen, being long in Possession of this Manor, viz. 'till 50 Edw. 3. when Issue Male failing, Alice, the sole Heir of William Lord Huntingfield, marrying to Sir John Norwich, Knt. transferr'd it with other Estates of the Huntingfields into his Family. There was also of this Family John de Huntingfield, who was summon'd

to Parliament among the Barons, from the 36th to the 43d Year of King Edward III. inclusive; but it seems as if this Manor were alienated by the Huntingfields, for we observe that *William de Ufford*, Earl of *Suffolk*, dy'd possess'd of it, 4 *Rich.* 2.

Layton is famous only for its Monastery, to which the Lordship also belong'd; of which afterward. And the signal Prudence of the Company of *Haberdashers*, of *London*, in purchasing in the Rectory, and settling it upon the Minister that serves the Cure. This Rectory, which is in the Deanary of *Dunwich*, was anciently appropriated to the Abbey of this Place, and upon the Dissolution of the Monasteries came into Lay-Hands, and so continu'd, 'till bought by the *Haberdashers*, who are entrusted with a Sum of Money for purchasing in Improprations, and restoring them to the Church. They having bought in this Impropration, reserved 20 *l.* per Annum out of the Mean-Profits, 'till they made up the Sum laid out in the Purchase, and then settled the whole Rectory (valued at 50 *l.* per Annum) upon the Minister, by Lease for 40 Years, if he liv'd so long to serve the Cure; paying for Acknowledgment, One Barley-Corn if demanded. This they do, to perpetuate the Charitable Fund, and maintain a Dependency of the Minister on them.

Mells, or *Mealle*, the Lordship of *William de Todenei*, who built *Belvoir Castle*, and had, as appears from *Doomsday-Book*, a vast Estate in divers Counties, of which this Manor, and some others in this County were a small Part; but *Walter de Norwich* was Lord of it, 9 *Edw.* 1.

Middleton, the Demesne of *Adam de Swillington*, a *Lincolnshire* Baron, who obtain'd a Charter of Free Warren for this Lordship, and his other Estates in this County, 2 *Edw.* 3. but it was soon after alienated; for we find *Bartholomew Lord Berghersh*, 23 *Edw.* 3. in Possession of it, and obtaining a Charter of Free Warren to himself, and *Cicely* his Wife, in all his Lands here, and some other Places in this County. He departed this Life, 43 *Edw.* 3.

V O L. V.

being seized of this Manor and many other great Estates, which he left to his only Daughter and Heir, marry'd to *Edward de Spencer*. Sir *Roger de Swillington*, 20 *Rich.* 2. founded a Chantry for five Priests, one Clerk, and six Children in *Lincoln Cathedral*, for the Health of the Soul of the above-mention'd *Bartholomew Lord Berghersh*, and all his Ancestors.

Northales, the Lordship of *John and Walter de Cove*, 9 *Edw.* 1.

Pesnall, or *Pesenhall*, the Estate of *Walter de Norwich*, 9 *Edw.* 1. but of *Nicholas de Segrave*, 15 *Edw.* 2. who left it, and other his Estates, to *Maud* his Daughter and Heir, who was marry'd to *Edmund de Bohun*, but was alienated not long after; for it was in King *Henry VI's* Reign, or sooner, Part of the Estate of the Dukes of *Norfolk*, who siding with the *York Line*, when the Earl of *Richmond* was set on the Throne, by the Name of King *Henry VII.* this, and other his Estates were confiscated, and given to *John de Vere* Earl of *Oxford*, whose Estates in *Edward IV's*, and *Richard III's* Time, had suffer'd the like Fate; and 'tis probable had fallen to *Norfolk's* Share, tho' it was all restor'd by King *Henry VII's* Accession, and much more added.

Sibbeton, or *Sibton*, where *William de Casinetto*, or *Cheney*, built an Abbey (of which more among the Monasteries hereafter) the Site of which, and all the Lands thereunto belonging, he procured a special Act of Parliament for (after he had bought them) that the Purchase should be no ways prejudicial to him, and so left them to his Heirs. The Abbot of the Monastery was Lord of the Manor, 9 *Edw.* 1.

Thebarton, in the Church of which Village, Mr. *Weaver* tells us, that there is a Monument for *William Jermey*, Knt. One of the Justices of the King's Bench, and *Elizabeth* his Wife; which *William* dy'd Dec. 23, 1483. On whose Souls God shew Mercy.

Thorington, the Demesne of *Walter de Norwich*, from whom it descended to *John de Norwich* his Son, who obtained a Charter

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Charter of Free-Warren for it, 31 *Edw.* 3. and left it to his Grandson, who was knighted, and dy'd possess'd of it, leaving it to *Katharine de Brews*, who taking on her a Religious Habit, it fell to *William de Ufford* Earl of *Suffolk*, and his Heirs, as is above shewed in *Branfield*.

Walpole, the Manor of *Walter de Norwich*, Baron of the Exchequer, 5 *Edw.* 1. who in that Year obtain'd a Charter of Free-Warren for all his Demefne Lands here. He left it to Sir *John Norwich* his Son and Heir, who procured another Charter of Free Warren for it, and some other of his Estates in *Suffolk*, and left them to his Grandson, *John de Norwich*, &c.

Wenaston, or *Whenaston*, had the same Lord, and pass'd in the same Manner.

Westall, or *West-Hale*, the Lordship of *Hubert de Burgh*, Earl of *Kent*, which he obtain'd in Exchange for the Manor of *Camel* in *Somersetshire*, which he had of the Gift of King *John*; but 9 *Edw.* 1. was possess'd by *Robert de Aspal* as Lord of it. He was a Man of vast Possessions, but being stript of most of them by King *Henry III.* for some enormous Crimes laid to his Charge, we can't discover which of them descended to his Heirs.

In this Village was the Residence of *Edmund Bohun*, Esq, he being at that Time Lord of the Manor, as his Ancestors had been from 25 *Hen.* 8. a very Voluminous Writer in the last Century. He was put into the Commission of the Peace by King *Charles II.* turn'd out of it by King *James II.* and restor'd by King *William III.* and Queen *Mary*. The Works that he is most noted for, are his *Geographical Dictionary*, and his *History of King James II's Desertion*; in Answer to a Book entitled, *The Desertion discuss'd*, written by *Jeremiah Collier* of *Cambridge*.

Wisset, or *Wischete*, a Lordship, yet *William de Rosse*, 9 *Edw.* 1. was Lord of it; which, among other Estates, *K. Henry III.*

Reg. 25. gave to *Peter de Savoy*, his Queen's Uncle, and his Heirs for ever, under the Name and Title of the Manor and Soke of *Wischete* in this County; yet to hold of the Crown, by the Service of five Knight's Fees. He dy'd without Issue, and leaving his Estate to Queen *Eleanor* his Niece, this Manor came to be the Lordship of *John de Vaux*, by whose Daughter, and Coheir *Petronill*, it devolved to *William de Nereford* upon his Marriage with her; yet charg'd with fourteen Pounds a Year Rent, to be paid to *William de Ros*, who marry'd *Maud* her Sister, and Coheir with her.

Wrentham, the Demefne of *Simon de Pierpoint*, 9 *Edw.* 1. but afterward of the Family of *Poinings*, of whom, *Richard* Lord *Poinings* being about to accompany *John of Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster* into *Spain*, devised by his Last Will, Dated 10 *Rich.* 2. the Manor of *Wrentham*, called *Northalle*, to the Lady *Isabel* his Wife for Life; and after her Decease, to his Son and Heir *Robert*. She dy'd 17 *Rich.* 2. and *Robert* being Lord *Poinings*, having been summon'd to Parliament, from 5 *Hen.* 4. to 25 *Hen.* 6. dy'd possess'd of this Manor and other great Estates; which for want of Heirs Male, descended to *Eleanor* his Cousin, and next Heir, the Wife of Sir *Henry Piercy*, Knt. who was afterwards created Earl of *Northumberland*, and in her Right had Livery of all the Castles, Manors and Lands which were of her Inheritance. She was the Daughter of *Richard Poinings's* Brother.

Yoxford, or *Yokesford*, the Demefne of *Adam de Swillington*, a *Lincolnshire* Baron, who had Summons to Parliament, from 20 *Edw.* 2. to 2 *Edw.* 3. and in this last Year obtained a Charter for Free Warren in all his Lands within this Lordship and his other Estates.

Our MS. adds certain other Villages in this Hundred, with their Lords, of which we have no other Account, viz.

Fordley,
Westleton,
Derham,
Cokeley,
Linstead, mag-
& parva,
Chesten,
Bliford,
Speakfal,

the Lordship of
Richard Weyland.
Peter de Dunwich, &c.
The Prior of Thetford.
John de Friserfield.
Roger de Huntingfield.
Hugh Hovel.
Thomas Bavent, &c.
William de Rosse.

Holton,
Rumborough,
Sotherton,
Henham,
Brampton,
Stoven,
Ugshall,
Froitenton,
Roydon,

the Lordship of
Petronill de Norford.
Eadem.
William de Kerdeston.
William Illegard.
Robert de Seafeld.
Robert de Biskele.
Katharine Ouborne.
Richard de Biskele.
Aumer de Valence.

These are all the Villages in which we meet with any Thing worth our Notice in this Hundred, and therefore we shall proceed to

IV. The Hundred of Bosmere, and Cleydon.

This Hundred is situate in the Middle of the County, and is inclosed on the East with the Hundred of *Carlefort*, on the South, with the Hundreds of *Samford* and *Cosford*; on the West, with this last Hundred, and the Hundred of *Stow*; and on the North with the Hundred of *Hortefmere*, and *Tredling*. It was called before the Conqueror's Time, as we find it in his Survey, the Hundred of *Gepes*. The Fee of this Hundred was in *Gurt's* Earl of *Kent*, in the *Saxon* Times, and when the Conqueror's Survey was made, but now is in the King, and the Government in the High Sheriff and his Officers. The Market-Towns of this Hundred are

Ipswich, formerly *Gippefwich*, in *Saxon* *Gyperpic*, so called probably from its Situation upon the River *Gippin*, or *Orwell*, the first of which Names it takes from its crooked and winding Streams, in *Saxon*, *Ceap*. The Site of it is low, and in a Bottom, but the Town is pretty large, extending from *S. Matthew's* to *S. Hellen's*, near a Mile upon the Road, and as much from North to South. The River, over which it has a Bridge leading to the Hamlet belonging to it, called *Stoke*, renders it exceeding pleasant. Mr. *Camden* calls it, *The Eye of this County*. It had about an hundred Years ago a commodious Haven, a great Trade, and was very Populous, having an abundance

of rich Merchants in it, but at present it is much decay'd as to its Trade and People, which hath caus'd a Decrease of its Shipping. The present Condition of this Town is this: It is divided into four Wards, containing in them twelve Parishes, but so thinly inhabited, that there are hardly any People to be seen in the Streets, which are large, and therefore the more exposed to the Eye. However, the Town is neat and commodious; the Houses are built after the ancient Manner; the Market-Place is spacious; the Butchery, which was built by Cardinal *Wolsey*, very fine. The Inns are good, and all Manner of Provisions are plentiful and cheap. In the Midst of the Market-Place, which is surrounded with Shops of rich Goods, stands a curious Cross, with the Effigies of *Astrea*, the Goddess of Justice, bearing a Pair of Scales in the one Hand, and a Sword in the other, intended for an Emblem to put the Magistrates in Mind of doing exact Justice, and discountenancing and punishing cheating Oppression, and Knavery of all Sorts.

It is a Corporation governed by two Bailiffs, ten Portmen, twenty four Common-Council-Men, two Chamberlains, a Recorder, and a Town-Clerk; and as such enjoy several Privileges, as sending Burgeses to Parliament, as it hath done from the first Settlement of that Constitution, 26 *Edw. 1.* holding Pleas for all Actions, &c. It still drives a good Maritime Trade, and has six Markets a Week for Fish, Butchers-Meat, &c. But the three chief for all Sorts of Goods brought out of the Country, are on *Wednesday*, *Friday* and *Saturday*, weekly; and three Fairs

Fairs yearly, viz. on Good-Friday, S. George's Day, April 23, and S. James's Day, July 25. The most considerable Buildings are, the Lord Viscount Hereford's House, and another built by John Sackvil, some Time Master of Requests; a fair Guild-Hall, wherein the Sessions for Ipswich Division are commonly kept; a Palace belonging to the Bishop of Norwich, in whose Diocese it is; some Remains of the College which Cardinal Wolsey began to build, but never finish'd, yet bears his Name. It was founded upon the Ruins of a small College of Black Canons; a good Free-School, with a good Library; a Custom-House by the Key, and two Hospitals; besides several Almshouses in the several Parishes.

As to the Antiquities of this Place we observe, that it was anciently encompass'd with a Ditch and a Rampire, which were demolish'd when the Danes, Anno 991, invaded this Town (which is the first Time we find it mentioned in our Histories) and plundered not only the Inhabitants here, but ravaged the whole Coast with so much Cruelty and Barbarity, that the Nobles and Bishops of those Times thought it most advisable to purchase a Peace of them, at the Expence of Ten Thousand Pounds. It was at this Time, that the Rampire about the Town was demolish'd, yet not so, but that there are some Remains of it. But that did not secure the Nation above nine Years; for they then again return'd, and plunder'd this Town, and all the Counties of Norfolk and Suffolk; which so provok'd the English, that they united in a Body, and engag'd them with great Resolution. Turkill the Dane, was then in King Ethelred's Pay, and had sworn Allegiance to him, whereupon the King made him their Leader against his Country-Men; but he prov'd false, and betray'd the English into the Danes Hands, who might otherwise have been vanquish'd. Swane at this Time led the Danes, and by this Victory made Way for the Succession of Danish Kings, which soon followed.

In King Edward the Confessor's Reign, as we find it in *Doomsday-Book*, Queen Editha had two Parts of this Town, and Earl Guert the third; and there were in it eight Hundred Burgesses, who paid Customs to the King. But when the Normans had possess'd themselves of England, the Conqueror, to awe the People into Subjection, built, among other Castles, one here at Ipswich, which Hugh Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, maintain'd for some Time against King Stephen, in the Behalf of Henry Fitz-Empresse, but was oblig'd to surrender it. This Castle is so entirely demolish'd, that there is not so much as any Rubbish of it to be found. Some are of Opinion, that it stood in the adjoining Parish of Westerfield, because there appears some Remains of a Castle; and to make Good their Conjectures, they say, the Old Gipswic stood there. But 'tis more probable it was destroy'd, when King Henry II. levelled Waleton a Neighbouring Castle to the Ground, because it harboured the three Thousand Flemings who were invited over by some of the Nobility to assist his Son against him, when that young Prince not content to share the Government with his Father, sought utterly to deprive him of any Part of it. *So dangerous is it to let Children into their Inheritance before their Time.*

In the Conqueror's Reign, Richard de Tonebrugo, Earl of Clare, had thirteen Burgages in this Town; and the Duke of Grafton, King Charles II's Natural Son, was, by his Father, dignify'd with the Title of Viscount Ipswich, among other Honours.

The Churches of this Town are said to have been of old one and twenty, twelve of which do still remain with S. George's Chapel. The Ruins of six or seven others are shewn, but now converted to common Uses, viz. one of them, which was call'd *Christ's Church*, is converted into a Mansion-House; another is employ'd for a Place of Judicature, with a Gaol, where the Quarter-Sessions are held; and another is turned into a Free-School with an Hospital, and a good Library.

brary. Another of these Churches was upon the Removal of a Pew, a Funeral S. Lawrence's, in which was found in the Monument, under which the Founder of last Century, about the Beginning of it, it was bury'd, as appears by the Epitaph.

*Subjacet hoc Lapide, John Bottold, vir probus, &c. i. e.
Under this Stone, John Bottold is interr'd,
Who built this Church for the Worship of the Lord.
Oh Christ have Mercy on his Soul.
He dy'd An^o 1431, the Dominical Letter G.*

Mr. Weaver tells us, that when he search'd those Churches, he found not any Monument of Antiquity besides the former, which being hid under the Pews for a long Time, and discovered by Chance, he supposeth many Monuments are so bury'd in other Churches.

Among the Persons of Note born, or inhabiting this Town,

Cardinal Thomas Wolsey must have the first Place, as being the Miracle not of his own Time only, but of almost all Ages, if it be true, that from a Butcher's Son (in this Town, which is not yet owned by the Writer of his Life, Mr. Cavendish, his Gentleman-Usher, who certainly knew his Pedigree well) he rose to be the King of one of the greatest Kings of the World, King Henry VIII. He was from his Childhood a Person of a great Capacity and Diligence, whereby he became very early expert in many Parts of Learning, and was soon preferred to several Livings, Bishopricks, and at length was made Archbishop of York, having a License to hold the Abbacy of S. Albans, and other Ecclesiastical Preferments in commendam with it. In fine, he was so much in Favour with K. Henry VIII. that he might have whatever he desir'd, and had many Times more; for he knew so well how to please that King, whom hardly any Body else could, that he obtain'd all he desir'd, not as sought for, but as proceeding from the King's Free-Will. His Interest with the King, procured him Favour from abroad, for the Pope created him Cardinal of S. Cecilia, and his Legate a Latere for the Kingdom of England; and to grace him the more

in this great Station, the King made him Lord Chancellor of England about the same Time. In this his Grandeur, he had a vast Mind suitable to his Place, and a great Sense of Regulation and Glory. He liv'd always with very great Splendor and Magnificence, not much inferior to the greatest Princes; but yet left the most lasting and noble Monuments of his Bounty, in his building of Palaces and Colleges; so that he may seem to have been rais'd to do good to future Generations, witness Whitehall, Christ-Church in Oxford, and his College in this Town. 'Tis true, his Ambition was so great, that nothing in England would satisfy him, and therefore he sought the Papacy at the Death of Pope Leo X. but was disappointed, and perhaps ruined himself by it; for while he was busied to compass that, he neglected the Divorce which the King was so eager to have effected, and shew'd himself not satisfy'd with the King's Favours; which so alienated the King's Mind from him, that he commanded him to depart his Presence, and live in his Diocese of York. In Obedience to this Order, he retir'd An. 1530, to the Archbishop's Palace at Carwood, where he spent that Summer in great Hospitality; but being arrested for High Treason about the Beginning of October, as he was carrying to London he dy'd in the Way at Leicester, and was bury'd in S. Mary's Chapel belonging to the Abbey-Church there, without any Monument. Thus ended the greatest Clergyman that ever England bred, and left behind him this Character, *That he was guilty of no mischievous Pride: he spent*

this great Wealth in lasting Monuments of Charity, and generally did Justice while he was Chancellor of England. He left no Writings considerable; his Life is lately written by Dr. Fiddes.

Ralph Browrig, Doctor of Divinity, was born in this Town: His Father was a Merchant, but dy'd in his Infancy; but his Mother was careful to educate him well in Learning, in which being taught as far as Schools usually go, he was sent to *Pembroke-Hall* in *Cambridge*, where he was chosen Fellow, and after became Master of *Catharine-Hall* in that University. When King *James I.* came to *Cambridge*, he was to perform the Joco-Serious Part in the Philosophy-Act, kept in the King's Presence, which he did to the Wonder of all the Hearers; for he had Wit at Will, and could divert, as well as instruct. He was made Bishop of *Exeter* in 1641, to the Liking of all good Men; but the Episcopal Function being soon after silenc'd, he never receiv'd any Profits of it, nor any other of his Preferments, after the Troubles began; yet was he ever unmoveable in his Principles of Loyalty to the King, and the Constitution of the Church, always asserting the necessary Use of the Liturgy, and Episcopal Ordination. He was once consulted by the Protector, *Oliver Cromwell*, in some important State-Affair, and gave him this Advice, *Render to Cæsar the Things that are Cæsars, and to God the Things that are Gods*; which silenc'd the Protector, if it did not satisfy him. Being stript of all his Preferments, and thereby of a Maintenance, he was liberally entertain'd by *Thomas Rich, Esq;* (who was afterwards created a Baronet) of *Sunning* in *Barkshire*, which he compensated with his excellent Company, instructive Discourses, and Prayers. About a Year before he dy'd, he was invited by the Benchers of both Temples to be their Preacher, which he accepted of, and was settled in to his great Satisfaction, for that small Time. He dy'd Decemb. 7, 1659, of the Stone and Dropsy, *Æt.* 67, and being bury'd in the Temple Church, and an handsome Monument (which still

remains) was put over him at the Charge of the Societies, with a long, elegant Epitaph upon it, too long to be transcribed, but may be seen in *Floyd's Worthies*, p. 408.

William Butler, commonly called Doctor Butler; but though the Prince of Physicians, never commenc'd Doctor so far as we can find. He was bred in *Clare-Hall, Cambridge*, and was really the *Æsculapius* of his Age. He was the first Englishman who brought in the Use of Galenical and Chymical Physick, to the great Benefit of his Patients. He had a quick Eye, in discerning the Danger of Patients by their Hyppocratick Face, which he look'd upon such a sure Sign of Death, that he would not prescribe any Physick to such as had it, which was the Reason, that when he had gotten a Sight of Prince *Henry*, Son of King *James I.* he got out of the Way on purpose, that he might not be his Physician. He was the most famous Physician of his Time, but so intollerable an Humourist, that he could hardly be gotten, unless threaten'd, or pleas'd with some jeering Reflection. He delighted in Slovenlyness, and kept up a constant Tenor of Surlinefs to all People, which yet was so natural to him, that it became him; but was inimitable by others, who labouring to be like him, lost themselves. He was a good Benefactor to *Clare-Hall*, and dying in 1621, in the 83d Year of his Age, was bury'd in the South-Side of the Chancel of *S. Mary's Church* in *Cambridge*; and over his Grave soon after, was erected a comly Monument in the Wall, with his Bust to the Middle, and an Inscription underneath, shewing his Name and Character.

Needham, another Market-Town in this Hundred, the Market is on *Wednesday*, and Fair yearly, on ——— It is but a poor Town, yet drives a Trade in making Blues, Broad-Cloths, &c. The Poverty of this Town is pass'd into a Proverb, which is usually apply'd to extravagant, lazy, and careless Men; of whom they say, *You are in the High Way to Needham*; i. e. *You take a direct Course to be poor.* The Villages of this Hundred are,

Akeham, the Lordship of *Bacon*, 9 *Edw* 1. *Ash-Bigod*, which by Corruption, is called in our Maps, *Ashi-Bocking*. This Manor was one of those which the Conqueror gave *Hugh Bigod*, one of his Commanders, when he rewarded him with the Earldom of *Norfolk*, and Possessions suitable to his Honour and Service. His Posterity alienated it, and through several *meine Owners*, as *Philip Harveys*, who was Lord of it, 9 *Edw* 1. &c. it came into the Family of *Berghersh*; for in 23 *Edw* 3. *Bartholomew* Lord *Berghersh* obtain'd a Charter for Free-Warren to himself, his Wife, and their Heirs, in his Demefne-Lands in this Place. He dy'd possess'd of this Manor, 43 *Edw* 3. and left his Estate to his Daughter and Heir, then marry'd to *Edward de Spencer*; but this Manor, and some others, being the Inheritance of *Cicely*, the Daughter of *Richard de Weyland*, he held it only for Life, as Tenant by Courtesy, and so at his Death, it pass'd to the Heirs of the said *Cicely*.

Bargham, the Demefne of the Prior of *Ely*, 9 *Edw* 1.

Blackenham, one of those Manors which the Conqueror gave to *Walter Gifford*, another of his Captains in this County, for his Service in attaining the Crown of *England*. He was the Conqueror's Kinsman. *Walter* gave this Lordship to the Monks of *Bec* in *Normandy*, who afterwards made it Cell to their Abbey.

Bramford, or *Braundford*, the Demefne of *Robert de Tibetot*, the Ancestor of the *Worcester* Family, who, 22 *Edw* 1. procured a Charter of Free-Warren for all his Lands here, and left it, with his other Estates, to his Son and Heir, *Pain Tibetot*.

Bryset, or *Briswood*, a Manor, which with divers others, *Sir Robert de Sackvill*, the Ancestor of the Earl of *Dorset* and *Middlesex*, held of the Honour of *Eve* in this County, in the Reign of *K. Henry I.* and left to *Jordan de Sackvile*, his Son and Heir. Here was a Priory of Black Canons, dedicated to *S. Leonard*.

Cleydon, a Village, where the Family of *Palmers* had anciently a Seat, if they have

not still; and 'tis probable are Lords of the Manor. It was the Lordship of *John Bacon*, 9 *Edw* 1. *Samuel Aymer*, Esq; of this Place, was High-Sheriff of this County in the first Year of King *Charles I.*

Cretings, in ancient Records *Gratings*, the Lordship and Estate of *Robert Earl of Moreton* in *Normandy*, and *Cornwall* in *England*. He was a very devout Man, according to the Devotion of those Times, and a great Benefactor to diverse Monasteries both in *England* and *Normandy*. This Manor he gave to the Abbey of *Grestein* in *Normandy*, which in after Ages made it a Cell to that Monastery, and annexed this Manor to it, as it was held 9 *Edw* 1. *Creting S. Olave*, a small Parish adjoining to this, was in 28 *Hen* 6. the Demefne of *William de la Pole*, Earl of *Suffolk*, which at his Death he left, with other great Estates, to his Son *John* then but seven Years old.

Earlestonham, the Lordship and Estate of *Thomas de Brotherton*, Earl of *Norfolk*, who dy'd seiz'd of it 12 *Edw* 3. leaving his second Wife *Mary*, Daughter of *William Lord Roos*, and Widow of *William Lord Broose* of *Brember* surviving; to whom this Manor, with divers others, were assign'd for her Dowry. She dy'd 35 *Edw* 3. being then the Wife of *Sir Ralph Cobham*, Kt. and this Manor, upon the Division, pass'd to *Margaret*, the Wife of *Walter de Manry*, one of the Coheirs of *Thomas de Brotherton*. She claim'd the Office of *Marshal of England*, which Place she desir'd to execute by her Deputy, at the Coronation of King *Richard II.* But she was then rejected, because there was want of Time to discuss her Title; yet was she by the said King, *Reg* 21, advanc'd to the Title of *Duchess of Norfolk* for Life, with an Assignment of forty Marks per Annum out of the Issues of that County, and dy'd the next Year.

Helmingham, the Demefne of *John de Thorp*, 9 *Edw* 1. but afterwards of *William de Ufford*, Earl of *Suffolk*, of which he dy'd possess'd, 4 *Rich* 2, 1381. but leaving no Heirs of his Body, his Estate was divided among the Issue of his three Sisters, *Sir Robert Willoughby*, Knt. *Roger*, Lord

Lord Seales, and Henry de Ferrer of Groby; but to which of them this Manor fell in the Division, we find not.

In the Church of this Village, Mr. Weaver found only one Tomb, with an Inscription upon it, though there were many Tomb-Stones without, viz. for William Joice and Katharine his Wife; but that which ought to make this Church Honourable, is this, That the Bones of that brave Englishman, Lieutenant-General Talmash, were deposited here in the Vault belonging to his Ancestors. He dy'd at Plymouth of the Wounds which he receiv'd at Camaret-Bay, and was brought from thence through London, to this Place to be bury'd. His Family were long famous in this County, Lionel Talmash was High Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk, 4 Hen. 8. and since the Sheriffalties of those Counties have been parted, Lionel Talmash, Esq; executed the same Office, 34 Eliz. & 6 Jac. 1. in whose ninth Year he was made a Baronet; and again was High Sheriff in the 44th Year of the said King. But since this, the Family hath been made Noble, by being created Earls of Dysert in the Kingdom of Scotland.

Hemingston, a Manor held by Baldwin de Pettoir, (Mr. Camden bids us observe the Name) by Sarjeanty (as the Book expresses it) for which he was obliged every Christmas-Day to perform before our Lord the King of England, one Saltus, one Sufflatus, and one Bumbulus; or as it is read in another Place, that he held it by a Saltus, a Sufflatus, and a Petty; that is, (as Mr. Camden interprets the Words) he was to Dance, make a Noise with his Cheeks (or Breath) and let a Fart. Such was the plain, jolly Mirth of those Times. It was the Lordship of John de Bachin, 9 Edw. 1. It is also observ'd, that the Manor of Langhall belonged to this Fee.

Henley, the Demesne of the Sacrist of Trinity Church of Norwich, but after of Bartholomew Lord Berghers, for which, 23 Edw. 3. he obtain'd a Charter for Free-Warren to himself, his Wife, and their Heirs; leaving it to Elizabeth his Daughter and Heir, marry'd to Edward de Spencer.

Nettlested, a Lordship, which, among other Estates, King Henry III. gave by a special Charter, bearing Date May 1, 1241, Reg. 25. to Peter de Savoy, the Queen's Uncle, and his Heirs for ever, for his Homage and Service; but he dying without Heirs, gave this and other Estates, with his Earldom of Richmond, to the Queen, Eleanor, his Niece. Robert de Tibetot had highly deserv'd of King Henry, in adhering to him against his Rebellious Barons, and in going along with Prince Edward to the Holy War, in Consideration of which, he had this and some other Estates given him by the King. He dy'd 26 Edw. 1. at this Place, leaving this Lordship, and divers others, to Pain Tibetot, his Son and Heir, as Pain did to his Son and Heir Robert; but this Robert having no Issue Male, his Estate descended to his three Daughters, all Minors, Margaret, Milesent, and Elizabeth.

From this Place came the Wentworths, who were the first Barons of England of that Name; for Thomas Wentworth, whom King Henry VIII. admitted into Parliament, to Sit as a Peer by Virtue of his Writ of Summons, was the Son of Sir Richard Wentworth of this Place, Knt. His Posterity for three Successions, were Men of Note, and were in considerable Posts in the Reigns of King Edward VI. Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth; but none of them were created Barons, till King James I. made Thomas Wentworth Knight of the Bath, Lord Wentworth of Nettlested; to which Honour, K. Charles I. added Earl of Cleveland, and made him Captain of his Guards. He shew'd an unshaken an unexemplary Loyalty to his Master all the Time of his Troubles, fighting many Battles for him, and suffering many Imprisonments for his Cause; but liv'd to see King Charles II's Restoration, under whom he enjoy'd his Command to his Death.

The only Stain of the Honour of this Family was, and still is in our Histories, that the second Thomas Lord Wentworth, and Son and Heir to the first, being made Deputy of Calais, and the Marches thereof, sold it to the French, which was so

great

great a Grief to Queen Mary, who had intrusted that important Place to him, that she never outgrew it; but had him solemnly condemn'd for High Treason, though unheard, and absent in France. And well was it for him, that he was absent, for otherwise, 'tis probable, he had been executed as in such Cases is usual. But after Queen Mary's Death he had a fair Trial, and was acquitted by his Peers, who, upon hearing of full Evidence, found it no Treachery, Cowardice, or Carelessness in him; but in Sir John Harleston, who was Governor of the *Rice-Bank*, and Sir Ralph Chamberlain, the Governor of the Castle of *Calais*; and for it they were both condemn'd to dye, but their Judgment was remitted. The Truth of the Case seems to be this: The English having had Success before S. Quintin's, and the Year being far advanc'd, the Garrison of *Calais* grew very careless and secure, which being discover'd to the Duke of *Guise*, Commander of the French Army, he sat down before it upon New-Year's-Day, and the next Day took the two Forts, the *Rice-Bank* and *Newnham-Bridge*, which were the main Defence of the City. Within three Days the Castle was taken, and on Twelfth-Day the French enter'd the Town. The Lord *Wentworth* seeing the French now grown irresistible, found it to no Purpose to make any Resistance, and therefore desired a Parley, wherein it was concluded, that the Town should be yielded upon these Conditions, viz. That the Inhabitants should depart the City, without carrying any Thing

away with them; and the Governor, with 50 others of the chief Sort (such as the Duke of *Guise* should chuse) should be made Captives till they paid their Ransome.

Offton is the next Neighbour to it, so called, because it was built by *Offa* King of the *Mercians*, and is therefore called *Offa's Town*. Here, upon a chalky Hill, lye the Ruins of an old Castle, which they say, was built by King *Offa*, after he had barbarously slain *Ethelbert*, King of the *East-Angles*, and seiz'd his Kingdom.

Swilland, or *Swinland*, the Demefne of *Thomas de Latimer*, 9 *Edw.* 1. but afterward of *Bartholomew Lord Berghursh*, who dy'd possess'd of it 43 *Edw.* 3. leaving it to his Daughter and Heir, *Elizabeth*, marry'd to *Edward de Spencer*; unless, being his Wife's, he held it by Courtesy, as he did some other Lands.

Westersfield, where are found the Remains of an old Castle, which some are of Opinion was the Site of old *Gipswic*, but without any solid Grounds. It was the Lordship of *William de Weyland*, 9 *Edw.* 1.

Wykes, a Village near *Ipswich*, whose Manor King *Henry III.* gave with other Estates, to *Peter de Savoy*, Queen *Eleanor's* Uncle, and his Heirs; but he leaving no Child, gave it to the Queen. Here was a small Nunnery, of which in its Place.

The Villages, and their Lords found in our MS. belonging to this Hundred, not mention'd above, are

Beylham,	the Lordship of	John de Bournaville.	Stonham-Earl,	the Lordship of	Earl of Norfolk.
Somersham,		John de Bohun.	Stonham,		Peter Garnegam.
Ringsall,		John de Bournaville.	Coddenuham,		Prior of Royston.
Battessford,		Philip de Columber.	Gosbeck,		Ralph de Gosbeck.
Berking,		Prior of Ely.	Willefham,		William de la Mote.
Mickfield,		John de Boylound.	Thurlston,		Prior of S. Peter's, Ipswich.
			Whitton,		Bishop of Ely.

V. The Hundred of Carlefort.

This Hundred is bounded on the East, with the Hundreds of *Loes* and *Wilford*; on the South, with the Hundred of *Colnes*;

on the West, with the Hundred of *Bosmere* and *Claidon*; and on the North, with the Hundred of *Tredling*. The Fee of it is in the King, and the Government in the Sheriff and his Officers.

There is no Market-Town in this Hundred, it being small, and bordering upon *Ipswich* and *Woodbrige*. The Villages of any Note, are

Burgh, a Lordship, of which *Odo*, Earl of *Albemarle* and *Holderness*, was possess'd among other Lordships, when the Conqueror's Survey was taken. The Advowson of this Church of *Burgh*, was given by *Maud*, Countess of *Ulster*, to the Chantry which she had founded, within the Chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary, in the Priory of *Compeffe*, for five Priests to pray for the Health of the Souls of *William de Burgh*, some Time Earl of *Ulster*, and the good Estate of her two Daughters, and herself, during their Lives, and of their Souls after their Death.

Clopton, or as it was written anciently *Clopitune*, the Demesne of *Odo*, Earl of *Albemarle* and *Holderness*, when the Conqueror's Survey, called *Domesday-Book*, was taken. How long it continued in his Family we find not; but after the Reign of King *Edward I.* it had many Owners; for in that King's Reign it was in the Family of *Thomas de Latimer*, Reg. 9. and afterward of the Lord *Burghersh*; and *Bartholomew* Lord *Burghersh* obtain'd for it a Charter of Free-Warren, and dying possess'd of it, left it to his Daughter and Heir *Elizabeth*, then marry'd to *Edward de Spenser*. In the Reign of King *Edward II.* it was the Estate of *Roger D'amorie*, who at his Death leaving *Elizabeth* his Widow surviving, she had this Manor appointed for Part of her Dowry. *John* of *Eltham*, Earl of *Cornwall*, second Son of King *Edward II.* had at the same Time certain Lands in this Lordship. *Roger D'amorie* left only one Daughter and Heir *Elizabeth*, who being

marry'd to *John* Lord *Bardolfe*, carry'd this Manor, with divers other Estates into his Family, where it continu'd some Successions, 'till *William* Lord *Bardolfe*, leaving only a Daughter and Heir *Elizabeth*, marry'd to Viscount *Beaumont*, her Son became Heir of it, and all other her Lands.

Otley, or *Ottelee*, the Lordship of *John de Paynell*, or *Paganell*, 9 *Edw. I.* but afterward of *Richard Beauchamp*, Earl of *Worcester*, who leaving it to *Elizabeth* his only Daughter and Heir, she marry'd to *Edward Nevill*, who, in her Right, became at length Lord *Bergavenny*. She had Children by him, *Richard* and *George*; but dying before her Husband, he, by the Courtesy of *England*, enjoy'd this Lordship and her other Estates for Life, leaving them at his Death to her Son *George*, *Richard* being dead without Heirs before him, whose Posterity inherited them.

Rushmere, or *Rigmere*, the Place where *Ulfketel*, Earl of the *East-Angles* and *Norfolk*, engag'd the invading *Danes*, An. 1010. but being too weak for them, the *Danes*, after much Slaughter on both Sides, became Victors, and possess'd themselves of the whole Province of the *East-Angles*. *Ulfketel* again engag'd the *Danes* in 1016, but was slain at *Ashdon* in *Essex*, the Lordship of *John de Holbrooke*, 9 *Edw. I.*

Wetnesham, the Demesne of *Edmund de Bacun*, 9 *Edw. I.* and afterward of *Bartholomew* Lord *Berghersh*, for which he procured a Charter of Free-Warren, and left it to his only Daughter, as he did *Swil-land*, and some other Manors above mentioned.

Other Lordships found in our MS. not accounted for above in this Hundred, are

<i>Grundesburgh,</i>	} the Lordship of	<i>Robert de Tudenham.</i>	<i>Brightwell,</i>	} the Lordship of	<i>John de Lamputt.</i>
<i>Hasketon,</i>		<i>David de Fletwick.</i>	<i>Almsburge,</i>		<i>Richard Lew.</i>
<i>Bealings,</i>		<i>Robert de Tudenham.</i>	<i>Culpho,</i>		<i>John de Verdon.</i>
<i>Seckford,</i>		<i>John Hubert.</i>	<i>Tudenham,</i>		<i>John de Ludham.</i>
<i>Martlesham,</i>		<i>Richard Bruce.</i>	<i>Foxhall,</i>		<i>John de Holbrooke.</i>
<i>Waldinfield,</i>		<i>Idem.</i>	<i>Kesgrave,</i>		<i>Idem.</i>
<i>Playford,</i>		<i>John de Playford.</i>			

VI. *The Hundred of Colnes, or Colneis.*

This Hundred of *Colnes* is bounded on the East with the River *Deben*; on the South with the German Ocean, having *Landguard-Fort* upon the Coast; on the West with the River *Orwell*, which is Navigable for Ships of Burden up to *Ipswich*; and on the North with the Hundred of *Carlesfort*. The Fee is in the King, and Government in the Sheriff and his Officers. This Hundred hath no Market-Town in it: The Villages and Places of Note, are

Bawdsey-Haven, a convenient Harbour for small Vessels at the Mouth of the River *Deben*. It takes its Name from the Village of *Bawdsey* adjoining, which is the general Rendezvous of such Seamen as belong to the Vessels that lye in the Haven.

Buckleham, corrupted from the ancient Name *Bulechamp*, the Demesne of *William de Kerdeston*, who dy'd possess'd of it, 35 *Edw. 3.* He left a Son *William de Kerdeston*; but upon an Inquisition made for his right Heir, *John de Burghersh*, was found to be such, being his Grandson, and accordingly had Livery of his Grandfather's Lands; but his Title was afterward controverted by the above-mention'd *William de Kerdeston* the Son, who, in some Years got into Possession of his Fathers whole Estate.

Falkenham, or *Falham*, a Village situate upon the River *Deben*, whose Manor was in the Reign of King *Henry I.* held of the Honour of *Aye*, or *Eye*, by Sir *Robert Sackvill*, Knt. whose Posterity had their chief Seat at *Buckhurst* in *Suffex*. From him are descended the Earls of *Dorset* and *Middlesex*, whose Barony is *Buckhurst*, made so, 9 *Eliz.*

Hemley, or as it is in *Domesday-Book*, *Hemele*, the Lordship of *Odo*, Earl of *Albemarle* and *Holderness* when that Survey was taken. His Son *Stephen* was his Successor in Honour and Estate, and adhered to King *William Rufus*, against his Brother *Robert Curthose*.

Langerston, a vast Ridge of Sand, which for about two Miles lyes on the Surface of the Sea, (as one words it) not without great Danger and Terror to Sailors. It is however of great Use to the Fishermen for drying of their Fish, and does also in some Measure guard the spacious Harbour of *Orwell*.

Lewington is memorable, though a small Village, for Sir *Robert Hicham's* Charity, who, by his Will ordered and appointed his Trustees, the Master and Fellows of *Pembroke-Hall* in *Cambridge*, to build an Alms-house there for six of the poorest People of this Village and *Nacton*, out of a Tenement near the Street there, and to give them each an Allowance out of his Estate, which he settled upon the College in *Framlingham* and *Saxted*, of Two Shillings a Week for their Maintenance, and Forty Shillings a Year for a Gown and Firing.

Nacton, a small Village, eminent not in it self, but for two of its Natives, Sir *Robert Brooke*, and Sir *Robert Hicham*, both eminent Lawyers: Sir *Robert Brooke's* Skill in the Laws of the Nation, rais'd him to the high Dignity of Lord Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas in the Reign of Queen *Mary I.* and enabled him to compose an *Abridgment of the Common Laws of England*; which is so well done, that it hath been of great Account ever since. His Posterity still flourish, or lately did at this Place, upon the Estate purchas'd by him near his Native Town. Sir *Robert Hicham*, Knt. and Serjeant at Law, got an Estate by his Practice, being very Skilful in the *English Laws*, and purchas'd the fair Manor of *Framlingham* of the Earl of *Suffolk*; but the Title was so perplex'd, that had not he had a strong Brain, and powerful Purse, he could never have clear'd it; which he was so sensible of, that in Thankfulness to God for his wonderful Success, he settled it for pious Uses upon *Pembroke-Hall* in *Cambridge*, as we shall shew at large in our Description of *Framlingham* in the Hundred of *Loes*.

Orwell-Haven is a spacious Harbour, at the Mouth of the River *Orwell*, or *Gipping*.

ping. *Landguard-Fort* is built and maintain'd for the Defence of this Port, where not only Merchant's Ships constantly lye, and the Packet-Boat for *Holland* goes off, but his Majesty's great Ships of War often ride, especially when there is any Danger of an Enemy.

Trimley, or *Tremley*, the Lordship and Demesne of *John Duke of Norfolk* in the Reigns of King *Edward IV.* and *Richard III.* he being a firm Adherent to the *York Family*; but the Duke of *Richmond* having obtain'd the Crown after the Battle of *Bosworth-Field*, by the Name of King *Henry VII.* *John de Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*, whose Estate had been confiscated in the former Reigns, was restor'd to his own, and a great Part of the Duke of *Norfolk's* Estate was given him, and, among others, this Manor of *Trimley*, which he left to his Posterity.

But that which makes this Place most famous, is the Birth of *Thomas Cavendish*, Esq; who, out of a generous Inclination to make foreign Discoveries for the Benefit, as well as Honour of his Nation, furnish'd out three Ships at his own Charge, with a Design of sailing round the World, which he perform'd after this Manner: He set out from *Plymouth*, July 21, 1586, and having a prosperous Wind, came to the South of *Africa*, Aug. 26. Then bending his Course South-West, entered the *Magellan-Straits*, Jan. 7. which having pass'd with some Difficulties, for want of Provision (for which Reason he named a Town where he stay'd, *Port-Famine*) he got into the *South-Sea*, Feb. 24. Here he had many Conflicts with the Natives and *Spaniards*, and lost thereby so many Men, that he purposely sunk one of his Ships for want of Hands to manage her; but to make some Amends for this Loss, he took the *Spanish Admiral* of the *South-Sea*, worth in Gold 48800 l. besides other rich Commodities. Surrounding the *Indies*, in order to his Return for *England*, one of his remaining Ships left him, and he never saw it after; but he proceeding on his Voyage, landed safely at *Plymouth*, Sept. 9, 1588, having sail'd round the whole Earth in

little more than Two Years. He began another Voyage with the same Intent, Aug. 26, 1591; but being casually severed from his Company in the Straits of *Magellan*, in November following, he was never seen nor heard of more.

Walton, or *Waleton*, a Village standing on the Sea-Shore, with a strong Castle, situate on an high Hill. In the War between King *Henry II.* and his Son *Henry*, whom he had made Half-King, for the whole Kingdom, *Robert Blanchmaines*, Earl of *Leicester*, who was engaged for the young King, attempted this Castle at his first landing here, with a great Body of *Normans* and *Flemings*; and though he was assisted by *Hugh Bigod*, Earl of *Norfolk*, whose Demesne it then was, could not win it, but marched off to *S. Edmund's Bury*, in which March being encountered by the King's Forces, his Army was totally routed, and himself and Lady taken Prisoners. It was at this Time that King *Henry* totally demolish'd the Castle, that it should not be an Harbour of Rebels. The Manor after this, remaining in the Crown, was given by King *Edward I.* to his fifth Son, *Thomas de Brotherton*, Earl of *Norfolk*, who leaving only Heirs general, viz. *Margaret* and *Joan*, this Manor, upon the Division, fell to *Margaret*, then the Wife of *Walter de Manny*, and so became the Estate of his Family; but did not long continue in it, for we find it in the Possession of the Dukes of *Norfolk*, in the Reign of King *Edward IV.* and being forfeited to the Crown by his Attainder, was given by King *Henry VII.* to *John de Vere* Earl of *Oxford*; but whether it was restor'd to the *Norfolk Family*, when their Attainder was revers'd by Parliament, 4 Hen. 7. we find not, and so can add no more of it. Here was anciently a small Monastery of Black Monks, of which we shall give an Account afterwards.

VII. The Hundred of Cosford.

This Hundred hath the River *Berton* crossing it, and is bounded on the East with the Hundreds of *Bosmere* and *Cleydon*, and

and *Samford*; and on the South with this last, and *Baber Hundred*, which incloseth the West-Side; and on the North, with the Hundreds of *Thewardre* and *Stow*. The Fee of it was in the Abbot of *Bury* *S. Edmund's*, 9 *Edw. 1.* but since the Dissolution of the Abbeyes, hath been, and now is in the Crown, and the Government in the High Sheriff and his Officers. The Market Towns of this Hundred, are

Bilston, or *Billeston*, as we find it in our Records, the Demefne of *Henry Bourchier*, Earl of *Essex*, who dy'd possess'd of it, 23 *Edw. 4.* and left it to his Son *Henry Bourchier*, Knt. It is a Market-Town, and hath its Market weekly on *Wednesday*, and Fair yearly on *S. George's Day*, *April 23.* It is noted for the Clothing Trade.

Hadley, or *Headlegh* (as the Saxons called it) is a large Town Corporate, governed by a Mayor, Aldermen, Council, &c. and hath two Markets weekly, viz. on *Monday*, for all Sorts of Provisions, especially Meat, and a smaller on *Saturdays*. It is grac'd with a sumptuous Church, and tho' not so much, as anciently, yet pretty well peopled, and Fair yearly, on ———. 'Tis famous at this Time for making of Woollen Cloth, but our Antiquaries have a greater Respect for it, because it is by our Historians said to be the Burial-Place of *Guthrum*, or *Gormo the Dane*, though the Tomb that is shew'd for his Monument, bears not such a Face of Antiquity as to have been of above 700 Years Continuance or more. This *Guthrum*, the Pagan King of *Denmark*, after he had harass'd the Kingdom of *Alfred* many Years, and put him to great Straits, was at length overcome by him in Battle, and coming to Terms of Agreement to settle a Peace, *Alfred* oblig'd him to be baptiz'd, which being comply'd with by *Guthrum* and thirty of his Nobles who accompany'd him, *Alfred* gave him freely the Country of the *East-Angles* to govern, which he did 12 Years; and dying in the Year 889, was bury'd in the Church here among the Kings of the *East-Angles* of the Saxon Race, it being the Seat of these Kings.

The Lordship, 9 *Edw. 1.* was in the Prior of *Canterbury*. The Villages are *Aldham*, the Manor and Estate of *Robert de Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*, of which, after his Death, his Widow, *Alice*, was assign'd as Part of her Dowry, and left it to her Son and Heir *Robert de Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*. He left this Manor with many other Estates, 33 *Edw. 3.* to his Son and Heir *Sir Thomas de Vere*, who also left it to his Son *Robert*; but Maud his Wife, the Daughter of *Ralph Ufford*, Earl of *Suffolk*, surviving him, this Manor was assign'd to her out of her Son *Robert's* Estate for her Dowry. In this Family it continued divers Successions after this, 'till the Contest between the Houses of *Lancaster* and *York* for the Crown happen'd; and *John* Earl of *Oxford*, standing firm to the *Lancastrians*, was forc'd to fly after *Barnet-Field* Battle; and his Estate being seiz'd, this Manor, with many more, was given by King *Edward IV.* to his Brother *Richard* Duke of *Gloucester*, 1 *Edw. 4.* and afterward, when that Duke was made Chamberlain of the King's Household, 11 *Edw. 4.* this Manor, with divers other forfeited Estates of the Earl of *Oxford's*, as well as others, was settled upon him by a special Entail, for his many special Services done, and to be done.

Bretenham, a little inconsiderable Town, without any Appearance almost of a City, situate at the Head of the River *Breton*, yet that it is the *Combretonium* of *Antoninus* in these Parts, is evident both from the Sound and Signification of the Name; for as *Bretenham* in *English* implies a Town or Mansion on the *Breton*, so doth *Combretonium* in *Welsh*, a Valley, or Low-place upon the *Breton*. But this in the *Peutegerian* Tables is falsely called *Comvetronum* & *ad Convecin*. In the Reign of *Edward I.* An. 9. it was the Lordship of *Gilbert de Clare*, Earl of *Gloucester*, who marry'd *Joan* of *Aeres*, that Prince's Daughter.

Elmseth, the Lordship of *Joan de Rothun*, 9 *Edw. 1.* but now a Village of no Note, but for the Nativity of *John Boyse*, Son of *Mr. Boyse*, Minister of that Place.

He

He was bred in *Hadley School*, and being from thence removed to *S. John's College* in *Cambridge*, became Fellow of it. He was well skill'd in the *Greek Tongue*, and, as while he was in the College, he upheld a Lecture to some young Scholars in his College, which they came to before Day, for their Improvement in that Language; so afterward he was chosen an Assistant to Sir *Henry Savil*, in putting out his *Chrysostome* in *Greek*, and wrote some Observations upon it, which Sir *Henry* calls *Dositissimas*. He was known by the Name of

Ingeniosissimus & *Dositissimas Boysius*, and as such was not only prefer'd to a Prebend in the Church of *Ely*, and made Parson of *Boxworth*, but was made Choice of to be One of the Translators of the last Version of the Bible in 1604. He dy'd a little before the Troubles began in *K. Charles I's* Reign.

Hicham, a little Village, standing near a Rivulet that falls into the *Breton*, whose Manor, 9 *Edw. 1.* belong'd to the See of *Ely*. In the Church here, Mr. *Weaver* found a Monument with this Inscription.

Hoc tegitur Saxo Johannes Spring, &c. i. e. with this Stone is covered the Body of John Spring, who dy'd Aug. 12. An^o Christi, 1547, ejus, &c.

Kettlebaston, or as we find it in ancient Records, *Kettleberston*, is a Lordship situate upon the *Breton*, not far from its Rise, the Estate of *Thomas de Rydeware*, 9 *Edw. 1.* but afterward of *Henry Lord Scrope of Masham*, in the Reign of King *Henry VI.* but he being attainted for adhering to the *York Family*, his Estate was confiscated, and being in the Crown, was given to Sir *John Phelip*, and *Alice* his Wife, and the Heirs of their Bodies; but Sir *John* dying Childless, and *Alice* his Widow marrying to Sir *William de la Pole*, it was granted to him and *Alice* his Wife, and the Heirs of their Bodies. This *William*, in Consideration of his great Merits, was, 23 *Hen. 6.* advanc'd to the Title and Honour of *Duke of Suffolk*, and to the Heirs Male of his Body; and at the same Time obtain'd a Grant to himself, and the said *Alice* his Wife, and the Heirs of their Bodies, as Lord of this Manor of *Kettelberston*, to hold, by the Service of carrying a Golden Scepter with a Dove on the Head on it, upon the Coronation-Day of the King's Heirs and Successors. As also another Scepter of Ivory, with a Golden Dove on the Top thereof, upon the Day of the Coronation of the then Queen, and all other Queens of *England* in Times to come. He dy'd possess'd of this Manor, thus privileg'd, and left it to his Son and Heir, *John de*

la Pole, Earl of *Suffolk*, by her the said *Alice*.

Leyham, or *Layham*, a Village in the most Southern Part of this Hundred, was the Lordship and Estate of *Hugh de Spencer*, 9 *Edw. 1.* but being fallen to the Crown, by the Deaths of another *Hugh* and his, was given to *Edmund of Woodstoke*, Earl of *Kent*, who dy'd possess'd of it, 4 *Edw. 3.* This is that good Earl, who being charg'd with Treason in pretending to restore his Brother, King *Edward II.* was condemn'd to dye; but when he came upon the Scaffold, none was found who would behead him, 'till they procur'd a condemn'd Wretch out of the *Marshalsea*, to cut off his Head to save his own Life. *Edmund* his Son and Heir, succeeded him in this, and other his Estates, but dying without Heirs of his Body, *Joan* his Sister, then marry'd to Sir *Thomas Holland*, Knt. was found his next Heir, and so carry'd this Lordship and many other Lands into his Family. He dy'd possess'd of it, and her other Estates, on which account he assum'd the Honour and Title of Earl of *Kent*, leaving both to *Thomas* his Son and Heir; but *Joan* his Wife surviving him, held this Manor in her own Demesne, and left it her Son *Thomas* Earl of *Kent*, though she was at that Time Princess of *Wales*, by her second Marriage with *Edward*, commonly called the *Black Prince*. He

He dy'd possess'd of it, 20 *Rich. 2.* and left it to his Son and Heir *Thomas*: But it continued not long in his Family entire, for 21 *Hen. 6.* we find one third Part of this Manor of *Leyham*, in the Possession of Sir *J. Tiptot*, whose Son *John* was, 27 *H. 6.* created Earl of *Worcester*; and in 31 *H. 6.* that Sir *John Howard*, in Consideration of his great Services, had a Grant in Special Tail of this Manor of *Layham*, with some other Estates which were then in the Crown, by the Attainder of *John* Earl of *Wiltshire*; and that 6 *Edw. 4.* *Richard Grey*, Lord *Powis*, dy'd seized of it, leaving it to *John Grey*, his Son and Heir, and his Posterity.

Nedging, or as it is in old Records, *Nedding*, a Village, though something at a Distance from *Kettlebaston*, and on the other Side of the Rivulet above-mention'd, though in 9 *Edw. 1.* it was the Lordship of *Henry de Staunton*, yet afterward being under the same Lords, and partaking of the same Privileges, by being the Estate of the Earls of *Suffolk*, we need not repeat what we have so lately written there.

Other Lordships of this Hundred, found in our MS. not mentioned above, are

<i>Karscy,</i>	} the Lordships of	<i>Hugh de Spencer.</i>
<i>Watsham.</i>		<i>The Bishop of Ely.</i>
<i>Whatfield,</i>		<i>Thomas de Okefield.</i>
<i>Narwton,</i>		<i>Idem.</i>
<i>Semour,</i>		<i>The Abbey of Bury</i>
<i>Shellisworth,</i>	}	<i>S. Edmund's.</i>
<i>Bilston,</i>		<i>John de Phillibert.</i>
<i>Thorpe,</i>		<i>Thomas de Lovain.</i>
		<i>Hugh de Moneux.</i>

These are all the Towns and Villages of this Hundred, which are come to our Knowledge of any Thing considerable, and therefore we shall proceed to

VIII. The Hundred of Hartesmere.

This Hundred is bounded on the East, with the Hundreds of *Haxon* and *Tredling*; on the South, with the Hundreds of *Stow* and *Bosmere*; on the West, with the Hundred of *Blackbourn*; and on the North, with the River *Ouse*, which parts

it from *Norfolk*. The Fee of this Hundred was in *Robert de Ufford*, Earl of *Suffolk*, who having behav'd himself with great Valour at the Battle of *Cagant* in *France*, King *Edward III.* Reg. 11. made him a Grant in Special Tail of this Hundred, in Consideration of his Service and Merit. He dy'd possess'd of it, 43 *Edw. 3.* and left it with his Honour and other Estates, to his Son *William de Ufford*. He dy'd suddenly without Issue, to the Grief, as well as Amazement of all Persons both Rich and Poor, 4 *Rich. 2.* After his Death, this Hundred, with some other Estates, return'd to the Crown, and was given to *Michael de la Pole*, Earl of *Suffolk*, who dy'd possess'd of it, 3 *Hen. 5.* leaving it to *William* his Brother, who was the next Heir Male, in whose Posterity it continu'd some Time, but we suppose it long since returned to the Crown, and is governed by the Sheriff, as other Hundreds are. The Market Towns of this Hundred, are

Aye, or *Eye*, or *Eay*, that is, the Island, because it is surrounded with Water on all Sides by a Brook, which runs close to the Town. The Market is here on Saturdays, and Fair yearly, on ——— In it there are seen the Rubbish and Ruins, with some Walls yet decaying, of a Monastery dedicated to *S. Peter*, (of which more fully in its Place) and of an old Castle anciently belonging to *Robert Mallet*, a Norman Baron; for this *Robert*, (the Son of that *Robert Mallet*, who came into England with the Conqueror) having signalized himself in keeping King *William* on the Throne, as his Father had in settling him on it, obtain'd of that King this Honour of *Eye*, with all the Appendages of it, being 120 Manors, or the greatest Part of them. Several of these Manors were held under him, by Sir *Robert Sackvil*, as *Burgholt*, *Bures on the Hill*, *Alfmanston*, *Rishanget*, *Wytham*, *Moles*, *Clopton*, *Briswood*, *Coton*, *Brackford*, *Rudham*, *Farnham*, *Falham* and *Wickham*. *Robert* being possess'd of a vast Estate after this manner, held the Office of Great Chamberlain of England under King *Henry I.* and was a Benefactor to this

this Town; for whereas there was before a Market, and a Park, he founded an Abbey for Monks of the *Benedictine* Order, and amply endowed it.

While he thus flourish'd, *Robert Curthase* appear'd in Arms with some Noblemen his Confederates, to recover from King *Henry* the Kingdom, which he call'd his *Rightful Inheritance*; and this *Robert* was some Way an Abettor with him in it; which, when King *Henry* got sufficient Proofs of, he disinherited him of his Estate (*viz.* this Honour) and banish'd him the Realm. Aye being thus come into the King's Hands, this Honour was by him bestow'd upon *Stephen* Earl of *Bologne*, (who afterwards became King of *England*) and he at length left it to his Natural Son *William*, who stiled himself Earl of *Bologne*, *Warren* and *Moreton*, but dy'd without Heirs, in the Expedition to *Tholose*, *Ann.* 1160, and so this Honour return'd again into the King's Hands, where it remain'd a While, 'till King *Richard* I. gave it to *Henry* V. of that Name, Duke of *Brabant* and *Lorraine*, with a Grandchild of King *Stephen*, by a Daughter who had been a Nun.

How long it remain'd in his Family we find not, but it appears that it was in the King's Hands, 9 *Edw.* 1. and so continu'd; for King *Edward* III. *Reg.* 4. granted to *John* of *Eltham*, Earl of *Cornwall*, his next Brother, certain Rents pertaining to this Honour of *Eye*, but he dy'd in the 10th Year of *K. Edward* III.'s Reign without Issue; wherefore, 11 *Edw.* 3. when *Robert de Ufford*, in Consideration of his good Services done the Kingdom, was rais'd to the Dignity of an Earl, King *Edward* III. made him a Grant in special Tail of the Castle, Town and Manor of *Eye*, with the Manors dependant of that Honour, *viz.* *Thomden*, *Hagley*, *Benhale*, *Parham*, *Ufford* and *Combes*; as also of this Hundred, and those of *Stow* and *Plumsgate*, which he left to *William* his Son at his Death; but he having no Issue, this Honour again returned to the Crown, and was given to the *De la Poles*, Earls of *Suffolk*, in whose Family it remain'd some Time. *Ayehull*

is a very fine Seat, and is the Mansion of the Lord *Cornwallis*, who hath the Title of Baron from this Place, being in his Patent stiled Lord *Cornwallis* of *Eye*. This Town was a Borough before the Reign of King *John*, and is called commonly in Writing, the Town and Borough of *Aye*. 'Tis now governed by two Bailiffs and a Common-Council. The Women employ themselves chiefly in making Bone-Lace. The Borough sends two Members to Parliament, but hath so done in some latter Reigns only, since King *Edward* IV. The Market is but indifferent; the Church is a very handsome Edifice, but with no Monuments of Note in it.

Buddefdale, or *Botesdale*, is a small Market Town in this Hundred, whose Market is weekly on *Saturday*, and Fair yearly on ———.

Mendlesham, a Town situate near the Rise of the River *Deben*, to which the Lord of it, *Hugh Fitz-Otho*, or the Son of *Otho*, the Mint-Master, procured the Privilege of a Market and Fair of King *Edward* I. The Market is weekly on *Tuesday*, and a pitiful one it is, not likely to mend; because it is situate in the midst of deep and dirty Roads, and the Fair yearly, is on ———. *Maud Fitz-Otho* was the sole Heir of *Hugh*, and she marrying *John de Botetourt*, Lord of *Wily* in *Worcestershire*, carry'd this Manor and her other Paternal Estates into his Family; from which, by the Heirs General in the Reign of King *Richard* II. they pass'd to the *Frevils*, *Burnells*, and others. It is said, that in digging here about thirty Years since, there was found an ancient Silver Crown, weighing about 60 Ounces, which was thought to belong to *Redwald*, or some other King of the *East-Angles*. It hath a fair Church, but no Monument worth taking Notice of. The Villages are

Aspall, or *Aspale*, the Lordship of *William de Bottiller*, or *Butler*, 9 *Edw.* 1. and afterward of *John Brooke*, Lord *Cobham*, 4 *Edw.* 4. who marrying the Heiress of the *Cobhams*, had this Barony, as well as their other Estates with her; and

and from that Time, or soon after, were
summon'd to Parliament, under the Title
of Lords *Cobham*. Henry Lord *Cobham* be-
ing found guilty of a Conspiracy with
his Brother *George*, and Sir *Walter Raleigh*,
1 Jac. 1. tho' he was not executed for
the Treason, yet forfeited his Honour,
'till Sir *John Brook*, shewing an exemplary
Loyalty in the late Troubles, was restor'd
to the Honour of his Ancestors, by a
fresh Patent, bearing Date Jan. 3. 20 Car. 1.
but he dying without Issue, the Honour
became extinct in that Family.

Brome was the Lordship of the Monks
of *Thetford*, but *Bartholomew Davillars*
had some Share in it. 'Tis now an ob-
scure Village, yet hath Honour enough,
that it hath for many Ages been the
Seat of the Noble Family of *Cornwallis*,
whose Mansion is here at *Brome-Hall*, and
Persons have born a shining Merit all
along. For in the Time of K. *Henry VIII.*
Sir *John Cornwallis*, Knt. for his singular
Courage, and valiant Actions under the
Duke of *Norfolk*, at the Siege of *Morlaix*
in *France*, was soon after his Return Home
made a Knight, and Steward of the Hou-
hold to Prince *Edward*, afterward King
Edward VI. His Son,

Sir *Thomas Cornwallis*, being Sheriff of
Norfolk and *Suffolk* in the last Year of
King *Edward VI.* rais'd considerable For-
ces against the Opposers of Queen *Mary's*
Title, and by their Assistance set her up-
on the Throne of her Ancestors; which
that Queen so gratefully resented, that
she constituted him one of her Privy
Council, Treasurer of *Calis*, and Con-
troller of her Household. Of his Son *William*
Cornwallis we know no more, than that he
was the Father of

Sir *Frederick Cornwallis*, who having
with great Fidelity, both in Court and
Camp, from his Youth, served King
Charles I. in which he not only often ha-
zarded his Life, particularly at *Copredy-
Bridge*, where he rescued the Lord *Wilmot*
out of the Enemy's Hands, but suffer'd
the Loss of his Estate, Imprisonment and
Exile. King *Charles II.* at his Restora-
tion, in Testimony of the Esteem he had
for his great Merit, not only made him

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Treasurer of his Household, Controller
and Privy Councillor, but by Letters
Patents, Dated April 20, 1661. created
him a Baron of this Realm, by the Title
of Lord *Cornwallis* of *Eye*, and to the Heirs
Males of his Body. He dy'd the Janu-
ary following, leaving his Son *Charles* Heir
of his Honour and Estate. He was one of
the Lords of the Admiralty in the Reign
of King *William III.* and Lord-Lieutenant
of the County of *Suffolk*, whose Son *Charles*
is the present Lord *Cornwallis*.

In the Chancel of the Church of this
Place, are several Monuments for divers
of this Family of *Cornwallis*, tho' some
have been bury'd at *Cusford*, where this
Family hath another Seat, viz. a Marble
Tomb four Foot high for Sir *John Corn-
wallis*; upon it lyeth his Figure in Ar-
mour, with a white Staff in his Hand,
and a Greyhound at his Feet; and *Mary*
his Wife, with an Hound at her Feet
also. He dy'd at *Ashridge* in *Bucks*, April
21, 1544.

Near this is another Monument on the
North-side of Marble, for Sir *Thomas Corn-
wallis*, Knt. and *Anne* his Wife: His
Pourtraiture is in Armour, and hers by
it. In the Isle adjoining, is also a Mo-
nument for *Henry Cornwallis*, Esq; in Ar-
mour kneeling, without Date, thus under-
writ.

*I entred only that I should go out.
He that is born, must dye, there is no doubt.*

In the Chancel there is also a Tomb-
Stone for *Edward Cornwallis*, Esq; who
dy'd Sept. 4, 1510. Under the Inscrip-
tion is the Form of an Heart, and with-
in it this Word, *Credidi*: And from it the
Words of *Job*, Ch. xix. 25, 26, 27, in *Latin*.

Brackford, or *Broekford*, a Manor held
of the Honour of *Eye*, in the Time of
King *Henry I.* by Sir *Robert de Sacvil*, Kt.
the Ancestor of the Earl of *Dorset* and
Middlesex.

Melles, the Demesne of *John de Swyni-
ford*, 9 Edw. 1. but afterward of Sir *John*
de Norwich, Knt. who being much in
Favour with King *Edward III.* obtain'd
among other Privileges and Grants, a

E c

Charter

Charter of Free-Warren for all his Lands in this Place. He left it with his other Estates, to John his Grandson, Son of Walter, who dy'd before him, 36 *Edw.* 3. He dy'd possess'd of it, 48 *Edw.* 3. but young, and leaving no Issue, Katharine de Brews his Cousin, was his next Heir. She had Livery of his Lands soon after his Death; but taking upon her the Habit of a Nun at Dertford in Kent, William de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, Son of Robert de Ufford, by Margaret de Norwich her Cousin, was found to be her next Heir; and so this Manor, and divers other Estates of the Norwich's, pass'd into the Family of Uffords.

Ockold, or Acold, one of those eighteen Manors which were given to William Earl of Warren and Surrey in this County of Suffolk. He gave this Manor to the Monks of Eye in this County, and William his Grandson, confirm'd it to them in King Stephen's Reign.

Okeley was 9 *Edw.* 1. the Lordship of John de Hoe, and Nicholas de Beaufu, but now hath nothing memorable in it but some Tombs in the Chancel of the Church, for William Cornwallis and Elizabeth his Wife, which William dy'd *Anno Domini* 1520; for Robert Bulton, Esq; Lord and Patron of this Village, who dy'd Decemb. 17, *Anno Domini* 1408; and in the midst of the Chancel there is a Tomb thus inscribed, *Pray for the Soul of John Dennis, heretofore Rector of this Church, who dy'd July ult. Anno Domini* 1529.

Redgrave, the Lordship of Ulsketel Earl of the East-Angles and Norfolk. He had no Issue, and so was very munificent to the Abbey of S. Edmund's Bury, to which, among other Estates, he gave this Manor of Redgrave. He was slain in the Battle of Assendune in Essex, with Canute the Dane, *Anno Domini* 1016. In these later Ages, this Village is deservedly famous for the Family of Bacons, who had a Seat there, if they have not still; for here Sir Nicholas Bacon, who, for his Knowledge in the Laws of this Kingdom, was rais'd from King Henry VIII's Attorney in the Court of Wards, to be

Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England, by Queen Elizabeth, *Reg.* 1. had his Country-Seat. Sir Francis Bacon, Lord Verulam, and Lord Chancellor of England, *Jac.* 16. was his younger Son, but his eldest, which bore his own Name, Nicholas, continu'd in his Seat here at Redgrave, and was created by King James I. *Reg.* 9. the first Baronet of England, May 22, 1611. His Posterity remain'd here 'till very lately, if they are now removed.

Rishangles, or Rysshangel, one of those Manors which was held of the Honour of Eye, in the Reign of King Henry I. by Sir Robert Sacvil, Knt. the Ancestor of the Earl of Dorset, and was the Estate of Thomas de Hickling, 9 *Edw.* 1.

Thorndon, or Thorndene, the Demefne of King Edward I. *Reg.* 9, but given by him, *Reg.* 11. to Robert de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, who dy'd possess'd of it, 43 *Ed.* 3. leaving it to William his Son and Heir; but Isabel his Wife surviving him, she had an Assignment of this Manor for her Dowry, with some others in this County. After her, the same King granting to John de Eltham his Brother, Earl of Cornwall, the Castle and Manor of Aye in Tail general, this Manor of Thorndon was annex'd to it; but whether he ever enjoy'd it is uncertain, because he dy'd without Issue before the said Isabel, and so it again returned to the Crown, and was dispos'd of to the De la Poles, Earls of Suffolk; for William De la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, dy'd possess'd of it May 26, 28 *Hen.* 6. leaving it to his Son John.

Thrandeston, in ancient Records Thurstaneston, the Lordship of John de Dagworth, Peter Manneyfin, and John Medefield, 9 *Edw.* 1. but afterward of Thomas de Multon, Lord Egremont, which Honour he inherited from his Mother Annibal, one of the Coheirs of Richard Lucy, Lord Egremont. He obtain'd a Charter, 18 *Edw.* 1. for a Market every Week upon Tuesday at this Manor, with a Fair yearly, upon the Eve, Day, and Morrow, after the Feast of S. Mary Magdalene, but the Market is long since discontinued, if not the Fair. He also at the same Time procur'd a Charter

of Free Warren for all his Demesne-Lands here. His Posterity enjoy'd this Estate divers Successions, till *John de Multon* dying without Issue, 8 *Edw. 3.* his Estate was divided between his three Sisters, *Joan, Elizabeth, and Margaret*; but this Manor did not come into the Partition, it being assign'd to *Alice* his Widow, for her Dowry.

Westhorpe, } the former of these was the Lordship of *Adam de Coniers*, and the later of *Hugh Howell*, 9 *Edw. 1.* but afterward both these Manors were the Estate of *William de la Pole*, Earl of *Suffolk*, who dy'd possess'd of them, 26 *Hen. 6.* leaving them to his Son *John De la Pole*, then but seven Years of Age; but having made Proof of his Age, was admitted to his Father's Estates and Honours, and marry'd *Elizabeth K. Edward IV's* Sister,

by whom he had many Children, viz. five Sons and four Daughters.

Wetheringset, the Lordship of the Bishop of *Ely*, 9 *Edw. 1.* but now a Village made famous only by *Richard Hacklitt*, the Rector of it, whose Genius chiefly inclining him to History, he wrote three Volumes in Folio of *English Voyages, Trafficks and Discoveries*; a Book of good Use at this Time, tho' printed above 100 Years since. He acquir'd his great Knowledge of Marine Affairs, by keeping a constant Correspondence with the noted Seamen at *Wapping*; Sir *Francis Walsingham* encouraging and furthering his Design. He put out also some Geographical Works, and dy'd Anno 1616.

Other Lordships of this Hundred, mentioned in our MS. are

Redingfield,

Cranlee,

Cocklingate,

Sutton,

Langton,

Briseworth,

Yaxley,

Burgate,

Palsgrave,

Sturston,

Worham,

Rickingale,

Gislingham,

Fynningham,

Backton,

Thornham,

Stoke,

Brockford,

Thwayse,

Wickham,

Cotton,

the Lordship of

The Priorefs of this Place,

King *Edward I.*

Idem.

Idem.

Idem.

George de Thorpe.

King *Edward I.*

Peter de Burgate.

The Abbot of *Bury.*

Robert de Bokenham.

The Abbot of *Bury.*

Thomas Talbot's Heir.

Fulke de Goldingham, &c.

Adam de Comers.

The Bishop of *Norwich.*

The Prior of *Ely.*

Idem.

The Abbot of *Bury.*

Idem.

The Abbot of *S. John's* at *Colchester.*

William de Briseworth, &c.

IX. The Hundred of Hoxon.

This Hundred is bounded on the East, with the Hundreds of *Blithing* and *Wangford*; on the South, with the Hundreds of *Loes* and *Plomesgates*; on the West, with the Hundred of *Hartsmere*; and on the North, with the River *Ouse*. The Fee of

this Hundred was anciently in the Bishop of *Norwich*, but now is in the Crown, and the Government in the Sheriff. There is no Market-Town in it, the East-Part being near *Halefworth*; the South near *Framlingham*; and the West near *Aye*; the Villages of any Note in this Hundred, are these,

Bedingfield, a Village chiefly of Note for giving a Name to a famous and ancient Family, that received much Honour by the Heir of *Tudenham*. The Abbies of *S. Edmund's Bury* and *Colchester*, had some Shares in this Manor, tho' the Head Lord was the *Bedingfields*.

Denham was the Lordship of *John de Castle*, in 9 *Edw. 1.* and is now of Note, for the Lord Viscount *Townshend*, who has his Seat here called *Denham-Hall*.

Denington, the Estate and Lordship of *William de Bowyle*, and *Ralph de Hardichshull*, and afterward of Sir *John Phelip*, a valiant Soldier in the Reign of King *Henry V.* in the Wars of France. Sir *William Phelip* succeeded him in this Manor, and became Lord *Bardolf*, by the Marriage of *Joan*, one of the Coheirs of *Thomas Lord Bardolf*. He, in the 5th Year of King *Henry VI.* founded a Chantry for two Priests, to celebrate Divine Service every Day at the Altar of *S. Margaret*, in the Church of this Town, for the good Estate of himself, and the said *Joan* his Wife, during this Life, and also for their Souls, after their Departure out of this Life; as also for the Souls of *K. Henry IV.* and *K. Henry V.* and all the Faithful deceas'd. His Body he bequeath'd to be bury'd in the Church of *Denington*, with his Ancestors before the said Altar, and appointed a Thousand Masses to be said for his Soul, by the several Orders of Friars in *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, as soon after his Decease as possible, allowing Four Pence to them for every Mass. He also gave to the Church of this Place, after the Decease of *Joan* his Wife, a certain Mass-Book, called a Gradual, a Silver Censer, and a Legend, for the Souls of Sir *John Phelip*, Knt. his own and Wife's Souls, as also the Souls of all his Friends, Benefactors, and all the Faithful; but afterward by a Codicil, he ordered his Body to be bury'd in the Churchyard of *Denington*. He left only one Daughter and Heir, who being marry'd to *John Viscount Beaumont*, carry'd the Estate of the Lords *Bardolf* into his Family. The Lordship of this Place is now the Pos-

session of the ancient Family of the *Rousses*.

In the Church of this Place, there are Monuments for Sir *William Wingfield*, Knt. Lord of the Manor, and Patron of the Church, who dy'd June 1, 1398. For *William Wingfield*, Esq; and *Katharine* his Wife: He was also Lord and Patron of this Village. As also for Sir *Robert Wingfield*, Knt. and *Elizabeth* his Wife, which *Robert* dy'd May 3, 1409.

Fresingfield, the Lordship partly of the Abbot of *S. Edmund's Bury*, and partly of *Richard Fitz-Giles*, (a Ward to *Edward Bacun*) 9 *Edw. 1.* but at length of *William De la Pole*, Duke of *Suffolk*, who dy'd possess'd of it, 28 *Hen. 6.* leaving it to his Son and Heir *John*, who marry'd *Elizabeth* the Sister of King *Edward IV.* by whom he had a numerous Issue, as above.

It is a great Honour to this Place, that the truly Pious, and Learned Archbishop *Sancroft* was born here, and after his Deprivation, lived some Years here, and was here bury'd; but his Name will ever live among them, upon the Account of his Benefactions to the Church and Town in these Particulars, viz. He settled an Estate in Fee-Farm Rents, to the Value of 52 l. 17 s. 10 d. per Ann. upon the Vicar of the Church, and his Successors for ever, upon Condition that the Vicar should pay 10 l. per Annum to the Master of a School, which his Lordship at the same Time founded in the same Parish; and 6 l. a Year to the Parish-Clerk, at 2 s. per Week, and 4 s. on *Christmas*, *Easter*, and *Whitsun-Days*, and the Feast of *S. Michael*. He also, in 1667, when he was Dean of *S. Paul's*, gave a Close of an Acre and an Half, which he purchas'd on Purpose, and added it to the Vicar's Glebe. He also about the same Time, built a convenient House, and settled it for the continual Habitation of the Parish-Clerk for ever. His other Benefactions see in his Life, among the Archbishops of *Canterbury* in *Kent*.

Horham, the Demesne of *Roger de Huntingfield*, who dy'd seized of it, and left it to his Son and Heir *William de Huntingfield*,

field, who having been in the Wars of France, was knighted, and dying 50 Edw. 3. left Alice, the Widow of Sir John de Norwich, his Heir.

Hoxon, anciently called *Hegilsdon*, situate upon the River *Wuvenay*, is famous for the Martyrdom of Edmund, King of the East-Angles, for here it was that this most Christian King, because he would not renounce his Faith in Christ, was by the inhuman Pagan Danes, (as Abbo the Historian tells us) bound to a Tree, and shot at by them so long, that his Body was as full of Arrows as they could stick one by another; and to increase his Pain and Torture, did with their Arrows make Wound upon Wound, 'till the Darts gave Place to one another. Our Poets have ingeniously enough thus reflected on his Death.

*As Dennis by his Death adorned France,
So Edmund's Sufferings do our Land advance:
The Crown his Head, Scepter his Hand
renown'd; But he was greater for his Blood and Wounds.*

His Death happen'd *Anno Domini* 870, and his Body thus slain, was carry'd to Bury in this County, where it was plac'd in a goodly Shrine, richly adorn'd with Jewels and precious Stones; which, tho' they are all vanish'd, yet so long as the Town itself remains, his Name will have a Memorial of him, in its being still called *S. Edmund's Bury*.

In this Place in after Ages, there was a beautiful Seat of the Bishops of Norwich, who were Lords of the Manor, 9 Edw. 1. 'till they exchange'd it for the Monastery of *S. Benedict* in the *Hulm*.

The Church here is a Vicarage, but to make it a Competency for a Minister, the late Bishop of Norwich, Dr. *Edward Reynolds*, upon the Renewal of the Lease of the Improprate Parsonage belonging to his See, reserved an Augmentation of Ten Pounds *per Annum*, and settled it upon the Vicar for the Time being, for ever.

Kellesal, or *Kelsal*, the Demefne of John Duke of Norfolk, which he had with the Countess *Marshall* as a Portion, 'till being attainted for siding with the House of York, against Henry Duke of Richmond, this Manor, and his other Estates being seiz'd by that King, were given to John de Vere, Earl of Oxford, whose Estate had been, in Edward IV's Reign, confiscated, for taking Part with the Lancastrians. So soon doth Providence return the Evils Men do to others upon themselves.

Mendham, the Demefne of the Earl of Oxford, and Roger Fitz-William, 9 Edw. 1. but soon after of Roger de Huntingfield, who dy'd possess'd of it, 25 Edw. 1. and left it to his Son and Heir William; whose Son Roger, leaving his Kinswoman, Alice, the Widow of Sir John de Norwich, his Heir, it pass'd by her into other Families, of which we find it in the Possession of John Earl of Oxford, in the Reign of King Henry VI. He was a firm Partisan of the House of Lancaster, in its War with the House of York, and on that Account after *Barnet-Field*, he was attainted, and being forc'd to fly, his great Estate was confiscated, and given to Richard Duke of Gloucester, King Edward IV's Brother, 1 Edw. 4. and afterward settled upon him by a special Entail, 11 Edw. 4. But upon the Accession of King Henry VII. to the Throne, it was restor'd to the Earl of Oxford, and this among the rest.

Metfield, of which we know no more than this, That the Church here was anciently a Donative, or Free-Chapel, in the Hands of the Parishioners, their Endowment for a Minister being only 15 *l.* per Annum; which poor Allowance, Mr. Chapman, Minister of Thorp near Norwich, (who dy'd June 29, 1700.) being much concern'd at, did, by his Will order, that all his Copyhold Lands and Tenements being sold, certain Freehold Lands should be purchas'd with the Price, and settled on the Minister of Metfield and his Successors for ever; which was accordingly done, and is now enjoy'd by him, being forty-eight Acres of Land, and a very good House.

Silham,

Silham, or *Sylham*, the Lordship of *Alice Seymour*, 9 *Edw.* 1. and afterward of *Michael de la Pole*, Earl of *Suffolk*, when he dy'd at *Paris* in Banishment, 12 *Rich.* 2. His Son *Michael* inherited it with his other Estates, and left it to his Posterity; for we find *William de la Pole* dy'd seiz'd of it, 28 *Hen.* 6. and left it to his Son *John*, who afterwards marry'd *Elizabeth*, King *Edward IV.*'s Sister; and because his Son *John*, and after him *Edmund* Earl of *Suffolk* and *Lincoln*, became thereby entitled to the Crown in the *York* Line, when King *Henry VII.* and *VIII.* reigned; he was kept in Prison, and at length put to Death, for fear of any Insurrection to set him on the Throne. He left only one Daughter, who became a Nun, and so his Family was extinct.

The Church here being altogether unendowed, and the Rectory wholly appropriated in Lay Hands, and no Manner of Maintenance fixed for the serving the Cure, Mr. *Anthony Barry* being Impropiator, out of a pious Regard to the Souls of the People, by his Will bearing Date March 13, 1678, settled on the Minister of *Silham* and his Successors for ever, all the Improper Tithes of the Parish, worth about 40 *l.* per Annum. Mr. *Barry* dy'd Sept. 4. 1679, and from that Time the Minister of *Sylham* hath enjoy'd the whole Tithes of the Parish, with a Messuage and Close of 4 *l.* per Annum, given by the same Gentleman. His Son, Mr. *Christop' er Barry*, who dy'd Oct. 30, 1701. did by his last Will not only confirm his Father's Donation, but added a good House for the Minister to dwell in, with Lands thereto belonging, to the Value of 8 *l.* per Annum.

Stradbroke, or *Stradebroke*, was another Manor that at the same Time belong'd to the said Earls of *Suffolk*, 8 *Rich.* 2. when *Michael de la Pole*, then Earl of *Suffolk*, procured a License of that King, to inclose and make a Park of all his Woods, and Lands in this Town, which lay out of the Bounds of the Forest, and so left it to his Son *William*, as he did to his Son *Michael*, from whom it descended as above in *Silham*; but before it came to

that Earl, it was the Estate of *Richard de Bruce*, then a Ward of *Edward Bacun*, 9 *Edw.* 1.

Waybread, or *Weybrede*, the Lordship and Estate of *John de Ingham*, Lord of *Ingham* in this County, who dy'd seiz'd of it, 2 *Edw.* 2. and left it to his Son and Heir *Oliver Ingham*, who also departed this Life possess'd of it, 18 *Edw.* 3. *Elizabeth* his Wife surviv'd him, and had this Manor of *Weybread* for Part of her Dowry; but after her Decease we find not who had it, because the Partition of his Estate among his Heirs general, is not set down.

Wilby, the Manor of *John Nevill* Lord first, and then Marquess *Montague*, who having stoutly adhered to the House of *York*, with his Father, *Richard Nevill*, Earl of *Salisbury*, and his Brother, *Richard* Earl of *Warwick*, upon the Success of his Party, 1 *Edw.* 4. had, in Consideration of his good Services, a Grant to himself and the Heirs Male of his Body, among other Estates, this of *Wilby*, with the Advowson of the Church belonging to it, which with other Lordships in this County, devolv'd to the Crown by the Attainder of divers *Lancastrians*. This Manor was further confirm'd to him and his Heirs, 5 *Edw.* 4. but when his Brother, *Richard* Earl of *Warwick*, being disoblig'd by King *Edward IV.* for marrying the Lady *Elizabeth Grey*, while he was treating for him a Match with the *French King*'s Sister, fell from that King, to *Henry VI.*'s Side. He also revolted with his Brother, and being slain with him in *Barnet-field*, his Estate was forfeited; and his Son *George* being degraded of all his Honours, liv'd inglorious, leaving no Issue.

Wingfield, the Estate and Lordship of *Richard de Bruce*, a Minor, in the Custody of *Edward Bacun*, 9 *Edw.* 1. but afterward of a Family, who took their Names from it, and were called *De Wingfield*. They were a Family of great Reputation in this County for many Reigns; tho' they had their Habitation in after Times at *Letheringham*; for we find that *William Wingfield* was Knight of the Shire for this County, the second, sixth and seventh Years

Years of King Richard II's Reign; and John de Wingfield the seventh Year of the same Reign; and Robert de Wingfield the 6th Year of King Henry VI's Reign; and that from the Reign of K. Henry VI. Anno 33, to the later End of Queen Elizabeth's Reign, one or other of that Family were High-Sheriffs often of Norfolk and Suffolk together, and of Suffolk alone, and several of them were Knights. From the Wingfields, by the Marriage of Katharine, the Daughter and Heir of Sir John Wingfield, Knt. to Michael de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, this Manor of Wingfield came into his Family, with the Chantry of Wingfield, and a great Extent of Lands, Meadow, Pasture, Wood, Heath, and Marsh-land, in the said Parish and Towns adjoining. While this Lordship was in this Noble Family, they procured a License to make a Castle of the Manor-House here, and to inclose and make a Park of all his Woods and Lands in it; all which descended in the same Family divers Successions, and John de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, who marry'd Elizabeth the Sister of King Edward IV. who dy'd 7 Hen. 7. was bury'd in the Collegiate Church of this Town.

Here was anciently a College (of which we shall hereafter treat more largely) in which William de la Pole, Lord of

Wingfield, Earl, Marquess, and Duke of Suffolk, was interred, after his Body had been cast into the Sea headless by the Duke of Exeter; for it was cast up at Dover, and being brought from thence, was interred here, Anno 1450. In this Parish-Church (which before the Dissolution belong'd to the College) there lie bury'd, as the Inscriptions of their Monuments shew, Richard Pole, the Son of the Lord Michael Pole, Earl of Suffolk, who dy'd Decemb. 18, Anno 1403; as also Mr. John de la Pole, the Son of Michael de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, Bachelor of both Laws, and Prebendary of the Cathedral Church of York, and Collegiate Church of Beverley, who dy'd Feb. 4, 1415, 4 Hen. 5. As also Mr. Wingfield of Letheringham; for this Place was the principal Seat of the Family, which in Time spread into many Branches.

The Church of this Place is a Vicarage, and seems to have been a very small one, till the late Bishop of Norwich, Dr. Edward Reynolds, at the Renewing of the Lease of the Improprate Parsonage, reserv'd an Annual Rent of 25 l. a Year, for an Augmentation of the Vicar's Maintenance, and settled it upon them for ever.

Other Towns, with the Lordships in this Hundred found in our MS. are

Fisham,	the Lordship of	The Prior of Thetford.
Wyresdale,		Oliver de Ingham.
Laxfield,		John de Painte.
Tattington,		William Rington.
Brundishe,		Idem.
Badingham,		William de Boyle.
Kelsale,		The Countess Marshall.
Carlton,		Eadem, both for Dowry.

Bedfield,	the Lordship of	The Earl Marshal.
Saxted,		The Prior of Aye.
Warlingworth,		The Abbot of Bury.
Soham,		Idem.
Weyleybeigh,		William de Boyle.
South-hold,		Idem, &c.
Horham,		Roger Hungerford.
Allington,		Idem, &c.

These are all the Villages in which we observe any Thing worthy of History, and so we pass to

X. The Hundred of Lackford.

This Hundred is bounded on the East, with the Hundreds of Blackburn and Thinslow; on the South, with the Hundred of Risbridge, and Part of Cambridgeshire,

which bounds it entirely on the West; and on the North, with the River Ouse, which divides it from Norfolk. The Fee of this Hundred is in the King, and the Government in the Sheriff and his Officers. The Market-Towns anciently were three, Brandon, Mildenhall, and New-Market; but Time hath abolish'd the first, so that there are at present but two, viz.

Milden-

Mildenhall, or *Milnall*, whose Market is weekly on *Friday*, but is chiefly plentiful for Fish and Wild-Fowl; and Fair on ——— yearly. It is grac'd with a fair Church, which has a tall Steeple, and very Populous, having several Streets, called by the Inhabitants Rows, (as *Beek-Row*, *How-Row*, &c.) leading to the Fens belonging to it, as big as ordinary Towns. It was the Lordship of the Abbot of *S. Edmund's Bury*, 9 *Edw. 1.* This Town furnisheth us not with any Thing Notable but this, that from it came two such prosperous Traders in *London*, as within little more than twenty Years, supplied that City with two Lord-Mayors, viz. *Henry Barton*, Skinner, Son of *Henry Barton* of this Place, who was Lord-Mayor of *London* in 1428; and *William Gregory*, Skinner, Son of *Roger Gregory* of this Place, in 1451. Mr. *Holinshed* also tells us, that *Anno 1507, May 17*, there happen'd in this Town a fierce Fire, which in the Space of two Hours consum'd and destroy'd thirty-seven Dwelling-Houses, besides Barns, Stables, and other Out-houses.

New-Market, a Town of late Erection, as the very Name imports; but the Market is very good, being furnish'd withall Commodities in great Abundance. It is kept weekly on *Thursday*, and the Fair yearly on *S. Barnabas's Day*, which Fair was by Charter to be kept on the Eve, Day and Morrow of the said Feast, and four Days following. It was procur'd by *Reginald de Argenton*, 21 *Edw. 1.* It is so situated, that the South-part belongs to *Cambridgshire*, and the North to this County, each of which hath a small Church of its own, of which this last is Parochial and Institutive; but the first belongs to *Ditton*, or *Diston*, as the Mother-Church. Our ancient Histories can't be suppos'd to speak any Thing almost of this New Place, yet we find that in the Reign of King *Henry III. Robert de Insula*, or *Liste*, gave one Half of it to *Richard de Argenton*, (from whom the *Allingtons* are descended) in Frank Marriage with his Daughter *Cassandra*. *Reginald de Argenton*, who procur'd the Fair

above-mentioned, was his Son, but whether it be continu'd upon that Day, *June 11*, we know not.

This Town hath not grown up to its Height by any Manufacture us'd in it, or any particular Merchandize, but by its Situation upon a Road, and affording Conveniencies for Passengers; but chiefly from the frequent Resort of the Court thither for Horse-Races, and other Diversions, sometimes twice a Year, which brings Multitudes of Spectators thither; for it stands near a Plain very commodious for those Sports; and on *Cambridge Side* there is an House built on Purpose for the Reception and Entertainment of our Kings. The Plain above-mention'd, which surrounds the Town, is called from the Town, *New-Market-Heath*, and the Soil thereof is indeed Sandy and Barren; but the Surface is green and dry, fit for such Exercises. Along this Heath, runs that wonderful Ditch, which the Vulgar call the *Devil's Dyke*, as if no Humane Power could have made it, but by the Devil's Help; whereas it is plain, that it is no other than such a Fosse or Ditch, as is usually made to guard Inhabitants of Towns, or Cities, from the Incursions of Enemies; but having spoken of this in *Cambridgshire*, we shall add nothing more than this, that the least of these Fosses or Ditches is to be seen within two Miles of this Place, being drawn between *Snailwell* and *Moulton*. Mr. *Holinshed* speaking of great Floods and Inundations, which happen'd in *England*, in 1393, says, that at this Place there happen'd so great an one, that it beat down the Walls of Houses, and brought many Men and Women in great Danger of drowning, 17 *Rich. 2.*

Brandon, tho' no Town of weekly Marketting, as formerly it was, yet is of Note for divers Things, 1. For its convenient Situation upon the *Ouse*, and having not only a Bridge for Travelling, but a Ferry at a Mile Distance from the Bridge, where several Sorts of Goods are loaded and unloaded, to be carry'd to and from the Isle of *Ely*. 2. For its three Fairs yearly on *Valentine's Day*, *Feb. 14*.

S. Barnabas's

S. Barnabas's Day, June 11. and *S. Martin's Day, Nov. 11.* 3. For being the Lordship and Estate of the Bishop of Ely, 9 *Edw. 1.* and afterward of *Robert de Ufford*, Earl of *Suffolk*. 4. For giving the Title of Baron to *Charles Gerard*, who having been trained up in Wars, before the Troubles of *England* began, rais'd a Regiment of Foot, and a Troop of Horse at his own Charge for the King, and behaved himself with wonderful Courage in divers Battles; for which Services, he was advanc'd by his Royal Master, King *Charles I.* to the Degree and Title of a Baron, by the Name of Lord *Gerard of Brandon*; and afterward *Charles II.* rais'd him to the Dignity of Earl of *Macclesfield*: But this Family being extinct, her late Majesty Queen *ANNE*, making Duke *Hamilton* a Peer of *England*, created him Baron of *Dutton*, and Duke of *Brandon*, Anno 1711. 5. This Town also furnish'd *London* with a Lord-Mayor, Anno 1445, viz. *Simon Eyre*, Son of *John Eyre* of this Town, Draper. This Man at his own Cost, built *Leaden-hall*, (for a common Granary of Corn for that City) of squared Stone, in the Form it now appeareth, with a fair Chapel on the East-Side of the Quadrant, over the Porch of which, he caus'd to be written, *Dextra Domini exaltavit me, The Lord's Right Hand hath exalted me.* He left besides 5000 Marks (a prodigious Sum in those Days) to Charitable Uses. He departed this Life Sept. 18, 1459, and is bury'd in the Church of *S. Mary Woolnoth, Lombard-Street, London.* He is elsewhere stil'd *Honorandus*, and *famosus Mercator*.

The Villages of this Hundred of any Note in History, are

Cavenham, the Manor of *Gilbert Earl of Clare*, Son of *Gilbert* by *Joan of Acres*, King *Edward the First's* Daughter. He marry'd *Maud*, the Daughter of *John de Burgh*, Son of *Richard Earl of Ulster*, but dying without Issue, and leaving *Maud* surviving, she had an Assignment of certain Lands in this Place, with many other Lordships in other Counties.

Cheleworth, or *Chelesworth*, the Demesne of *John de S. Philibert*, who, 10 *Edw. 2.*

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obtained that King's Charter of Free Warren for all his Demesne-Lands in it, and dying seiz'd of it 7 *Edw. 3.* left it to his Son *John* then but seven Years old.

Downham, a Village situate upon the Banks of the River *Ouse*, the Lordship of the Abbey of *S. Edmund's Bury*, 9 *Edw. 1.* It suffer'd much in the last Century, with the Neighbouring Towns, by the blowing in of such vast Quantities of Sands, as covered a great Extent of Ground after an incredible Manner, and rendered it unprofitable. Mr. *Holinshed* tells us also, that in the Month of *October*, 1568, there were taken at the Bridge in this Town, seventeen monstrous Fishes, some of them containing seven and twenty Foot in Length, others twenty-four Foot, and the least twenty Foot.

Elveden, a Town belonging to the Abbey of *S. Edmund's Bury*, which in our History is rendred famous for the Session of certain Justices of Peace, viz. *Robert Walkfare*, *John Claver*, and others their Associates, who, in a grand Commotion of the People of *Bury*, against the Abbot and Convent of that Town, imprisoning their Persons, burning their Manor-house, and forcing them to release Debts, and seal Bonds to them of Ten Thousand Pounds, had the Courage, when the King's Commissioners, who were to apprehend, try and punish them, only indicted them for a Trespass, to proceed in such wise against them, as great Malefactors, that they indicted them of Felony for their Misdemeanors; and their Indictment being found, was presented to the Judges then sitting at *Bury*, who ordering the Sheriff to bring them, and warn a Jury to try them, nineteen of the Rioters were found guilty, and suffered Death as Felons; others were fined, and many pardoned, and so the publick Disorders were appeased.

Horingwell, the Demesne of the Abbot of *S. Edmund's Bury*, 9 *Edw. 1.* and afterward of *Walter de Norwich*, who being one of the Barons of the King's Exchequer, obtained a Charter of Free Warren in all his Demesne Lands in this Town, and other his

F f

Manors

Manors in this County and elsewhere, and so left them to his next Heir, Sir *John de Norwich*, whose Grandson *John* having no Issue, *Katharine de Brews* was found his Heir, from whom it passed to *Robert de Ufford*, Earl of *Suffolk*, as is shewed in some other Manors above, which were the Estate of the said *Walter de Norwich*, and his Descendants.

Ikellingham, the Lordship and Estate of the Abbey of *S. Edmund's Bury*, 9 *Edw. 1.* and afterward of the *Berners*, brought into that Family by the Marriage of *Christian* to *Ralph Berners* in the Reign of King *Edward 1.* He left it to his Son *Edmund*, as he did to Sir *James de Berners*; but his Son *Richard* leaving Issue *Margery* his only Daughter and Heir, she marry'd to *John Bouchier*, fourth Son of *William* Earl of *Ewe*; he became Lord *Berners*, and dy'd in Possession of this and several other Manors, which were his Wife's Estate, and left them to his Posterity; *Margery* his Wife surviving him, who, we suppose, enjoyed her own Lands for Life, and then her Grandson *John* Lord *Berners* inherited them. Near this Village there have, within the Memory of some Men now living, several Roman Coins been dug up, which shew the Antiquity of the Place, and that it probably enough retains some Footsteps of the ancient Country of the *Iceni*, who inhabited *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*.

Ixning, a Village situate in the very utmost Limits of this County next *Cambridgeshire*. It was the Lordship of the Earl of *Pembroke*, 9 *Edw. 1.* It was formerly a Place of greater Note than now it is, for it was made famous of Old, (1.) By the Birth of *Etheldred*, Daughter of *Anna*, whom the Pope Canoniz'd for a Virgin, though she was marry'd to two Husbands, and the last importun'd her to the contrary. (2.) For the Conspiracy of *Ralph* Earl of the *East-Angles*, against *William the Conqueror*, which was formed at this Place upon his Wedding-Day. Lastly, (3.) for the Way which *Harvey* the first Bishop of *Ely*, made from *Ely* to this Place. But now the Nearness of *New-Market*, to which all marketable

Goods are carry'd in Abundance, hath render'd this Town inconsiderable.

In the Reign of King *Edward 1.* this Village gave Name to an Half-Hundred, which, besides this Place, took in *New-Market*, though Part in *Cambridgeshire*.

Other Lordships of this Hundred, found in our MS. are

<i>Lackenham,</i>	} the Lordship of	The Prior of <i>Ely</i> .
<i>Earewell,</i>		<i>Robert de Tudenham</i> .
<i>Mildenhall,</i>		The Abbey of <i>S. Edmund's Bury</i> .
<i>Wriddlington,</i>		<i>Aumer de Valence</i> .
<i>Frekenham,</i>		The Bp. of <i>Rocheſter</i> .
<i>Tudenham,</i>		<i>Edmund de Hengrave</i> .
<i>Ikellingham,</i>		Abbey of <i>S. Edmund</i> .
<i>Barton,</i>		Idem.

These are all the Villages of this Hundred which afford us any Thing remarkable, and so we go on to

XI. The Hundred of Loes, Looes, or Loofe.

This Hundred is bounded on the East, by the Hundred of *Plomesgate*; on the South, with the Hundreds of *Carleſort* and *Wilford*; on the West, with the Hundreds of *Bosmere* and *Tredling*; and on the North, with the Hundred of *Hoxon*. The Fee of this Hundred was in the Reigns of King *Edward 4.* King *Edward 5.* and King *Richard 3.* in the Family of the Dukes of *Norfolk*; but they being attach'd to the Interest of the Family of *York*, when King *Henry 7.* came to the Throne, *John* Duke of *Norfolk* being attainted, his Estate was seized by that King, and given to *John de Vere* Earl of *Oxford*, whose Estates had been confiscated in the former Reigns; and Part of them given to the Duke. The Lands and Revenues of the *Oxford* Family are alienated, but who hath this Hundred we do not find, unless it be in the Crown, as the other Hundreds are. The Market-Towns of this Hundred are only two, viz.

Framlingham, or *Framingham*, of which because we have a large Account in our Histories, we shall speak first of the present

sent State of it, and then of the Antiquities of it. The present Condition of it, according to the Relation we have of it, is this. † *Framlingham* is a Town of large Extent, and in the Midst of it is the Borough. It is pleasantly seated, but indifferently built upon a Clay-Hill, in a fruitful Soil, and healthful Air, near the Head of the River *Ore*, (called by some *Winchel*) which rising in the Hills on the North of the Borough, passeth through the Town towards the South-East, till by many Windings it falls into the Sea at *Oxford*. The Market is weekly on *Saturday*, and Fairs on *Monday*, *Tuesday* and *Wednesday* in *Whitsun-Week*, procured by *Thomas de Brotherton*, Earl of *Norfolk*, and the Feast of *S. Michael*. The Market-place is very spacious, in the Form of a Triangle, almost of equal Sides. Between the Market-place and the Church, stood the Hall of the Guild, or Fraternity, called *The Guild of the Blessed Virgin in Framlingham*.

The greatest Ornament of this Town is the Church, which is indeed a stately Edifice, built (as is supposed) by some of the *Mowbreds*, Earls of *Norfolk*, as appears by their Arms at the Bottom, and on the Middle of the Steeple, but being not compleatly finish'd, was repair'd and perfected by *K. Edward VI.* The Steeple is an hundred Feet high; the Body of the Church is forty-four Feet high, sixty-three Feet long, and forty-eight Feet broad. The Chancel is thirty-seven Feet high, sixty Feet long, and twenty-seven Feet broad. The Isles are the same Length with the Church, and but twenty Feet broad. The Whole is built of black Flint. The Isles were erected chiefly for Burying-places for the Earls and Dukes of *Norfolk*, who then dwelt in the Castle. There are several Tombs and Inscriptions in the Church; but our Accounts are defective in that Particular, and *Mr. Weaver* makes no Mention of them.

There are two Alms-houses worth our Remark in this Town, both built of Brick, and situate on the West-Side of the River; the one erected by the Will, and at the Charge of *Sir Robert Hicham*, Kt. who left the Master and Fellows of *Pembroke-Hall*, in *Cambridge*, in Trust with a great Estate in *Framlingham* and *Saxted*, for this Use among others, viz. That they should erect one or two Alms-houses for twelve of the poorest and most decrepit in the Town of *Framlingham*, and for their Maintenance, allow them Two Shillings a Week, and Forty Shillings a Year for their Gown and Firing, which shall be continued to them during their Lives; obliging them to attend the Prayers of the Church daily at Eight a-Clock in the Morning, and Four in the Afternoon; which if they neglect to do, their weekly Allowance shall be abated, except they can plead such an Excuse as shall be allowed by the Minister of *Framlingham*, and certain others in the Town appointed by his said Will. And that Prayers may be read constantly every Morning and Evening, he settled for ever upon the Reader or Curate, 20 l. a Year, and 5 l. a Year upon the Clerk or Sexton. This Alms-house was built by the Master and Fellows of *Pembroke-Hall*, An. 1634.

The other Alms-house was built fifty Years after the former, by the Trustees of *Thomas Mills*, who had been a Wheel-right, but in the late Times of Disorder turn'd Teacher, or Holder-forth among the *Anabaptists* at *Saxted*, an Hamlet belonging to *Framlingham*, in which Persuasion he dy'd in 1703, or thereabouts. A little after his Death, this Alms-house was built by his Trustees for eight poor Persons, who are allow'd Half a Crown a Week, and yearly an outward Garment, and 30 s. apiece for Firing. This they are to enjoy during Life, unless turned out by the Trustees for any Misdemeanor.

Sir Robert Hicham in his Will ordered, and appointed his Trustees to build a
F F 2 School-

† N. B. We have two MSS. Histories of this Town, one *Ex Historia Framligamentis*, the other sent us by an Inhabitant, both unknown to us, but must be acknowledged with Thankfulness, as great Helps to our Design.

School-House in this Town, and appoint a Master, to whom they should give forty Pounds a Year during his Life, to teach thirty, forty, or more of the poorest Children in *Framlingham*, *Debenham*, and *Coggeshall*, to Write, Read, and Cast Account; and when they were perfect in them, to give to each of them Ten Pounds to put them out Apprentices, at the Discretion of the four Senior Fellows of *Pembroke-Hall*, which Scholars were also obliged to attend the Prayers in the Church daily, as the Alms-Men above-mentioned of his Foundation were; but whether such a School was ever erected, we are not told in either of our MS. Accounts, and so have nothing more to add of it.

As to the Antiquities of this Town, we are probably assured it was of a *British* Original, and was conquered by the *Romans*, when they defeated *Boadicea* the *British Amazon*. In the Times of the *Romans*, this County and *Norfolk* were inhabited by the *Iceni*, who were dispossessed by the *Saxons*, who changed them into a Petty Kingdom, which they called, *The Kingdom of the East-Angles*. The Castle, which is the most remarkable Piece of Antiquity in this Town, was built, as we suppose, by some of the first *East-Anglian* Kings, but which of them our Histories do not mention. *Redwald*, the greatest of the *East-Anglian* Kings, kept his Court at a Village, called from him *Redwaldeſham*, now contracted into *Rendlesham*, which is but seven Miles from this Castle; and 'tis not improbable that he built it, (because he was the third *East-Anglian* King, and being at Wars with his Neighbouring Kings) that he might have a safe Place to retire to from his Enemies, upon Occasions, as we are sure one of his Successors, King *Edmund*, one of whose principal Seats it was, did, after his Defeat at *Thetford* by the *Danes* in 870, against whom he defended himself for some Time; but not being able to hold out longer against them, he betook himself to Flight, but was overtaken by his Enemies, who beheaded him, and casting his Head under a Bush, left his

Body unbury'd, which was after bury'd at *Bury*, called afterward from him, *S. Edmund's Bury*.

As to the Castle itself, it is certain that it was a large, beautiful, and very strong Building, containing in Land an Acre, a Rood, and eleven Perches within the Walls now standing, but formerly a greater Quantity. These Walls are forty-four Feet high, and eight thick. There are thirteen square Towers in them, fourteen Foot higher than the Walls, two of which are Watch-Towers, called *Barbicans*, but now by the People *Burgany*, it may be supposed for *Birganum*, a Word derived from the *Saxon* Word *Bipzene*, which signifies a Burying-place, probably put to that Use by such as kept the Castle. On the West-Side it was inaccessible, because of the Meer adjoining, and on the other Sides it was fortified with a double Ditch, &c.

It was inwardly furnished with many Rooms, fit to receive great Numbers of Men. In the first Court was a deep Well, compassed with Pillars, curiously carved, which supported a Leadén Roof, of which some Parts were in Being in 1651. In the same Court was a Chapel, now quite demolish'd, and the Materials used to repair the Highways in 1657. In divers Places of the Buildings, were the Arms of *S. Edmund*, *Bigots*, *Segraves*, *Brothertons* and *Mowbrays*, carved or painted; and the Ring of a great Iron Door was garnish'd with Ducal Crowns. It had a Draw-Bridge and Portcullis over the Gate, which was the strongest Tower, and beyond the Bridge without, an Half-Moon about a Man's Height, standing in 1657. There was also on the East-Side a Postern with an Iron over a private Bridge into the Park where it stood, and which was not long since well wooded.

Of all the inward Buildings, there is nothing remaining but two Chambers turn'd into an *English* School-house, and a Part repaired with Brick for a Work-house; but yet of the Ruins there are so many Parts left, as to give Reason to believe it a very strong Fortrefs; and that it was built by *Redwald* as above-mention'd,

mention'd, it may be a good Argument, that *Rendlesham* is still as it hath ever been (as far as we can discover) under the Jurisdiction of the Lords of this Castle in all their Changes, as will more fully appear afterwards. This Castle and Town, by the Death of King *Edmund*, who was besieg'd in it, fell into the *Danes* Hands, who kept Possession of it fifty Years, and mightily harra's'd the Country round about, 'till they were brought under the Obedience of the *West-Saxons*; yet was not this Country free from the *Danish* Invasions, 'till the Conquest. This Town having thus been subject to *Britains*, *Romans*, *Saxons* and *Danes*, was inhabited by a great Mixture of divers Nations, and from thence took the Name of *Framlingham*, which signifies an House, or Habitation of Strangers, *Friendling* signifying in the *Saxon* Language, a Stranger, and *Ham*, a Dwelling or House, and so it was called *Friendlingham*, or *Framlingham*, i. e. an Habitation of Strangers, which Name was given it by the *Danes*, or later *Saxons*. The Lake now called the *Meer*, is reported to have been navigable of Old, but is now much lessen'd by Earth and Sand every Day almost washed into it by great Rains. The River *Ore*, above-mention'd, is said to have its Origin from it, but if not, is increased by its Waters falling into it.

William the *Norman* having obtain'd the Crown of *England*, *Roger Bigod*, his Cousin and Steward, was rewarded for his faithful Services with an hundred and seventeen Manors; yet in the Reign of King *Henry I.* being one of those that stood firm to the King against the Partisans of *William Curthose*, he had this Castle and Manor of *Framlingham* given him by that King. His Grandson *Hugh*, was constituted by King *Stephen* Earl of *Norfolk*, because he attested that King *Henry* on his Death-Bed, declared that *Stephen* his Nephew, and not *Maud* his Daughter, should succeed him in this Kingdom of *England*; and in his Family this Castle and Manor continued, 'till 25 *Edw. 1.* when *Roger Bigod*, Earl of *Norfolk*, dy'd possess'd of

them; for though *Hugh Bigod*, by adhering to *Henry* the Son, against his Father King *Henry II.* had forfeited his Estate, and was forced to yield up this Castle, (from which *Robert* Earl of *Leicester*, his *Amazonian* Lady, and their *Flemish* Soldiers had much harra's'd the Country and robbed the People) to the King's Pleasure; yet it was restor'd to his Posterity upon their Loyal Behaviour to that Prince, and was inherited successively to the Time above-mention'd; yet upon Condition, that if at any Time thereafter, Heirs of the *Bigods* should fail, all his Castles and Manors should return to the King and his Heirs, which accordingly happen'd, 25 *Edw. 1.*

This Castle and Lordship remain'd some Years after in the King's Hands, who put Governors into the Castle, of whom we find *John Botetourt* the Governor in King *Edward II.*'s Reign; but he confederating with *Guy de Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, to take *Piers de Gavestone*, so offended King *Edward II.* that he displac'd him, and gave this Castle and all *Earl Bigod's* Estate to his Brother-in-Law, *Thomas de Brotherton*, Earl of *Norfolk*, and his Heirs, *Reg. 6.* This *Thomas*, who was Marshal of *England*, repaired it, as appears from his Arms in divers Places in it, and soon after procured a Charter of Free Warren for all his Demesne Lands here. He dy'd 12 *Edw. 3.* possess'd of this Castle and Lordship, and left it to his two Daughters and Coheirs, *Margaret* and *Alice*; the first being marry'd to *Walter Manny*, and the other to *Edward de Montacute*; who upon the Division of the Estate obtain'd this Castle and Demesne with other Estates. He left it 35 *Edw. 3.* to his only Daughter and Heir, *Joan*, who being marry'd to *William de Ufford* (who was afterwards created Earl of *Sussex*) brought them into his Family. He dy'd possess'd of it 5 *Rich. 2.* leaving his three Sisters his Heirs, but to which of them this Castle and Manor fell, we can't discover, nor how it came to

Thomas Mowbrey, who being Earl of *Nottingham*, and constituted Earl-Marshal, by Reason of his Descent from *Thomas de Brotherton*,

Brotherton, Earl of *Norfolk*, was for some more acceptable Services, particularly his being a principal Instrument in the Murder of the Duke of *Gloucester*, created Duke of *Norfolk*. Him we find dying seiz'd of this Castle and Manor, 1 *Hen. 4.* leaving *Elizabeth*, Sister and Coheir of *Thomas Fitz-Alan*, Earl of *Arundel*, his Wife, surviving him, who had them assign'd for her Dowry, which she held to her Death, which happen'd July 8, 3 *H. 6.* *Dugdale's Bar.* p. 130, v. 1. And out of him one of our MSS. tells us, that this *Elizabeth* made over this Castle and Lordship to King *Henry IV.* in Exchange for other Lands, and that the King gave them first to Sir *Thomas Erpinham*, and then to his Son *Henry* the Prince of *Wales*; but then it was in her Life-time only, for after her Decease, we find that they then pass'd to the Heirs Male of the Family of *Thomas* first, and then *John de Mowbrey*, who dying seiz'd of them, and leaving *Catharine*, the Daughter of *Ralph Nevil*, Earl of *Westmoreland*, his Wife surviving, she had this Castle and Manor for her Dowry, which she left to her Son *John*, whose Son *John* dy'd possess'd of it, and at that Time was dwelling in the Castle, 14 *Edw. 4.* He dy'd without Issue Male, leaving only one Daughter *Anne*, who dying Childless, the great Estate of this Family pass'd to the Families of *Berkley* and *Howard*, by their Marriage of *Isabel* and *Margaret*, the Daughters of *Thomas Mowbrey* the first Duke of *Norfolk* above-mention'd.

We have no particular Information to which of these Families this Castle and Manor fell upon the Partition, but that it came to the *Howards*, Earls of *Norfolk*, (and soon after Dukes.) We gather from hence, that in King *Henry VII.*'s Reign, this Castle and Lordship, with divers other great Estates, were given by that King to *John de Vere* Earl of *Oxford*, being said to be Part of the Possessions of *John Duke of Norfolk* attainted; but it seems that the Earl of *Oxford* held them not long, for *Thomas* Son and Heir of the aforementioned *John Duke of Norfolk*, being a Person of singular Pru-

dence, recover'd the Favour of King *Henry VII.* and was restor'd to his Honour, and the Estates of his Ancestors; and after the great Victory obtain'd by him over the *Scots* in *Flodden-Field*, he was created Duke of *Norfolk*. In his Family we suppose this Castle and Manor do yet continue, unless our Conjecture prove right, that it was exempted by that cunning Prince, and so remain'd in the Crown some Time after, for which we have this probable Reason.

When the Crown of *England* became in Dispute by the Death of King *Edward VI.* the Lady *Mary* his Sister, claiming it as her Birthright, as well as by her Father's Will, and the Lady *Jane*, Daughter of the Duke of *Suffolk*, by King *Henry's* youngest Daughter, claiming by King *Edward's* Will, and objecting the Princess *Mary's* Illegitimacy as a Bar to all Sovereignty, this Castle of *Framlingham* was made the Retreat of the former, as her surest Defence against her Enemies. She was at her House at *Keningal* in *Norfolk*, when King *Edward* dy'd, but that being a Place easy to be approach'd, she removed to this her Castle at *Framlingham*, as standing in a woody Country, and on that Account difficult to be attacked by her Enemies. Here she gathered an Army of all such Noblemen, and other her Friends, as this Country could help her to, as the Earls of *Suffex*, *Bath*, and *Oxford*, Lord *Wentworth*, and many Knights and Gentlemen, whose Example had such an Influence upon the Common People, that they came in plentifully to her Assistance; yet having some Fears of her changing the present Establishment, they engaged her to make no Alterations in Religion, but continue the Reform'd Doctrines and Worship as they were taught and exercis'd in her Brother's Reign, which she seem'd so heartily to promise as no Man could doubt her Word.

By these Means her Army so increased, that Queen *Jane's* Party much decreased; and the Army sent against her under the Command of the Duke of *Northumberland*, fell every Day from him; which, when

when the Council at London heard, they feared a bad Consequence of their Attempts, and proclaimed the Princess Mary Queen of England, France and Ireland; which when she was assured of, she left her Castle of Framlingham, and repair'd to London, where she was soon after crown'd. But it seems to have been in the Crown, by the Forfeiture of Henry Howard, Duke of Norfolk, who was beheaded 38 Hen. 8. but his Son being restor'd in Blood, this Castle and Lordship returned to his Family, and was given by him to Thomas Howard his eldest Son, by Margaret sole Daughter and Heir of Thomas Lord Audley, afterward made Earl of Suffolk, whose Descendant Theophilus sold them to Sir Robert Hicham, who settled them and other Estates for Charitable Uses, as is above shewn.

Woodbridge, or Wodbrig, a large Market-Town, standing on the River Deben, at about six Miles Distance from the Ocean. The River being navigable up to the Town, the Inhabitants carry on a good Trade by Sea in their Ships, Pinks and Hoys, in which they transport into divers Countries, several Kinds of Merchandize, as Sack-cloth, Salt, (which they have an Art of refining here) Plank, Cheese, Butter, &c. The Market is here weekly on Wednesday, and is very considerable for most Necessaries of Life, but especially for Hemp, and Goods made of it. The Fair is yearly on ———. The old Houses are low, but the chief Streets are well paved. It hath four or five Docks for building of Ships. The Quarter-Sessions for the Liberty of S. Etheldred and Audry, are held usually in this Town. In the midst of the Market-Place is an handsome Pile of Buildings, in which is a convenient Chamber where the Sessions above-mention'd are kept. Here is also a good Grammar-School. The Manor of this Town was in the Reign of King Richard II. the Estate of William de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, who leaving his Sisters his Heirs, Cicely the eldest, marry'd Sir Robert Willoughby, and after her Mother Isabel's Death, who had it as Part of her Dowry, brought it into his

Family, and his Son Robert, who was Lord Willoughby of Eresby, inherited it, with the Key and Pool thereunto belonging, 4 Hen. 5. In this Family it remain'd, 'till 18 Hen. 8. when William Lord Willoughby leaving only one Daughter his Heir, named Katharine, she, by marrying Richard Bertue, Esq; carry'd not only her Estate, of which this Manor was a Part, but Honour into his Family, and so he became Lord Willoughby of Eresby, and his Descendants still enjoy that Honour.

In the Church, which is said to have been built by John Lord Segrave, who marry'd Margaret Countess of Norfolk, the Eldest of the Coheirs of Thomas de Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary, there are some remarkable Monuments, viz. for John Albred, heretofore an Inhabitant of this Town, and Agnes his Wife. Upon his Tomb it is said, That he was at the Charge (according to the Piety of his Age) of Cutting, Gilding, and Painting the Rood-Loft over the Partition between the Body of the Church and the Quire, in which were the Pictures of the Cross and Crucifix, the Virgin Mary, some Arch-Angels, Angels, Saints and Martyrs, Carved to the Life, which how Glorious it was some Remains shew. The Names of the Saints portrayed, and yet remaining, are SS. Paul, Edward, Kenelm, Oswald, Cuthbert, Blate, Quintin, Leodegar, Barnaby and Jerom. He dy'd May 1, 1400. John Kemp, who dy'd July 3, 1459, and by him his three Wives, Margaret, Joan and Margaret. Robert Patrick Bolcher, who dy'd June 25, 1533, and by him Marjory and Alice his Wives. There was a Monastery in this Town, of which we shall speak in its Place.

The Villages of Note in this Hundred, are

Ash, the Manor and Estate of Richard de Wayland, who leaving it with other Lands to his only Daughter and Heir Cicely, she marry'd to Bartholomew Lord Berghers, and by the Courtesy of England he enjoy'd it for Life, and then it return'd to her Heirs; but who they were, lies not within the Compass of our Observation.

Brandeston,

Brandeston, or *Brantestune* in ancient Records, one of those Lordships which *Odo de Campania*, Earl of *Albemarle* and *Holdernesse*, was found possess'd of in this County, when the Conqueror's Survey was taken. In his Posterity it continu'd, 'till *Aveline*, the Heiress of *William de Fortibus*, marry'd *Edmund Duke of Lancaster*, and carry'd it into his Family.

Dalinghoe, the Lordship of *John de Norwich*, Knight, for which in 31 *Edw. 3.* he obtain'd a Charter of Free Warren, and left it to his Son *John de Norwich*, who dy'd seiz'd of it, 48 *Edw. 3.* leaving it to *Katharine de Brews*, his Cousin and next Heir, who taking upon her soon after the Habit of a Nun, *William de Ufford*, Earl of *Suffolk*, Son of *Margaret de Norwich*, was found to be her next Heir, and so it pass'd into his Family with her other Estates.

Hachkeston, the Lordship of *Roger de Bigod*, Earl of *Norfolk*, and Earl *Marshall*, who having no Issue, surrender'd his whole Estate, Honour and Marshal's Staff, into the Hands of King *Edward I.* and being enfeoffed of them for Life, on Condition that they should be restored to him if he had any Issue by *Alice* his Wife, left them all to the King at his Death, which happen'd 25 *Edw. 1.* when he was found possess'd of this Manor. *John* his Brother was his next Heir, but enjoy'd nothing of his Estate or Honour, by Reason of the aforesaid Settlement.

Hoo was a Part of the Estate of the said *Roger de Bigod*, Earl of *Norfolk*, which being transferr'd to the Crown, as is before-mention'd, was given by King *Edward II.* to his Half-Brother, *Thomas de Brotherton*, Earl of *Norfolk*. He procur'd a Charter for Free Warren in all his Demefne-Lands here. He dy'd possess'd of it 12 *Edw. 3.* leaving this and all other his Estates to his two Daughters, *Margaret* and *Alice*, the Children of *Alice* his first Wife; but his second Wife *Mary*, the Daughter of *William Lord Roos* surviving him, she had this Manor of *Hoo* for Part of her Dowry; but dying 36 *Edw. 3.* upon the Divi-

sion, this Manor and her other Estates fell to *Joan*, the Daughter and Heir of *Edward Montacute*, by *Alice* the Coheir of the said Earl of *Norfolk*.

Kettleborough, *Ketelberg*, or *Ketilburgh*, the Lordship and Estate of *Peter* Earl of *Britany* and *Richmond*, but not from his Father *Conan*, for it was then in the Hands of *Ranulph* Earl of *Chester*, but at length King *Henry III.* Reg. 14. order'd that Livery should be given him of it; but it seems he was to enjoy it only for Life; for tho' his Son *John* had the Title of Earl continued to him, the same King, Reg. 25. by his special Charter, settled this Manor and Soke of *Kettleborough* upon *Peter de Savoy*, his Queen's Uncle, with divers other great Estates. How it descended we find not, 'till 5 *Edw. 4.* when Sir *Robert Willoughby* dy'd possess'd of it.

Letheringham, anciently the Seat and Estate of the Family of *Nauntons*, which came over with the Conqueror, and gave Name to a Manor in the Neighbourhood called to this Day *Nauntton-Hall*. Concerning this Family, Mr. *Weaver* saith, That he had a Relation from Mr. *William Smart*, that he had seen an ancient Evidence dated before the Conquest, where they were named, but written *Nawnton*. As also that *Roger Anstou* told him, that one *Nawnton* came in with the Conqueror, who for some special Services done by him, gave him in Marriage a great Heiress, and that he had Records of the same. They had then Lands worth 700 Marks per Annum. From them it passed to the *Bovils*, of whom we have no other Account but the Name, and then to the Family of *Wingfields*, who were Men of Reputation in this County; for *William de Wingfield* was Knight of this Shire in the second, sixth and seventh Years of King *Richard II.* *John de Wingfield* succeeded him in that Place the last Year, and *Robert de Wingfield* officiated in the same Post, 6 *Hen. 6.* After this, they were High Sheriffs of this County often; for Sir *John Wingfield*, Knt. served in that Office 12 *Edw. 4.* *John Wingfield*, Esq; 1 *Rich. 3.* Sir *John Wingfield*,

field, 8 Hen. 7. Sir Anthony Wingfield, Kt 7 Hen. 8. This Sir Anthony, was Son of Sir John aforesaid, and lived in the Reigns of K. Henry VIII. and K. Edward VI. To the former he was Captain of the Guard, Vice-Chamberlain, Knight of the Garter, and one of his Privy Council; and with the Earls of Arundel and Essex, and others, appointed to assist the Executors of his Will, for which he had a Legacy given him of Two Hundred Pounds. To the latter he was Controller of the Household, and of the Privy Council. He marry'd Elizabeth, the Daughter and Co-heir of Sir George Vere, Knight, and dy'd 39 Eliz. Humphry Wingfield, Esq; 12 H. 8. Robert Wingfield, Esq; 2 Eliz. The Shrievalty of this County to this Time, went along with that of Norfolk, and after the Counties had different Sheriffs. Anthony Wingfield, Esq; was High Sheriff of this Shire only: The Family still residing in this Town, and flourishing, insomuch that Anthony Wingfield, Esq; was created a Baronet, May 17, 1627, 2 Car. 1.

The Parish-Church, which was formerly the Church belonging to the Priory, (of which we shall speak more in our Description of the Monasteries) hath many Monuments and Tomb-Stones, as first of the *Narwintons*, but without Inscriptions, but most of them for the *Wingfields*, viz. For three Sir Roberts, the last of which died Anno 1409, Sir John Wingfield, and Thomas Wingfield, Esq; without Date; for Sir William Wingfield, who died July 1. 1398. and Sir Robert, who died May 3. 1409. Here is also an antient fair Tomb, but much defaced; for Elizabeth Dutches of Norfolk, and Sir John Paulet, which John died May 10. 1481. and Mrs. Elizabeth Wingfield the Wife of the aforesaid John, Daughter of ———

Moneden, or *Mungaden*, as it is written in ancient Records, one of the Lordships which *Odo de Campania* was possessed of, when the Conqueror's Survey was taken, which descended to his Posterity, as is above said in *Brandeston*.

Rendlesham, or as Bede calls it *Rendilis-ham*, i. e. as he interprets it, the Home

or Mansion of *Rendilur*. Here *Redwald* King of the *East-Angles* commonly kept his Court. He was the first of that People that was baptized, and became a Christian, but afterwards being seduced by his Wife, he had (as Bede expresses it) in the self-same Church, *Altare & Arulam*, i. e. One Altar for the Christian Religion, and another little one for Sacrifices to the Devil. Here also it was that *Suidhelmus* King of the *East-Angles*, was afterwards baptized by Bishop *Cedda*. It was the Lordship of *Philip de Colvill* in *Edward I's* Reign, Anno 9. Dr. *Leonard Maw*, Bishop of *Bath and Wells* was born in this Parish. He was bred in *Cambridge* in *Peter-House*, where he was Fellow (and while such, Proctor of the University) and Master, from whence he was chosen Master of *Trinity College*, where with his good Husbandry he freed the College of a great Debt by his wise Management of their Revenues. Being made a Chaplain to Prince *Charles* (afterward King *Charles I.*) he waited on him into *Spain*, when he went to court the Infanta, and by his Means was preferred to the See of *Bath and Wells*, upon his Return home; but enjoying that Dignity scarce two Years, he died at *Chiswick* in *Middlesex*, Sept. 2. 1629. and was there buried Sept. 16. He was the Son of *Samuel Maw* of this Place, and had the Reputation, living and dying, of a good Scholar and a grave Preacher, a mild Man and one of a gentle Deportment.

Soham-Earls, so called to distinguish it from another *Soham*, called *Monks-Soham*, the first probably the Demesne of the Earls of *Suffolk*, and the other of some Order of Monks. Here is a Seat call'd, *Earls-Soham Lodge*, which now belongs to the Lord Viscount *Hereford*. These are all the Villages we find any thing remarkable of; and so we pass to,

XII. The Hundred of *Lothlingland*, or *Lothlingland*.

This Hundred is a Peninsula encompassed on every side almost with Water, G g

viz. On the East, with the main Ocean; on the South, with the Lake *Luthing*, which parts it from *Mutford* Hundred, all but a little Neck of Land by *Lestoffe*; on the West, by the River *Waveney*, which separates it from *Norfolk*, and on the North by the River *Yare*, which empties itself into the Sea, near *Yarmouth*. It takes its Name from the long and spacious Lake *Luthing*, which beginning near the Sea-Side empties itself into the River *Yare*. This Hundred was the Fee of *John de Dreux* Earl of *Richmond*, 9 *Edward* 1. but afterwards in the 3 *Hen.* 5. of *Michael de la Pole*, Earl of *Suffolk*, who died that Year possessed of it, and left it to his Son *Michael*, who was slain the same Year in the Battle of *Agincourt* in *France*: It descended with the other Estates of this Family to his Posterity for several Successions, 'till by the Death of *Edmund de la Pole*, who was beheaded *April* 30. 5 *Hen.* 8. in the Tower, as aiming at the Crown, it became vested in the Royal Family, as we suppose it continues, and is governed by the High Sheriff, and his Officers, as other Hundreds usually are. In old Writings it is called *Loding-Land*. The Market-Towns are,

Lestock, but in Records, and Inquisitions *Lowistoke* and *Lowistoke*, a little narrow Town which stands so near the Sea, that it seems to hang over it. It is a Market-Town, and hath its Market on *Wednesday* weekly, and Fair yearly on ——— It was the Estate of *Michael de la Pole*, Earl of *Suffolk* in the Reigns of *K. Henry* 4. and 5. and passed to his Successors, as the Hundred above did, 'till it became vested in the Crown. This Town is chiefly famous for the Burial Place of *Tho. Scroop*, alias *Bradley*, so called from the Town in this County of that Name. He was descended of the noble Family of *Scroops*, and 'tis said of him, that he adorned his Parentage with Learning and Virtues. He was a Monk, and aspiring after greater Perfection in that Way, from a *Benedictine* he became a *Carmelite* at *Norwich*, and at length an Anchorite, living in the Dungeon of the *Carmelite* Prison 20 Years. In this Time he went up and

down the Country, and preached in Hair and Sack-cloth. But after this he came abroad again, and was advanced by the Pope to the Bishoprick of *Drummore* in *Ireland*, where while he sat, the same Pope (*Eugenius* IV.) sent him Ambassador to *Rhodes*, (of which he wrote a Book) and after his Return from thence he resigned his Bishoprick, and going into the East Countries went up and down barefooted, teaching in the Towns the Ten Commandments, and preaching the glad Tidings of the Gospel. Whatever he got, either of his own Revenues, or from the richer Sort, he bestowed it all upon the Poor or in pious Uses. He once appeared in an odd Habit, cloathed with Sack-cloth, and girt with an Iron Chain, crying in the Streets, That the *New Jerusalem*, the Bride of the Lamb, was shortly to come from Heaven prepared for her Spouse, *Rev.* 21. 2. and that with great Joy he saw the same in the Spirit. *Thomas Waldensis* was much offended at him, and protested, that it was a great Scandal and Disgrace to the Church to suffer him; but *Scroop* outlived him, and met with no ill Usage, being admired for his singular Piety. He was near an 100 Years old at his Death, which happening in 1491. 7 *Hen.* 7. he was buried in this Town *Jan.* 15. of that Year. On his Monument was an Epitaph engraven, of which these Lines were a Part in *English*:

Consum'd with fore Disease he came unto his End:

His Soul to Heaven did fly, his Body fell to th' Ground.

The Villages, which have any thing remarkable in this Hundred, are,

Burgh-castle, anciently called *Cnobersburge*, that is, (as *Bede* interprets it) the City of *Cnoberus*, (which as the same Author speaks) by the Nearness of the Woods and Sea, was a very pleasant Castle, wherein a Monastery was built by Means of *Furseus* an Holy Scot. This Man, who was notable both for his Sayings and Doings, of great Virtue, and desirous to travel for God's Glory, coming to the

the East Coasts of England was reverently received by King *Sigibert* who governed those Parts, where preaching the Word of God, he not only converted many Infidels, and confirmed the Faithful by his Sermons and Example, but was so Successful as to bring over *Sigibert* himself to the Faith, and having built a Monastery upon certain Grounds which that King had given him, by his Persuasions he induced him to quit his Throne, and betake himself to a Monastick Life there. Mr. *Cambden* is thought to have been mistaken in making this Monastery that into which *Sigibert* retired, because *Thomas Eliensis*, and others name *Bury* or *Betrich-eswerde* to be it, but 'till that be more fully cleared, we shall follow our Antiquary. Here he rested some Time quietly, while *Egrick* his Kinsman, to whom he had resigned his Government, ruled in his stead; but at length *Penda* the Mercian King much molesting the East-Angles with his barbarous Invasions, which *Egrick* in vain opposed, they besought *Sigibert*, that he would shew himself at the Head of his People, to encourage them the more against their Enemies, which because he refused to grant, they drew him forth by Force, and coming to a Battle, he was cut off with all his Company; *Egrick* also being slain.

They have a Tradition here, that this Monastery was in After-times inhabited by Jews, and an old Way leading to the Entrance, called the *Jews Way*, may seem to give it some Colour of Truth: Now there is nothing in the Place either of the Castle or Monastery, but broken Walls, almost square, built of Flints and British Bricks, which last are nigh a Foot and half in length, and almost a Foot broad, and so agree pretty exactly with the Account of Roman Brick, given by *Vetruvius* and *Pliny*. The Wall of the Castle on the East is standing, in length 220 Yards, being 17 or 18 Foot high, with four round Towers, each of them about 14 Foot diameter, and of equal Height with the Wall. They are joined to the Wall, but jut out so much, that a small Part of the Circle is within only: They are solid, and not hol-

low. The North and South Walls are not above 120 Yards long; all the rest is in Ruins, as is the West Wall, if ever there were any. All of them are found among Briars and Thorns, but upon digging, sometimes Roman Coins are found. Of what Use the Castle was, is not certain, but it seems to have been one of those Forts, which the Romans built upon the River *Garienis* against the Saxon Piracies, or rather indeed the very *Gariononum*, where the Stableman Horse had their Station, if the Rivers and Marsh Grounds about it may be supposed fit to fix a Station in. *Ralph*, the Son of *Roger de Burgh* held this Castle by Sergeanty, and after him *Gilbert de Weseham*; but at last, when it was surrendered into the Hands of King *Henry III.* He, April 20, about the 20th Year of his Reign gave it with all the Appurtenances to the Monastery of *Brornholm*, a Cell to Castle-Acre in Norfolk, to which he had before granted some Privileges. What we find of the Monastery we shall relate in our Church History following.

Corton, or *Cotton* the Lordship and Estate of *Robert de Sarvil*, Kt. in the Reign of King *Henry I.* but of the Prior of *Norwich*, 9 *Edw. I.* and of *William de la Pole*, in the Reign of *Henry VI.*

Flixton, or *Felixton*, so named from *Felix* the first Bishop in those Parts, as several Places in this County are, as *Felixstow* in *Colney Hundred*, &c. It was the Lordship of *Edmund Bacun*, 9 *Edw. I.* and afterward of *Jeffrey Hanes*, who leaving it to his Daughter and Heir *Margaret*, married to *Bartholomew Creke*, she in her Widowhood gave it, with all its Appurtenances, to have a Religious House of Nuns erected upon it, of which we shall say more hereafter.

Gorleston, a little Town situate by the Sea-Side, at the further End of this Hundred near *Yarmouth*, where Mr. *Cambden* says, he saw a Tower of a small Religious House, quite ruined, which is of some Use to Seamen.

Heringfleet, written in our Maps *Horningfleet*, the Lordship of *Katharine Fitz-Osbert*, but it is now famous only for a Monastery of Canons Regular of *St. Augustine*,

gustine, of which we shall speak elsewhere.

Somerly, or as I find it in an old MS. *Somerletoun*, the Lordship and Seat in ancient Times of the *Fitz-Osberts*, from whom it came by a lineal Descent to the ancient and worshipful Family of the *Jernegans*, which Name was very famous before the Conquest, as appears from this Account of their Pedigree. Anno 1030. *Canute* King of Denmark and England after his Return from Rome brought divers Captains and Soldiers from Denmark, of whom the greatest Part were Christen'd in England, and began to settle themselves here, of which *Jernegan*, or *Jernengham*, and *Jennihingho*, now *Jennings*, were of the most Esteem with *Canute*, who gave unto the said *Jernengham* certain Royalties, and at a Parliament held at *Oxford*, the said King *Canute* did give unto the said *Jernengham* certain Manors and Demesnes in *Norfolk*, and to *Jennings* certain Manors lying by the Sea-side, near *Hornich* in *Suffolk*, in regard to their former Services done to his Father *Swain* King of Denmark.

Of this Family was Sir *Richard Jernegan*, Kt, who for his great Wisdom was chosen to be one of the Privy Chamber, to King *Henry VIII.* upon this Occasion. Certain Gentlemen of that King's Privy Chamber, forgetting their Duty to his Majesty, in being too familiar with him, and not respecting his high Degree, were removed by Order of Council, to whom the King had given Authority to use their Discretion in that Behalf, and thereupon four grave and ancient Knights were put into the Privy Chamber, whose Names were Sir *Richard Wingfield*, Sir *Richard Jernegan*, Sir *Richard Weston*, and Sir *William Kingstone*. Mr. *Weaver* is rather of Opinion, that 'twas Sir *Robert Jernegan* who was knighted by the Duke of *Suffolk*, *Charles Brandon*, at the Surrender of *Mont-Dedier* in France, that was thus preferred, but is not positive in that. From the Family of *Jernegans*, this Manor descended to *Roger de Loudham*, and from his Family, to the *Garnishes*, one of which Family, viz. *Nicholas Garnish*, Esq; was High Sheriff, 33 *Eliz.* and from them to the *Allens*, who we suppose now have

it. The Lady *Wentworth* in the late Troubles, dwelt in the Hall here, which *Fuller* says, well deserved the Name of *Summerly*, because it was always Summer there, the Walks and Gardens being set with perpetual Greens.

Our MS. adds to this Hundred these Lordships, viz.

<i>Bradwell</i> ,	the Lordship of	<i>Barthol. de Avillars.</i>
<i>Belton</i> ,		The Prior of <i>Leighly</i> .
<i>Fritton</i> ,		Idem.
<i>Gounton</i> ,		The Prior of <i>Norwich</i> .
<i>Hopton</i> ,		<i>John de Cortan.</i>
<i>Olton</i> ,		<i>Edward Bacon.</i>
<i>Blundeston</i> ,		<i>Robert de Blundeston.</i>
<i>Lound</i> ,		Idem.
<i>Ashby</i> ,	the Lordship of	<i>Robert de Inglose.</i>
<i>Jernemuthe</i> ,		<i>John de Britagne</i> , Earl of <i>Richmond</i> .

These are all the Villages of this Hundred in which we observe any Thing of Note, and so go on to

XIII. The Hundred of *Mutford*.

This Hundred is bounded on the East by the Sea; on the South, by the Hundred of *Blishing*; on the West, by the Hundred of *Wangford*, and on the North, by the Hundred of *Lothingland*, from which it is parted by the Lake *Luthing*, over which there is a Bridge, which is called *Mutford-Bridge*, erected for a Communication between the two Hundreds. The Fee of this Hundred was in the Hands of *Edward de Hemegne*, the King's Servant, but 21 *Hen. 6.* was in Sir *John Tiptoft*, (whose Son *John* was soon after created Earl of *Worcester*) for he dy'd possess'd of it in that Year, but it doth not appear that his Heir enjoyed it, for 28 *Hen. 6.* *William de la Pote*, Duke of *Suffolk*, dy'd possess'd of it, leaving it to his Son *John*, who dying without Issue, his Brother *Edmund* inherited his Estate. He was beheaded in the Tower, and so his Estate fell to the Crown, in which we suppose it now is. This Hundred is very small, and hath no Market-Town in it. The Villages are

Mutford,

Mutford, the most considerable Place in it, because the Hundred took its Name from it. This Manor going along with the Hundred, we need say no more of it, save that in one of those Places, both of them are called *Mulford* (by Mistake as we suppose) tho' that Mistake is followed in our Maps.

Carleton-Colville, so named from the ancient Lords the *Colvilles*, from whom it passed in After-times to the Family of *Berghersh*; for in 23 *Edw. 3.* we observe that *Bartholomew Lord Berghersh* obtain'd a Charter of Free Warren to himself, *Cicely* his Wife, and their Heirs, in all his Demesne Lands in this Manor, and divers other their Lordships in this County. He dy'd possess'd of it, leaving them and all his other Estates to his Daughter *Elizabeth*, the Wife then of *Edward de Spencer*.

Kissingland, or *Keslam*, the Lordship of *Robert de Montault*, now memorable for this, That the Learned Mr. *William Whiston*, late Mathematical Professor in the University of *Cambridge*, was Vicar of it; and while he was such, did by Contributions industriously gathered from several worthy Persons, buy in the impropriated Tithes of the Parish, with a declared Intention to settle them on the Vicarage for ever. He thought himself obliged to keep them in his Hands, 'till he was reimbursed the Money which he had laid out above the Sums contributed: But as soon as that is done, he hath taken an effectual Care to convey and secure the whole Right and Property of the said Tithes to the Church, and the successive Ministers for ever.

Gislam, the Lordship of *Edward de Heme-grave*, 9 *Edw. 1.*

The other Villages of this Hundred we know nothing of, and so pass to

XIV. *The Hundred of Plumefgate, or Plomesgate.*

This Hundred is bounded on the East by the Sea; on the South, by the Hundred of *Wilford*; on the West by the Hundred of *Loes*, and on the North, by the

Hundred of *Blishing*. The Fee of this Hundred was, in the Reign of King *Edward III.* in *Robert de Ufford*, Earl of *Suffolk*, and continued so as long as the Heirs Male lasted in his Family, which was not long. In whom it now is, unless it be in the Crown, we know not. In this Hundred are these three Market-Towns,

Aldbrough, or *Aldburgh*, a Town strongly, and yet pleasantly situated in the Valley of *Slaughden*, which extends from *Thorp* to the Haven of *Orford*, having the Sea on the East, and the River *Ald* on the West-Side, which washes this Town. It signifies in *Saxon* an old Borough, but because it stands upon the River *Ald*, some will have it to imply a Borough on the River *Ald*, an obvious Derivation, tho' only accidental, and not a true one. It hath three Streets all of a Row, and affords an Harbour pretty commodious for Sailors and Fishermen, which makes the Town Populous with such Inhabitants, and is much favoured by the Sea itself, which is unkind to several other Towns upon the Sea-Coasts of this County, but is not so to this. It is a Town Corporate, governed by two Bailiffs, ten capital Burgeffes, and twenty-four inferior Officers. The Key, which is in the Valley of *Slaughden*, is very convenient, having Ware-houses and Fish-houses for drying their North-Sea Fish, which Trade with a little in Coal, is the sole Employment of their Shipping, and other Vessels. It enjoys divers ancient Privileges, and among others, that of sending Burgeffes to the Parliament; but that Privilege hath been so lately granted, that we find no Returns of it in the Clause-Rolls down to King *Edward IV.* For the Defence of the Town to the Sea-ward, there are planted about twenty great Guns. Near this Harbour, in the Year 1555, when all the Corn was blasted throughout *England*, the Inhabitants tell us, that in the Beginning of Autumn, there grew Pease miraculously among the Rocks, without any Earth about them, and that they relieved the Dearth in those Parts. But the

the more thinking People affirm, that Pulse cast upon the Shore by Shipwrecks, us'd to grow there now and then, and so the Miracle is lost. But that such as these grow every Year among the Pebbles, on the Coast of Kent, hath been before observed in that County. And a late Writer saith, that at the South-part of the *Meer-Shingle*, there still come up yearly certain course Grey-Pease, and very good Coleworts, out of the stony Heaps. The Market of this Town is on *Saturday* weekly, and the Fair yearly on the 26th Day of *April*. The Lordship was 9 *Edw. 1.* the Estate of the Abbey of *Snape*.

Orford, another Port in this County, which being situate at the Mouth of the River *Ore*, where it empties itself into the River *Ald*, making a Ford and Passage through it, is therefore called *Orford*. It was anciently a large and populous Town, much frequented by Seafaring Men, but the Sea withdrawing it self from it in these latter Times, whereby the Harbour is scarcely of Use, it is become but a poor Town, yet hath a Market weekly on *Monday*, and a Fair yearly on ——— and sends Members to Parliament, but hath had that Privilege not very long; for though it sent Burgeses to Parliament, 26 *Edw. 1.* yet it had no more Elections of many Reigns, viz. 'till King *Edward IV's*. What is yet remarkable of this Town, is, (1.) That the Descendants of *Peter de Valoines*, who had six Lordships in this County, had the Castle of *Orford* the Head and Capital Seat of his Barony. His Posterity for some Successions had their Residence in it, but Issue Male failing in *Robert de Valoines*, his two Daughters, *Rose* and *Cicely* were his Heirs; which last marrying to *Robert de Ufford*, translated this Castle and Manor into his Family; but it seems as if they were then in the King's Disposal, because King *Edward III.* notwithstanding his Marriage with the Heir of the *Valoines*, is said, in Consideration of his acceptable Services, and for his better Support therein for the future, to give him

a Grant for Life of this Town and Castle; but we suppose, that he obtained a Grant of them in Fee afterwards, because we find his Son and Successor *William*, dying possess'd of them, 5 *Rich. 2.* being at that Time Earl of *Suffolk*, as his Father had been created 11 *Edw. 3.* This *William* left no Issue, and so his three Sister's Children became his next Heirs, of which Sir *Robert Willoughby*, Knt. the Son of *Cicely* the eldest, inherited this Town and Castle. He was after this created Lord *Willoughby of Eresby*, and left this Town and Manor to his Posterity, from whom, for Want of Male Issue, it passed to the *Bertues*.

The most Eminent of the Natives of this Town, is *Herbert de Lofinga*, the first Bishop of *Norwich*. His Father's Name was *Robert de Lofinga*. He, from his Youth, was much addicted to Virtue and good Learning, in which he became so eminent, that he was made Prior of *Fescamp* in *Normandy*. *William Rufus* invited him into *England*, and for his good Behaviour heaped great Preferments upon him, by which he was so enriched, that he bought the Abbacy of *Winchester* for his Father, and the See of *Thetford* for himself; which having removed to *Norwich*, he built the Cathedral, and endowed it with as many Lands as would sustain sixty Monks. See more of him among the Bishops of *Norwich*. He dy'd July 22, 1120.

It is no small Honour to this Town, that it gives the Title of Earl to *Edward Russel*, so well known by the Name of Admiral *Russel*, created for his Valour and Merit by King *William III.* Baron of *Shingey*, Viscount *Barfleur*, and Earl of *Orford*, Anno 1697. This brave Man was the Son of *Edward Russel*, Esq; fourth Son of *Francis* Earl of *Bedford*, and having been bred up in Naval Affairs, first became Admiral of the Blue Squadron, and then was advanced to the Command of the whole Navy, in which high Station he rendered himself famous, and worthy of the Honour bestowed on him, by destroying the *French Fleet* (the finest ever they had) at *La Hogue*, whither the Fleet

Fleet under his Command, after it had made them fly, pursued them, and besides six considerable Ships burnt by Vice-Admiral *de la Val* near Cape *de Wick*, destroyed thirteen of their Men of War besides several Transports, six of which were 3 deck'd Ships, and the rest carried from sixty to seventy-six Guns: But among the learned Churchmen, this Town is famous for its incomparable Minister Mr. *Francis Mafon*, by them honoured as the *Vindex Ecclesiae Anglicanae*, and by King *James I.* whose Chaplain he was, usually stiled, a wise Builder in God's House. The Books of most Note by him written were entiled, *The Authority of the Church in making Canons and Constitutions concerning Things indifferent*, in a Sermon on 1 Cor. xiv. 40. Printed at London, Anno 1607, answered by the Nonconformists of his Time; *The Vindication of the Church of England concerning the Consecration and Ordination of Bishops, Priests, and Deacons*; wherein he shews himself a general Scholar, well versed in all Histories, Councils, &c. Printed at London in 1613; answered by *Anth. Champney*, a Romish Priest: He translated it into Latin; And, *The Validity of the Ordination of the Ministers of the Reformed Churches*, Printed at Oxford in 1641.

This is all we find memorable and certain of this Place, unless it may be worth our while to take Notice of a Passage of *Ralph de Coggeshall*, an ancient Writer concerning it, viz. That in the Time of King *Henry I.* when *Bartholomew de Glanvill* was Governour of the Castle of *Orford*, some Fishermen happened to catch a wild Man in their Nets; all the Parts of his Body resembled those of a Man; he had Hair on his Head, and a long picked Beard, and about the Breast was exceeding hairy and rough: But at length he made his Escape privately into the Sea, and was never seen more. This Relation might be accounted Fabulous, because not a Thing commonly observed; but since not only *Pliny* mentions the *Triton* about *Portugal*, and there hath of late appeared in the Straits of *Gibraltar*, and *Mediterranean*, Fishes of an humane Shape, it is

past Doubt, that there may have always been such Sort of Fish, and that there is scarce any Creature upon Land, that hath not some Fish in the Sea of like Figure.

Saxmundham, called for Shortness, *Saxham*, and for more easy Pronunciation, *Saxlingham*, hath a good Market Weekly on *Thursday*, and Fair Yearly on

This Town was the Lordship of *Thomas Verley*, 9 *Edw. 1.* but at this Time is famous for nothing, but that it hath been the Seat, and so the Lordship of the Family of *Crofts*, who have flourished here for divers Ages, and were many of them dignify'd with the Honour of Knighthood. Of this Family was *Thomas Crofts* of this Place, Esq; who was High Sheriff of this County, 36 *Eliz.* and was in many other Respects a Person of Remark in his Generation. He was the Father of Sir *John Crofts*, Knt. whose Son *William Crofts* so highly merited of the Royal Family, that he was created by King *Charles II.* at *Brussels* in *Brabant*, May 18, 1658, Lord *Crofts* of *Saxmundham*. This *William* had been brought up in the Court from his Youth, and attending King *Charles II.* in his suffering Condition, bore the Offices of Master of the Horse to the Duke of *York*, Captain of the Guards to the Queen Mother, Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber to that King, and at length of Embassador into *Poland*; in all which Places he behaved himself with such Fidelity and Prudence, that he was advanced, as is abovesaid. He was twice marry'd, but by neither of his Wives left any Issue, and so his Honour was extinguish'd by his Death.

The Villages of this Hundred, which have any Thing observable in them are *Benhale*, the Lordship of *Robert de Ufford*, who having been created Earl of *Suffolk* in the Parliament held 21 *Edw. 3.* and having behaved himself very Honourably in treating with *David Brus*, King of *Scotland*, about a Peace, and in the Wars of *France* at the Battle of *Cagant*, had a Grant from the said King of this Manor, and divers other Lands in this County, and elsewhere. He dy'd possessed of it

43 *Edw.*

43 *Edw.* 3. and left it to *William de Ufford*, his Son and Heir, with his other Estates and Honours. From the *Uffords* it passed to the *de la Poles*, Earls of *Suffolk*, to whom King *Richard II.* *Reg.* 9. gave it soon after the Decease of *William de Ufford* without Issue Male, but it remained in that Family but a very short Time, for *Michael de la Pole* being attainted, *Reg.* 13. it was granted by the said King to *John de Holland*, Earl of *Huntington*, with divers other Lands, for his, and his Wife's Life, and to their Heirs lawfully begotten.

Blaxall, or *Blakesale*, the Lordship and Estate of *Richard de Wayland*, 9 *Edw.* 1. of *Bartholomew Lord Berghersh*, 23 *Edw.* 3. when he obtained of that King a Charter of Free Warren to himself and *Cicely* his Wife, and their Heirs, in all his Demefn Lands of this Place, and other his Manors in this County. He dy'd possessed of it, *April* 5, 43 *Edw.* 3. and leaving only one Daughter and Heir *Elizabeth*, who was then marry'd to *Edward de Spenser*, she carry'd this Lordship, and other her Estates into his Family.

Brusford, the Lordship of *Henry Hoe*, 9 *Edw.* 1. There was before the Dissolution of the Monastries, a Nunnery, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, of which we shall say more in it's Place. The Vicarage of this Place being small, and not a competent Maintenance for a Vicar, the Revd. Mr. *Matthew Scrivener*, formerly Fellow of *Katharine Hall* in *Cambridge*, beneficed near that University, and an eminent Writer, having a Farm in the Parish, (and the Church being wholly impropriate, the Impropiator allowing the Curate no more than 8 *l.* a Year for serving the Church) did by his Last Will and Testament make an Augmentation of 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* and laid it as an annual Rent-Charge upon his said Farm, to be paid for ever to the Curate and his Successors.

Butley, where was also a Priory of Black Monks, (of which hereafter) and in the Church belonging to it was interred *Michael de la Pole*, the third of that Name, who was Lord *Wingfield*, and Earl

of *Suffolk*, and was slain in the great Battle of *Agincourt* in *France* with *Edward Plantagenet*, Duke of *York*, *Oct.* 25, 1415, being the Feast of SS. *Crispin* and *Crispian*, as the Poet tells us,

*On our Side was the Duke of York there slain,
Th' Erle also of Suffolk worshipfully.*

Cantlee juxta Snape, the Lordship of *William de la Pole*, Earl of *Suffolk*, of which he dy'd possessed (being murdered in a Cock-boat) *May* 2, 28 *Hen.* 6. leaving to his Son and Heir *John Duke of Suffolk*, and his Heirs.

Chillesford, or *Chefilford*, as it is written in our Records, the Lordship of *William de Ufford*, Earl of *Suffolk*, who dy'd possessed of it, 5 *Rich.* 2.

Dunningworth, the Manor and Estate of *Thomas de Brotherton*, Earl of *Norfolk*, of which he dy'd possessed 12 *Edw.* 3. but leaving *Mary* his second Wife surviving, she was assigned this Manor for her Dowry, after which it fell to his Daughter *Alice*, who was marry'd to *Edward Montacute*, by whose Daughter and Heir *Joan*, it passed by Marriage to *William de Ufford*, Earl of *Suffolk*.

Farnham, a Manor held of the Honour of *Eye*, or *Aye*, by Sir *Robert Sackville*, Knt. the Ancestor of the Family of the Earls of *Dorset* and *Middlesex*, in the Time of King *Henry I.* but by *William de Claydon*, 9 *Edw.* 1.

Friston, the Lordship of the Prior of *Snape*.

Glemham, *Great* and *Little*, were anciently the Estates of *William de Kerdeston*, 9 *Edw.* 1. and afterwards the Lordship and Seat of *Bartholomew Lord Berghersh*, who obtained for them, and some others of his Estates in this County and *Norfolk*, a Grant of King *Edward III.* *Reg.* 23. for a Free Warren to himself and *Cicely* his Wife. After his Family failed, a Race of Gentlemen seem to have had their Residence in this Manor, who took their Name from it, being called *de Glemham*. We do not indeed find any of this Family (which may seem very strange) in the Lists of Parliament-Men, Lord Mayors of *London*, or Sheriffs of *Norfolk*, and

and this County, or of *Suffolk* alone; yet in the last Century, two of this Family gave a bright Example both in Church and State, viz. Dr. *Henry Glemham*, who being a firm Churchman, and on that Account suffering with his Majesty King *Charles I.* in his Time of Troubles, was created by *Charles II.* Bishop of *St. Asaph*. He was the younger Son of Sir *Henry Glemham* of this Place, Knt. by *Anne* the Daughter of *Thomas Sackville*, Earl of *Dorset*, and being educated a Commoner in *Trinity College, Oxford*, where he took his Degrees in Arts, he entered into Orders, and was well beneficed before the Rebellion broke out, but adhering to the Church and King, was deprived of all, till King *Charles II.* regained his Throne, when he was further dignify'd by being made first Dean of *Bristol*, and then Bishop of *S. Asaph*. He departed this Life, *Jan. 17, 1669*, and was bury'd in the Vault belonging to his Family in the Parish-Church of *Little Glemham*. Of like Eminency in the State was his Brother

Sir *Thomas Glemham*, who was educated in the same College and University with his Brother Dr. *H. Glemham* abovemention'd, and of the same Parents, but left the College in a few Years, and went into the *German Wars*, which at that Time were the Nursery of Soldiers for *England*. Here he gained great Military Skill, as well in mustering an Army, as Fortification; and returning into *England* at the Beginning of the War between the King and his rebellious Parliament, did his Majesty, with whom he took Part, most admirable Service. He being a Lieutenant Colonel in 1639, went with the Earl of *Arundel* against the *Scots* that Year, and the next. When the War came into the Nation, he reduced *York*, which then appeared for the Parliament, to his Majesty's Service, and being made Governor for his Reward, and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces upon the Borders, he held out that City against the *English* and *Scots* Forces eighteen Weeks, in which Time he withstood gallantly 22 Storms, four Countermines, and slew 4 or 5000 of his Enemies; yet, after the Battle of

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Marston-Moor (which he would not have fought) he was forced to surrender up the City, *July 16, 1644*, but upon honourable Terms to himself, and advantageous to the Citizens and Country thereabouts. After this Surrender, he was sent to head the Garrison of *Carlisle*, which he maintained nine Months to Astonishment against Pessilence, Famine, (for they eat Dogs and Cats) and the Power of the *Scots*, 'till he obtain'd as honourable Terms to resign it, as he had done at *York*. After this his Majesty placed him over the Garrison at *Oxford*, where he was created Doctor of Law, *Nov. 29, 1645*, the Vice-Chancellor giving him, in a short Speech, not only the Commendation of an invincible Courage, but of an holy Conversation. Here he augmented the Works, and made it almost inaccessible by the Parliament Forces; and though he must have perhaps been obliged to surrender at last, yet it would have been with a great Expence of Blood, had not his Majesty commanded him to yield it up, upon Hopes of some great Advantages to himself and Friends; yet Sir *Thomas* before he would do it, insisted upon and obtained the noblest Terms from Sir *Thomas Fairfax*, and his Army, that ever City was delivered up on. He was indeed, contrary to the Articles, soon after arrested, and imprisoned some Time in the Fleet, but being released, he fled into *Holland*, and there dy'd, in the Year 1649, or thereabout. His Brother, Dr. *Glemham*, who was appointed his Executor, had his Body brought over and bury'd at *Glemham*, with this Supercription on his Monument:

*Tho. Glemham, cui castra Carleolense
Et Eboracense Monumentum sunt. Et
Oxonium Epitaphium.*

Parham, The Lordship and Demesn of *Robert de Ufford*, Earl of *Suffolk*, 9 Ed. 1. for which his Father obtained, before he was made an Earl, viz. 33 Edw. 1. a Grant of Free Warren. He dy'd possessed of it, 43 Edw. 3. and left it to his Son *William*, who built the Church here, and dying suddenly in the Parliament-House,

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House, as he was speaking for the Commons, Anno 1382, and leaving his Wife *Isabel* surviving, this Manor was assigned to her for her Dowry, after whom it passed, with his other Estates, to his Sisters and Heirs, of which *Cicely* the eldest, marrying *Sir Robert Willoughby*, Knt. carry'd it into his Family upon the Partition of them. His Posterity became Lords *Willoughby* of *Eresby*, and for some Time were in Possession of this Manor, 'till *Christopher* Lord *Willoughby* of *Eresby* gave it to his younger Son, *Christopher Willoughby*, who took up his Residence here, and for Distinction was called *Willoughby* of *Parham*. This *Christopher* Lord *Willoughby* gave in his Last Will Four Pounds to this Church of *Parham*, in Satisfaction for any Tithes and Offerings by him negligently forgotten. It was dated May 8, 18 Hen. 8.

Sir William Willoughby of this Place, was Son and Heir of the abovemention'd *Christopher Willoughby*, Son of *Christopher* Lord *Willoughby*, and being in Favour with King *Henry VIII.* that Prince designed to have made him a Lord, but dying before it was done, King *Edward VI.* Reg. 1. created him Lord *Willoughby* of *Parham*, Feb. 20. of that Year, and soon after made him Lieutenant of *Callis*, and the Marches about it: He was a Leader in the Army which quelled the Rebellion of the North, lead by the Earls of *Northumberland* and *Westmoreland*, and dy'd 16 Eliz. 1574, bequeathing his Body to be bury'd in the Church here. He left by his Wife *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Sir Tho. Hineage*, Knt.

Charles his Son and Heir, who, by *Margaret* Daughter of *Edward* Earl of *Lincoln*, had a Son *William*, but he dy'd in his Life-time, yet being marry'd to *Elizabeth* Daughter of *Sir Christopher Hilliard*, Knt. left two Sons,

William, who succeeded his Grandfather, and *Thomas*. He marry'd *Frances* Daughter of *John* Earl of *Rutland*, and had by her two Sons, *Francis* and *William*.

Francis succeeded him, but dy'd without any Issue Male surviving, and so

William his Brother succeeded him, and

by *Anne* Daughter of *John* Carey of *Stanwell* in *Middlesex*, had many Children, of which these Sons enjoyed their Father's Honour successively, viz.

George the eldest, who left no Heir Male surviving.

John, who dy'd without any Issue.

Charles, the youngest Brother, who leaving no Issue, the Honour passed to *Thomas* the Son of *Sir Thomas Willoughby*, and Brother of the second *William* Lord *Willoughby*. He had two Sons, *Hugh* and *Francis*.

Hugh succeeded him, but dy'd without Issue, and so

Edward his Nephew, the Son of *Francis*, succeeded him. He, at the Time of his Uncle's Death, bore Arms as a private Gentleman in *Flanders*. He dy'd in 1713, and

Charles his Brother succeeded him, whose Son

Hugh, is at present Lord *Willoughby* of *Parham*.

Snape is of Note only for its Priory, of which in it's Place.

Stratford juxta Benhale, the Lordship and Estate of *Sir Roger de Kerdeston*, 11 Edw. 3. when he dy'd possessed of it, leaving *Maud* his Wife surviving, who had this Manor assigned her for Part of her Dowry. *William* Lord *Kerdeston* inherited this Lordship, and the rest of her Dowry-Lands, after her Death, and dy'd possessed of it himself, but this Manor came under Dispute after his Decease, between *John de Berghersh* his Sister's Son, and *William de Kerdeston*, (not his Son, as one Inquisition makes him, for then there could be no Dispute about his Title, but some distant Relation, who making his Appeal to the Court of Chancery, obtained the Inheritance of it, and his other Estates. This was done 50 Edw. 3. How long these Lands, and particularly this Manor, continued in the Family of *Kerdeston*, and when and how it was alienated we find not; but observe, that *William de la Pole*, Duke of *Suffolk*, (who was murdered in a Cock-Boat, as is above-said) dy'd possessed of it, with divers other great Estates, 28 Hen. 6. and left it

to his Son *John*, whose Brother and Successor *Edmund* being beheaded in the Tower, his Estate passed to the Crown by Confiscation, 4 *Hen.* 8. The Priory of *Butlee* had some Share in this Manor, 9 *Edw.* 1.

Sudburn, the Lordship of the Prior of *Ely*, a small Village, is only remarkable for a Seat of the Lord Viscount *Hereford's* there, called *Sudburn-Hall*. *Price Devereux* is the present Viscount.

Tunstall, the Lordship and Estate of the Countess *Marshall*, 9 *Edw.* 1. of *Bartholomew* Lord *Berghersh*, who in 23 *Edw.* 3. obtained a Charter for Free Warren to himself, and *Cicely* his Wife, and their Heirs, in all his Demesne Lands here. He dy'd 43 *Edw.* 3. and left it, with his other Estates, to *Elizabeth* his Daughter and Heir, then the Wife of *Edward de Spenser*.

Wattefden belonged to the same Lord, had the same Privilege of Free Warren obtained for it at the same Time, and at his Death descended, as *Tunstall*. Our MS. adds these Lordships to this Hundred, viz.

Haselwood,
Iken,
Benhall,
Hernfield,
Rendham,
Gransford,
Swestling,
Parham,

Clemence Titlershall.
Roger de Sturmion.
Guy de Ferre.
John de Mundevill.
John de Brussard.
The Prior of *Lees*.
William de Dalison.
Robert de Ufford.

This is all we observe of the Villages of this Hundred, and so we go on to

XV. The HUNDRED of RISBRYGE.

This Hundred lies on the West Side of the County, and is bounded on the East, with the Hundreds of *Baber* and *Thingow*; on the South, with the River *Stoure*, which parts it from the County of *Essex*; on the West by *Cambridgeshire*, and on the North, by the Hundred of *Lackford*. The Fee of this Hundred was in the Abbot of *S. Edmund's Bury*, 9 *Edw.* 1. but now is in the Crown, and the Government in the

High Sheriff and his Officers. The Market-Towns are,

Claze, whose Market is on *Friday*, weekly, and Fair yearly on ——— and tho' not now considerable, yet was anciently of great Note, for its Owners, and the Earls descended from them, for it was the Possession of *Richard Fitz-Gilbert*, surnamed *Crispin*; who being a Kinsman of the Conqueror's, and one of the principal Persons, by whose Assistance *William*, Duke of *Normandy*, obtained the Crown of *England* in the Battle of *Hastings*, was greatly advanced by him, both in Honour and Possessions: In this County he had ninety-five Manors given him, and among them this of *Clare*, from whence he was sometimes called *Richard de Clare*; but having his Residence at *Tonebruge*, (now called *Tunbridge*) he went usually by the Name of *Richard de Tonebruge*, and so he is called in the Conqueror's Survey, made in the latter End of his Reign. He lived to King *Stephen's* Reign, and left his Son *Gilbert* Heir of his Estates in *England*.

He made *Tonebruge* his Seat, and was from thence called *Gilbert de Tonebruge*. He gave to the Monks of *Bec* in *Normandy*, the Church of *St. John Baptist* at this Town of *Clare*, with the seven Prebendaries thereunto belonging, to be disposed of to their sole and proper Benefit, as often as they should happen to be void, &c. King *Stephen* made him Earl of *Pembroke*. He died 14 *Steph.* and his Son *Richard*, surnamed *Strongbow* succeeded him; and being made Justice of *Ireland*, he acquired the whole Province of *Lemster*. He died in *Ireland*, and was buried at *Dublin*, leaving *Isabel* his Daughter and Heir, who marrying to *William Marshall*, made him Lord *Strigul*, and Earl of *Pembroke*. His Uncle *Richard*, Son of *Gilbert de Tonebruge*, succeeded him. He translated the Monks of his Castle of *Clare* to the Church of *St. Augustine* at *Stoke*, and gave them a little Wood called *Stoke-ho*. 'Tis probable he was first dignified with the Title of Earl of *Clare*, because we find that *Gilbert*, his Son and Heir, is said to have also had the Title of Earl of *Clare*: He was a Benefactor to the Monks of *Stoke-Clare*.

Stoke-Clare. He died without Issue in 1151, and was buried in that Cell at *Clare*, which *Gilbert* his Grandfather had given to the Monks of *Bec* in *Normandy*: *Roger* his Brother succeeded him in the Earldom, and left it to *Richard* his Son, who departing this Life in 1206, 8 *Johan.* was buried at *Clare*.

Gilbert succeeded him in this Earldom, and *Richard* his Son *Gilbert*. It is said that he was poisoned with some other Noblemen at *Peter de Savoy's* Table, 1262 (46 *Hen.* 3.) leaving *Maud* his Wife surviving him, who had this Castle and Manor of *Clare* for Part of her Dowry. This *Richard* left for his Heir,

Gilbert, surnamed the Red, who having obtained a Divorce from his first Wife *Alice de March*, Daughter of *Guy* Earl of *Angolessm*, married *Joan of Acres*, Daughter of King *Edward I.* by whom he had his Son and Successor,

Gilbert, herself surviving him. She gave a Piece of Land in *Caversham* in *Oxfordshire* to the Canons of our Lady in the Chapel there, for the Health of her own, and her late Husband's Souls, and departing this Life in 1307, (1 *Edw.* 2.) was buried in the Church of the *Friers Augustines* there at *Clare*. This Earl died without Issue Male, and his Estate was divided between his three Sisters, but the Honour of *Clare* became extinct, and was not revived 'till some Years after. In this Vacancy of the Honour, *John de Hausted*, held the Castle and Honour of *Clare* for Life, and at his Death,

Lionel, the third Son of King *Edward III.* being then Lieutenant of *Ireland*, was advanced to the Honour and Title of the Duke of *Clarence*, in the Parliament sitting in *London*, 36 *Edw.* 3. He married *Elizabeth*, the sole Daughter and Heir of *William de Burgh*, Earl of *Ulster*, 35 *Edw.* 3. and by her had one Daughter *Philippa*, but she lived not long with him, for she died, 37 *Ed.* 3. and he married *Violenta* the Daughter of *Galcas*, Duke of *Milan*, but died within five Months after, leaving no Child by her; so that *Philippa* was his sole Heir, and being married to *Edmund Mortimer*, Earl of *March*, carried the Lordship of *Clare* to his

Family, which enjoy'd it a few Successions; and then Heirs of his Family in a direct Line failing in *Edmund* the last Earl of *March*, his Sister *Anne's* Posterity became Heirs, of which *Richard* Duke of *York* being found the nearest, he came into the Possession of this Lordship of *Clare*, and after in her Right claimed the Crown of *England*, as his Inheritance, and wrongfully usurped by the three *Henrys*; and his Son *Edward* obtained it, being crowned after several Battles, by the Name of King *Edward IV.* But this Earldom became again vacant, by the Death of the said *Lionel*, and was not restored 'till 13 *Hen.* 4. when

Thomas the second Son of that King, who having been made High Steward of *England*, and constituted Lieutenant of *Ireland*, Admiral of *England*, and Captain of *Callis*, was that Year advanced to the Title of Duke of *Clarence*. He was a wife, as well as a brave and valiant Person, for as he was President of the Council to his Father, so in the Wars of *France* he was a great Commander in his Brother King *Henry V.'s* Army, and at the Sieges of *Cane* in *Normandy*, *Pontlarch*, *Roan*, &c. and took several of them, but at last being at the Castle of *Beaufort*, and hearing that the *Dauphin* with 4000 Men was coming towards him, he marched with a small Party towards him, and falling into his Hands was slain, 9 *Hen.* 5. leaving his Brother his Heir, for he died without any legitimate Issue, and so the Title of *Clarence* lay again Dormant a while. In this Interval the Castle and Town of *Clare* were the Demesne of *Edmund Mortimer* Earl of *March*, who died without Issue; but the Honour of it was given to

George, the second Son of *Richard Plantagenet* Duke of *York*, and Brother of King *Edward IV.* who was created Duke of *Clarence* in the Parliament held soon after that King's Coronation. He was constituted Lieutenant in *Ireland* the same Year, and for the better Support of his Dignity, obtained a Grant in Tail General of the great Estates of the Earl of *Northumberland*, who having been attainted in the first Parliament of King *Edward's* Reign, lost thereby his Lands to the King's Disposal.

sal. But notwithstanding these Obligations to his Brother's Interests, he revolted to *Richard Nevill*, Earl of *Warwick*, who for some Distaste to the King undertook to set King *Henry VI.* again upon the Throne; and to fix him to his Side, gave him his eldest Daughter in Marriage, and made a Kind of Settlement of the Crown upon him, but that did not sufficiently engage him, for he returned to his Brother; and in *Barnet-Field* assisted him to conquer the Earl, and after was one of them that killed Prince *Edward* King *Henry VI.*'s Son, and Heir to the Crown in the *Lancastrian* Line: But all this did not remove King *Edward's* Jealousy of him, which some about him fomenting, procured his Imprisonment in the *Tower*, where he was drowned (as is said) in a Butt of *Malmsey-Wine*. He left a Son, *Edward*, by the Earl of *Warwick's* Daughter, who became Earl of *Warwick* in her Right; but his Father being attainted in the next Parliament after his Death, the Title of *Clarence* was extinct a third Time, and lay dormant from his Death to the twenty second Year of the Reign of King *James I.* In this long Vacancy.

Sir *John Hollis* of *Houghton* in *Nottinghamshire*, Kt. being a Person of an ample Fortune, having been advanced to the Dignity of Lord *Houghton* of *Houghton*, 14 *Jac. 1.* was further promoted by the same King, *Reg. 22.* to the Honour of Earl of *Clare*. His Successor was,

John Hollis his Son and Heir, who by *Elizabeth*, one of the Coheirs of *Horace* Lord *Vere* of *Tilbury*, had two Sons, *John*, who died in his Infancy, and

Gilbert, who succeeded him in his Honour and Estate; and by *Grace* his Wife, the Daughter of *Robert* Earl of *Kingston*, had several Sons, of whom the eldest,

John, succeeded him in this Earldom in 1688. He was Lord Privy-Seal in the Reign of Queen *Anne*, and having married *Margaret*, third Daughter of *Henry Cavendish*, D. of *Newcastle*, was, in Consideration of his early appearing in asserting the Liberties of these Nations from the Bondage of Popery and Tyranny with the Prince of *Orange*, created by the said

Prince when made King, Marquis of *Clare*, and Duke of *Newcastle*, *Reg. 6.* 1694. the said *Henry* Duke of *Newcastle*, being dead without Male Issue, in 1691, sworn of his Majesty's Privy Council, and installed Knight of the Garter. He was much employed in the great Offices of State, during the Reigns of King *William* and Queen *Anne*, and died at *Welbeck* in *Nottinghamshire*, July 17, 1717, and was interred at *Westminster Abbey*. He was accounted the richest Peer in England of his Time, but having no Issue Male, he left the Bulk of his Land Estate to

Thomas Hollis Pelham, Son of his youngest Sister *Grace*, who was married to *Thomas* Lord *Pelham*, created Baron of *Laughton* in 1706. he was created Viscount, Earl and Marquis of *Clare*, by his late Majesty King *George I.* July 29, 1715. and soon after Duke of *Newcastle*. He is a Knight of the Garter, Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household, and one of the Privy Council, Steward, Keeper, and Guardian of the Forest of *Sherwood*, and Park of *Folewood* in *Nottinghamshire*. He hath Married the Lady *Henrietta Godolphin*, Daughter of the Earl of *Godolphin*, and Grand-daughter to the late Great Duke of *Marlborough*, but hath no Children as yet.

Persons of Eminency that had Relation to this Family of *Clare*.

Thomas de Clare, Brother of *Gilbert*, the fourth Earl of *Clare*, commonly called *Gilbert the Red*: He was had in such Esteem by the great Rebel *Montfort* and his Confederate Barons, after the Battle of *Lewes*, in which they vanquished King *Henry III.* and took him and the Prince Prisoners, that they made him Governor of *S. Briavell's* Castle; but his Brother *Gilbert*, being discontented at *Montfort's* Behaviour towards him, he came into his Brother's Measures, and contrived with *Roger Mortimer*, one of the King's Friends, to deliver the King and Prince out of *Montfort's* Power; which having effected, he was 30 *Hen. 3.* made Constable of the Castle of *Colchester*. He went the next Year to the Wars in the *Holy Land*, and returning

returning, 55 *Hen. 3.* brought four Saracens into *England*, whom he had taken Prisoners there. In the first Year of King *Edward I.* he was constituted Governour of the City of *London*, which he held to his Death, which happened 15 *Edw. 1.* Anno 1287, and was buried in the *Grey Friars* at *Limeric* in *Ireland*. He left a Son of his Name.

Elizabeth, the Sister of *Gilbert*, the last Earl of *Clare* of that Family, Coheir of her Brother, married to *John de Burgh*, Son and Heir to the Earl of *Ulster* in *Ireland*, and Mother of *William de Burgh* Earl of *Ulster*; she is more especially Memorable for rebuilding and endowing *University-Hall* in *Cambridge*, which being at first built by *Richard Badew*, who employed all his Estate for the Advancement of Learning, was within 16 Years burnt to the Ground by a Casual Fire; which was the more deplorable, because the first Founder was not able to restore it: But in this Exigence this Lady presented herself with a liberal Hand, and having built and endowed it at her own proper Cost and Charge, gave it the Name of *Clare-Hall*, which is much augmented since, by the Bounty of divers Benefactors; so that it now appears among the best Colleges in *Cambridge*.

Edmund Mortimer, Son of *Roger Mortimer* Earl of *March*, and Grandchild of *Edmund Mortimer* Earl of *March*, who had married *Philippa*, Daughter and Heir of *Lionel* Duke of *Clarence*, abovementioned: He was born in the Castle of *Clare*, and because his Father *Roger*, being a very accomplish'd Person, was in the Parliament held 9 *Rich. 2.* by Reason of his Descent from *Lionel* Duke of *Clarence*, declared Heir apparent to the Crown of *England*; this *Edmund*, when King *Henry IV.* got on the Throne, was looked upon with a jealous Eye by him; and though being a very meek Man, he seemed to desire no more than to enjoy his private Patrimony without Molestation, and to have had no Thoughts of a Crown; *Henry* could not be easy, so long as he was safe; and therefore to remove him out of his Sight, with Hopes of his being cut

off, he employed him in the Wars against *Owen Glendor*, Prince of *Wales*, by whom he was taken Prisoner. *Edmund* having lain some Time in Prison, agreed for his Ransom, and sent to the King once and again about the Payment of it, but was not regarded, and so at length he paid it himself, but he did but exchange a *Welch* for an *Irish* Prison, for soon after, he was confined in his own Castle of *Trim* in *Ireland*, where he was kept twenty Years. He died without Issue, Anno 1454, leaving his Sister *Anne* his Heir, from whom the *York* Family derived their Title to the Crown.

John, the natural Son of *Thomas* Duke of *Clarence*, second Son to King *Henry IV.* abovementioned, commonly called, the Bastard of *Clarence*: He was, while very young, a Person of an high Courage, and being present with his Father in the unhappy Skirmish, wherein he lost his Life, as is abovesaid, recovered his dead Body by his Valour, out of the Enemies Hands, and brought it to *Canterbury*, where it was interred according to the Directions of his last Will and Testament. King *Henry VI.* in Consideration of this his Bravery, and other Services, *Reg. 7.* granted him the Manors of *Essex*, *Newcastle*, of *Lyons*, *Cromelyn*, and *Testagard*, in the Realm of *Ireland*, and the next Year he was retained by Indenture, to serve the King in his Wars of *France*, with forty-nine Men at Arms, and nine hundred Archers, which he managed with such Conduct, that the King, for his good Services, *Reg. 9.* made him Constable of the Castle of *Dublin* in *Ireland*, which is all we know of him.

Haverhil, or as it is in old Records, *Haverhull*, and *Haverel*, another Market-Town in this Hundred, but the Market is small and inconsiderable; it is kept weekly on *Wednesday*, and its Fair is yearly, *July 6.* The Manor, 9 *Edw. 1.* was the Estate of *Henry de Helin*. This Town is famous for nothing more than the Birth of *Mr. Samuel Ward*, whose Father was at that Time Minister of it, and lies buried in the Chancel of the Church, under a Monument with this Epitaph on it, viz.

Quo

Quo siquis scrivit scitius, &c.

In English thus:

*Grant some of Knowledge have more Store,
more learned are in teaching.
Yet few in Life were holy more,
None thundred more in preaching.*

He was bred in *Sidney College* in *Cambridge*, where he was Fellow a While, but from thence was promoted to be a Minister in *Ipswich*. He was a great Divine and Preacher, and had a singular Art of attracting Peoples Affections, as if he had learned from the Loadstone, (whose Virtue he was an inquisitive Searcher into) to draw Iron Hearts: But as excellent as he was, he found some Foes as well as Friends, who complaining of him to the High Commission, brought him into great Trouble. He had four Brethren Ministers, and one of them, who lived in the Time of the Rebellion, delivered many biting Truths concerning the Leaders in it, in a jesting Way. He died in 163... This is all we find of the Market-Towns, and therefore shall proceed to the Villages, of which, because it seems to have an inseparable Relation to *Clare* above mentioned, we shall begin with

Stoke-Clare, or *Stoke by Clare*, so called to distinguish it from another *Stoke* in this County, and in the next Hundred Eastward, called *Stoke by Nayland*. This Village is famous for nothing but the Monastery, which was translated from the Castle of *Clare* to this Place, by *Richard*, Son of *Richard de Tonbruge*, Earl of *Clare*, as is above shewed, who gave them at the same Time the Manor, and a little Wood called *Stoke-ho*, yet left it still subject to the Monks of *Beck* in *Normandy*, as *Gilbert de Tonebruge* Earl of *Clare*, the Founder of their House in this Castle, had made them. While the Castle and Manor of *Clare* were in the Hands of *Edmund Mortimer*, (as is above said) he having obtained a Licence from the King, Hen-

ry V. Reg. 2. and the Pope, changed the Priory of *Benedictine* Monks at this Place, which had been formerly subject to the Abby of *Bec-Herlewine* in *Normandy*, into a Collegiate Church of secular Canons, in which State, because our later Historians found it, they generally make *Edmund de Mortimer* the Founder of the Monastery, which appears not true, from the Account above. What we find more of this Monastery we shall refer to its Place, and so proceed to other Villages.

Bernardiston, or, as it is called sometimes for Shortness, *Berniston*, the Lordship and Estate of *Margaret de Willoughby*, 9 *Edw.* 1. but afterward of *Thomas de Woodstock*, sixth Son of King *Edward III.* Earl of *Buckingham*, and Duke of *Gloucester*, with which he endowed the College of Priests in *Pleshy*, in the County of *Essex*, among other Estates, when he founded it in 16 *Rich.* 2. 'Tis probable that the *Bernardistons*, who took their Name from this Manor, held it of the said College, and had their Seat there, in the Manor-House, though since their Mansion-House hath been for some Years past at *Kedington*, or *Ketton* in this Hundred, of which we shall speak by and by.

Bradley Great, written in ancient Records, *Bredale Great*, the Lordship and Estate of *John de Somery* Baron of *Dudley*, by whose Daughter, and Coheir *Joan*, it came by her Marriage to *Thomas Botetourt*, who living with her but eight Years, or thereabout, she, in her Widowhood, and Minority of *John*, his Son and Heir, procured a Charter for free Warren in all her Demesne Lands here and elsewhere, and left it so privileged to her Son *Thomas Scroop*, the famous *Enthusiastick*

fiastick Monk, who aspiring after Perfection, scarcely thought any Order strict enough, and so shifted from one to another, was born in this Town. We have spoken of him above in *Lestoffe*, where he was bury'd, because we found in our Author, whom we follow, his Sirname *Bradley*, and his Description placed there. Nor doth it tend less to the Honour of this Town, that *Stephen Some*, Son of *Thomas Some* of this Town, being a Grocer in *London*, attained to so great Wealth and Reputation, that he bore the great Office of Lord Mayor of that City, in the Year 1598.

Bradley parva, was the Lordship of *Jourdan Witherfield*, 9 *Edw.* 1.

Cowling, or *Culing*, as our Records have it, was Part of the Possession of *Eleanor de Vitrei*, Wife of *William Earl of Salisbury*, Daughter of *Tirrel de Mainers*, but after her Death was divided, 18 *Hen.* 3. between *Ela* her only Daughter, and *Nicholas Malmains* her Grandson; but it seems not to have continued long with them or their Heirs, because we find that it was in the Possession of *Robert de Aspoll*, 9 *Edw.* 1. and after of *John de Benefede*, who obtained of *K. Edward I.* Reg. 32. a Charter of Free Warren in all his Demefne Lands in this his Lordship, and left it so privileg'd to his Heirs.

Dalham, the Lordship of *Queen Margaret*, 9 *Edw.* 1. and afterward of *Walter de Norwich*, a Parliamentary Baron in the Reign of *King Edward II.* and a Person of great Merit, who had, in Consideration of his good Services done, and to be done, a Grant made to him of this Manor of *Dalham*, with the Advowson of the Church, and Manor of *Bradfield* in this County, to hold in Fee-Farm at the Rent of 40 *l. per Annum*, to be paid into the Exchequer. He left it to his Posterity, and *John* his Great Grandson dy'd possess'd of it, 48 *Edw.* 3. leaving it to *Katharine de Brews*, who becoming a Nun soon after, all his Estates passed to *William de Ufford*, Earl of *Suffolk*, the Son of *Margaret de Norwich*, as her next Heir. This Manor, in later Times, was the Estate and Seat of the *Stutevills*, Men of an ancient Family, and at that Season

of Reputation; for *Thomas de Stuteville*, Esq; of this Place, was High Sheriff of this County, 44 *Eliz.* and *Martin Stuteville*, 10 *Jac.* 1.

Denham, a Village happy at this Time, in having the Seat of the great Statesman, the Lord Viscount *Townshend*, called *Denham-Hall*, in it. It was the Lordship of *Margaret de Say*, 9 *Edw.* 1.

Depdale, a small Village, of Note only for being the Birth-place of *Dr. Anthony Sparrow*, Bishop of *Norwich*, whose Father, *Samuel Sparrow*, a wealthy Man, had then his Habitation here. He was educated in University-Learning in *Queen's College, Cambridge*, where he was a Fellow, and so continued 'till the Civil Wars broke out; when that Society being utterly abolish'd for their Loyalty, he liv'd privately, 'till the Restoration of *King Charles II.* soon after which, he was made Archdeacon of *Sudbury* in this County, President of *Queen's College* aforesaid, Bishop of *Exeter*, and at length Bishop of *Norwich*, in which See he sat about eight Years, and dy'd in 1685. See a large Account of this excellent Person in the Description of the Bishops of *Norwich*, where *Depden* by Mistake is set for *Depdale*.

Hankedone, the Lordship of *Thomas de Moulton*, 9 *Edw.* 1. In this Parish is an House called *Thurstrustan-Hall*, or Manor, of which Sir *Robert Harrington*, Knt. dy'd possess'd, 7 *Hen.* 4. leaving it to Sir *John Harrington*, Knt. his Son and Heir, as he did to Sir *William* his Brother, both which served *King Henry V.* in his Wars with *France*.

Hundon, or *Honedon*, the Lordship and Estate of *Gilbert de Clare*, Earl of *Gloucester*, 9 *Edw.* 1. and afterwards of *Lionel Duke of Clarence*, third Son of *K. Edward III.* who dying seized of it, left it to *Philippa* his only Daughter and Heir, who afterward marrying to *Edmund Mortimer*, Earl of *March*, carry'd his Estate into that Family, in which it remain'd, 'till another *Edmund* dying without Issue, his Estate pass'd to his Sister's Son, *Richard Duke of York*, who claim'd the Crown as his Right, as Heir to *Philippa* above-mentioned, and his Son *King Edward IV.* obtained it.

In

In the Year 1687, the Sexton as he was digging a Grave in the Church-yard of this Village, met with a great Quantity of Saxon Coins.

Kedington, or as it is written in Domesday-Book *Keditune*, now commonly called *Ketton*, was at the Time when that Survey was taken, the Estate of *Ralph Baynard*, whose Grandson, *William Baynard*, having forfeited his Honour and Estate, (the Head of which was *Baynard's Castle*, London,) by his Joyning in a Conspiracy with *Elias*, Earl of *Main*, *Philip de Braose*, and others, against King *Henry I.* lost his Barony, and being seized by the King, was given by that King to *Robert* a younger Son of *Richard Fitz-Gilbert*, Progenitor of the oldest Family of the Earls of *Clare*. In the Reign of King *Edward I.* Anno 9. it was the Estate of *Margaret de Wilby*. In later Times, the Family of *Bernardiston* have had their Seat here, and were many of them Persons of Eminency in their Time, for *Sir Thomas Bernardiston* of this Place, Knt. was High Sheriff of this County, 22 *Eliz.* and *Sir*

Nathaniel Bernardiston, Knt. held the same Office, 24 *Jac. I.* And in the Reign of King *Charles II.* and King *William III.* and Queen *Mary II.* there usually sat in the Parliament-House two Baronets of this Family, Representatives of the County; viz. *Sir Samuel Bernardiston* for *Ipswich*, and *Sir Thomas Bernardiston* for the County.

In the Church of this Place, are divers Monuments for several of the *Bernardiston's* Family, viz. in the second Window on the North-side, is a *Bernardiston* kneeling, with his Coat-Armour on his Breast, but the Writing is quite obliterated. Over him are these Words, *Non Peccata nostra — nobis —* It seems very ancient. In the South Window is the Figure of a *Bernardiston*, with seven Sons behind him, and his Wife with as many Daughters behind her; and at a little Distance, is a Tomb for *Sir Thomas Bernardiston* and *Elizabeth* his Wife, who built the said Window, Anno Dom. 15—. Under their Arms is this Inscription.

This is the Monument of Sir Thomas Bernardiston, Knt. who was Bury'd at Cotys in Lincolnshire, and of Dame Elizabeth, bury'd under This Tomb, which Sir Thomas by his Last Will gave certain Lands in This Town, called Brockholes, of the yearly Value of seven Marks Towards the Maintenance of a Chantry in this Church; and the said Dame Elizabeth, after his Death, obtained License to amortize The said Chantry perpetually; and made the Possessions thereof to Be of the yearly Value of twelve Marks, and besides built the Roof Of the Church anew, and covered it with Lead; which Elizabeth Dy'd Anno Domini MCCCCC.XX. . . .

On the North-side there is also a very fair Monument, with the Pourtraiture of another *Sir Thomas Bernardiston*, and *Elizabeth* his Lady, who dy'd in the Beginning of the last Century. What Monuments are since erected we have no Information, though 'tis probable there are some, because divers of that Family are lately dead, and there interred, by which the Title of Baronet in that Family is extinct.

V O L V.

The late excellent Archbishop *Tillotson*, in the Times of the Republick of England, was Minister of this Place, 'till he removed to London, and was chosen Preacher to the Society of *Lincoln's Inn*, from whence he was removed to the Metropolitick See of *Canterbury* in the first Year of King *William* and Queen *Mary*.

Lidgate, the Lordship of *John de Hastings*, 9 *Edw. I.* but otherwise a small Village, in Mr. *Cambden's* Opinion, only

not

not to be omitted, because it gave Birth and Name to *John Lidgate*, the Monk, whose Wit seems to have been formed and modelled by the Muses themselves; the Beauties, and Elegancies of all Kinds are so lively express'd in his *English Poetry*, (understand it according to the Age he lived in, which was in the Reign of King *Henry VI.*) He was a *Benedictine Monk*, of the Abbey of *S. Edmund's Bury*, and thirsting after Knowledge, he travelled through *France* and *Italy* to learn the Languages and Arts there profess'd, in which he grew so expert, that as *Pitzeus*

tells us, he was not only an elegant Poet, and eloquent Orator, but an expert Mathematician, acute Philosopher, and no mean Divine. Mr. *Wever* hath given us a large Specimen of his Poetry in his *Funeral Monuments* of this County, p. 728, and 729. He wrote (saith the same *Pits*) many exquisite and learned Books in *English* and *Latin*, some in Prose, and some in Verse, of which he and *Bale* give us a Catalogue. He departed this Life *Anno Domini* 1440, *Ætat. sua* 60. On his Tomb this Epitaph is said to have been written, viz.

*Mortuus saclo, superis superstes
Hic jacet Lydgate tumulatus Urna
Qui fuit quondam celebris Britannæ
Fama Poësis.*

In English thus.

*Dead in the World, yet living in the Sky,
Intomb'd in this Urn doth Lydgate lye,
In former Times fam'd for his Poetry
All over England.*

But the Dissolution of the Abbey destroyed his with many other Tombs, and therefore we have no other Account of them but uncertain Tradition.

Poslinsford, or as it is written in *Domesday-Book*, *Poselingword*, was at the Time of that Survey's being taken, the Lordship of *Ralph Baynard*, and pass'd to his Posterity, and was forfeited to the King as *Kedington* was, which see. It was, 9 *Edw. 1.* the Lordship of *Richard de Cornerd*.

The Church of this Place being a small Vicarage, *Ralph Grigs* of *Stanifield*, Gent. in 1694, settled and conveyed a Rent-Charge of five Pounds *per Ann.* to the Vicar thereof, and his Successors for ever, the Payment to commence at the End of his own Life.

Other Villages found in the MS. with the Lords of them, 9 *Ed. 1.* are

Wetherfield,
Wrotting, mag.
Wrotting, par.
Thurlow, mag.
Thurlow, par.
Moulton,
Gaysley,
Ovesden,
Apden,
Chedburge,
Wickhambrook,
Denston,
Stanfield,
Chip'e,

the Lordship of

William de Grimsby.
Richard de Talworth.
Albrie de Capel.
Gilbert Pechee.
Abbot of Bury.
William de Beauchamp.
Countess of Gloucester.
William Cridetot.
William Waney.
Thomas Verdon.
John de Gastings.
Thomas de Grey.
Ditto.
In the King's Hands.

This is all we find memorable of the Villages of this Hundred, and so we go on to

XVI. The HUNDRED of SAMFORD.

This Hundred lies on the South-side of the County, and is bounded on the East by the River *Orwell*, which divides it from the Hundred of *Colnes*; on the South, with the River *Stour*, which divides it from *Essex*; on the West, with the Hundred of *Baber*; and on the North with the Hundred of *Bosmere*. The Fee of this Hundred was, 5 *Edw.* 4. in Sir *Robert Willoughby*, Knt. who dy'd possess'd of it, leaving it to his Son Sir *Robert*, whose Posterity enjoy'd it, till Male Issue failing, the Heir General, *Catharine*, carry'd it into the *Suffolk* Family, 20 *H.* 8. or *Bertues* afterward. We suppose it now to be in the Crown, and govern'd as other Hundreds. There is no Market-Town in this Hundred, being near *Ipswich* on the East-side, and *Hadley* on the West. The Villages of Note, so far as they are come to our Knowledge, are

Arwerton, or *Erwerton*, a small Village, near which the *Orwell* and *Stour* unite. In this Village a famous Family of the *Bacons* had their Seat, and held the Manor with that of *Brome*, a Village in *Hartsmere* Hundred, by the Service of leading all the Footmen of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk* from *S. Edmund's Dyke* in the Wars of *Wales*. Now the Manor belongs to the *Parkers*, who by the Mother's Side are descended from the *Calthrops*, a Family of great Account in those Parts; and on the Father's Side, from the Barons *Morley*, Sir *William Parker* marrying *Alice* the Daughter and Heir of *William Lovel*, whose Mother was the Heir of *Robert Lord Morley*.

Belested, or *Belsted*, Part of the Estate, and Lordship of *Odo de Campania*, Earl of *Champaign* in *France*; and being nearly related to the Conqueror by Consanguinity, was made by him Earl of *Albemarle* and *Holderness*, as appears by the Conqueror's Survey. He left his large Estates to his Son *Stephen* and his Heirs, some of whom gave this Manor to the Abbey of *Albemarle*, for we find that Abbot possess'd of it in Right of his House, 9 *Edw.* 1.

Belsted parva was the Lordship of *John de Goldingham*, 9 *Edw.* 1.

Bentley, the Seat of a famous and ancient Family of *Talmaches*, who have flourished a long Time in this County, and many of them have been Men of Note, as is to be seen at *Helmingham* in *Bosmere* Hundred, which was another of their Seats.

Harkstead, or *Hercheftede*, the Lordship of *Odo de Campania*, Earl of *Albemarle* and *Holderness*, found in the Conqueror's Survey, and descending as *Belested* above. In King *Edward I's* Reign, *An.* 9. it was the Lordship of *William Britton*.

Higham, the Lordship of *John de Reims*, 9 *Edw.* 1. but in later Times of *Michael de la Pole*, who being constituted Chancellor and Keeper of the Great Seal, procured of King *Richard II.* *Reg.* 7. a special Charter to hold a Court-Leet in this his Lordship of *Higham*. He was soon after created Earl of *Suffolk*. From this Place, it is supposed, that the Family of *Highams* did take their Name at first, of whom some have been Men of Note, viz. Sir *Clement Higham* was a potent Knight in his Generation. He lies buried under a fair Tomb in *Thorning Church* in *Norfolk*. He was the Father of *John Higham*, Esq; who was High Sheriff in this County, 18 *Eliz.* *Montaign* in his *Essay of Glory*, tells us, That his Ancestors bore the Sirname of *Heigham*, or *Hiquern*, a Sirname which belongs to an House well known in *England*. The Family hereabout is extinct, but hath been long in *Essex*, and still continues there Men of an Estate. The Church here was wholly inappropriate, and served only by a Stipendiary Curate, till about the Year 1656, when the Impropriation being bought in, was settled in the Hands of Trustees for the better Maintenance of the Minister. Mr. *Gibbs*, an Alderman of *London*, was the chief Contributor; but one Mr. *Smith* did something considerable towards it. It was valued at 60 *l.* per Annum, and cost 550 *l.* The Purchase being made, the Rectory was demised to the present Minister, Mr. *Steel*, for 21 Years, upon suitable Conditions. He enjoyed it four Years, and Mr. *Chaplain* succeeded

ceeded him, who was possess'd of it in 1704.

Hintlesham, the Demesne of *John Talbot*, and *Margaret Pipard*, 9 *Edw. 1.* but in later Times the Lordship and Seat of a Family of *Timperleys* in the 14th Century, as appears from a Tomb in the

Chancel of the Parish-Church, of fair blue Marble-stone, on which is drawn on Brass, the Pourtraiture of a Man in compleat Armour, and a Woman with an Hound at her Feet, with this Inscription under them in *Latin*.

Here lyeth the Venerable Man John Timperley, Esq; Heir and Lord of Hyntlesham and Margaret his Wife, which John dy'd An. 1400.

On another Marble Stone is likewise a Man in compleat Armour, with this Inscription.

Of your Charity pray for the Soul of William Timperley, who dy'd March 10. A. D. 1527. On whose Soul, and all Christians, Jesus have Mercy.

There are also two other Tombs in the Chancel, the one of Alabaster in the Wall, for *Thomas Timperley*, Esq; who dy'd *Jan. 14. 1500*, and *Etheldred* his Wife, the Daughter of *Nicholas Hare*, as also of *Katharine* his second Wife; the other for *Nicholas Temperley*, Esq; and *Anne* his Wife, the Daughter and Heir of *William Markham*, Esq;

Shelley, or *Shelleigh*, the Lordship of *John de Appleby*, 9 *Edw. 1.* but afterward of *Richard Duke of York*, given him by his Brother King *Edward IV.* out of the forfeited Estate of *Robert Harleston*, Esq; a *Lancastrian*, attainted by the first Parliament of that King. The *Tilneys*, an ancient Family of Gentlemen of this County, had their Seat here, and some of them were eminent for their Service to the Nation; *Philip Tilney*, of this Place, Esq; being High Sheriff of this County, 30 *Eliz.* and *Thomas Tilney*, Esq; 8 *Jac. 1.* But long before these, *Hackluit* tells us, That *Sir Frederick Tilney* was, for his Valour Knighted at the Siege of *Acres* in the *Holy Land*, by King *Richard I.* and that he was a Man of a great Stature and Strength of Body. Sixteen Knights in a direct Line succeeded him, and when their Heir General marry'd the Duke of *Norfolk*, there was a Male Branch living in this Town, and continued here some Time, if they now do not.

Tadingston, or *Tattingston*, the Lordship and Estate of *John de Holbrooke*, 9 *Edw. 1.* and afterward of *John Earl of Oxford*, who being a *Lancastrian*, was attainted by the first Parliament of King *Edward IV.* who seizing his Estate as forfeited, gave this Manor to his Brother, *Richard Duke of York*, when he was made Lord Chamberlain for Life, 11 *Edw. 4.* in Consideration of his great and good Services.

Wenham mag. or as it is written in Records *Welnetham mag.* a Village situate on the *Breton*, of no Note but for this, that a few Years since were found in digging, Abundance of Platters and Potsherds of Roman Earth, some of which had Inscriptions upon them, as also Coals, Bones of Sheep and Oxen, with many Horns, a Sacrificing Knife, Ashes and Urns, Evidences that some Heathen Deity had an Altar here. The Lordship of it was in *Petronil de Holbrooke*, 9 *Edw. 1.* as was also the Manor of *Little Wenham*. These are all the Villages that afford us any Thing observable in this Hundred. But our MS. gives us the Names and Lords of many more Towns in this Hundred, viz.

<i>Kirketon,</i>	}	}	<i>William Visdaly.</i>
<i>Erwarton,</i>			<i>Bartholom. Davillars.</i>
<i>Holbrooke,</i>			<i>John de Holbrooke.</i>
<i>Stutton,</i>			<i>William Visdaly.</i>
<i>Brantham,</i>			<i>William Braham.</i>
			<i>Burgholt,</i>

Burgholt,
Stratford,
Roydon,
Capel,
Holton,
Wherston,
Freston,
Cobdock,
Chelmondston,
Wolfreston,
Sproughton,

the Lordship of

Philip de Orby.
John de Stratford.
Robert de Roydon.
William Fitz-Ralph.
William de Boyton.
Robert de Roydon.
John de Freston.
Richard Cobdake.
King Edward.
Idem.
William de Ormsby.

XVII. The HUNDRED of STOWEY.

This Hundred is bounded with the Hundred of Tredling on the East; with the Hundreds of Bosmere and Cosford on the South; with the Hundred of Thedwastre on the West; and with the Hundred of Hartsmere on the North. It is but a small Hundred, but the Fee of it was in the Crown, till John of Eltham, Earl of Cornwall, obtained a Grant of his Brother King Edward III. of it. He held it for Life, and dying without Issue, 10 Edw. 3. it was given to Robert de Ufford, and settled on him by special Tail, with other Estates, for his good Services. He left it with them to his Grandson William, who dy'd possess'd of it, 5 Rich. 2. but having no Issue Male, his Estate pass'd to his three Sisters, and Heirs; but to which of them upon the Partition it was assigned, we have no Knowledge; but we find it 3 Hen. 5. in the Possession of Michael de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, who dy'd at the Siege of Harflew that Year of a Flux, and left it to William his Brother and next Heir, who dy'd possess'd of it, and left it to John his Son and Heir, and his Descendants. There is one Market-Town in this Hundred, viz.

Stow-Market, so called to distinguish it from several Places named Stow in other Hundreds, as Stow-Langtoft, and Stow-Wist, in Blackbourn Hundred, Stow-Uplane, &c. It is a good large Town, situate in the Center of the County, and hath a well-stored Market weekly on Thursday, and a Fair yearly on S. Peter's Day, June 29. Its chief Trade is making Tammies, and other Norwich Stuffs, and hath in it

several good Inns. It is probable, that the Lordship of the Town went along with the Fee of the Hundred, from whence it took its Name; but we find it in the Hands of the Abbot of S. Osyth, 9 Edw. 1. It hath a large and beautiful Church, adorned with such a large Steeple, and lofty Pinacle, as is not easy to parallel in the County. In later Times, it was famous for being the Habitation of Sir Simonds Dews, Knt. whose Seat was at Stow-Hall. He was the Grandchild of Adrian Dewes, descended of the ancient Family of Des Ewes, Dynasts, or Lords of the Dominion of Kessel, in the Dutchy of Gelderland, who came first into England when that Province was wasted with Civil Wars in the Beginning of K. Henry VIII.'s Reign. He was bred in Cambridge, and having a Genius leading him to the Study of Antiquities, he was so covetous of Roman Coins, that he cared not what Price he gave to procure any choice Ones; which he was as careful to keep, as he was skilful to discriminate true Ones from such as were cast and counterfeit. Nor was he less inquisitive about any ancient Books and Records, of which he gathered many rare ones. He had such Plenty of Medals, that a skilful Antiquary might have composed an History out of them, very beneficial to Posterity. But his Treasury contained Things New as well as Old, and he was wont to speak with Admiration, That the Ordinances of the Long Parliament were more numerous and bulky, than all the Statutes since the Conquest. He was very kind to Learned Men, and was always ready to do them good Offices. He dy'd in the Year of our Lord 1653. The Villages are

Buxhall, or Blakefale, the Lordship and Estate of Richard Weyland, Roger Sturmy, Robert Cockrell, and John Tendring, 9 E. 2. but afterward of Bartholomew Lord Berghersh, who, 23 Edw. 3. obtained a Charter of Free Warren to himself, Cicely his Wife, and their Heirs, in all his Demesne Lands in this Place, and divers others in this County and Norfolk. He left it so privileg'd to his Daughter and Heir Elizabeth, Wife of Edward de Spencer. This Village

Village is rendred famous by the Birth of Sir William Coppinger, the Son of Walter Coppinger of this Place, where his Family lately did, or now doth flourish in good Credit and Esteem. He was bred a Fishmonger in London, and so prospered thro' God's good Providence to him in his Trade, that he became Lord Mayor of that City in the Year 1512. What Estate God gave him, which was very large, he divided at his Death to God and Man, *i.e.* Half to the Poor, and other pious Uses; and Half to his Heirs and Kindred, another Zachaus in his Liberality. Luke xix. 8. tho' of a better Profession.

Combes, the Lordship of Robert Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, who dy'd seized of it, 43 Edw. 3. leaving it with his other great Estates to William his Son and Successor, who also dy'd possess'd of it, 5 Rich. 2. leaving his three Sisters his Heirs, of which the Son of the eldest, Sir Robert de Willoughby, upon the Partition obtained this Manor. He afterward became Lord Willoughby of Eresby, and left this Lordship to his Son and Heir William, in whose Heirs it continued with his other Estates, till Issue Male failing, the Heir General, Katharine, marrying Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, carried her Inheritance into his Family; but having no Child by him, and surviving him, she marry'd to Richard Bertue, Esq; and brought it to his Family. Peregrine Bartue, Lord Willoughby of Eresby being her Son, and inheriting her Estates after her Death, he being born in foreign Parts, was forced to obtain an Act of Parliament for his Naturalization.

Dagworth, the Lordship of a Family that bore that Name, of which John de Daggeworth, Knt. was Knight of the Shire for this County, in the 15th and 16th Years of King Edward II. but Issue Male failing, Thomasine, the only Daughter and Heir of — Dagworth, marrying William Lord Furnival, brought this Manor and some other Estates into his Family. By him she had only one Daughter, called Joan, who being marry'd to Thomas de Nevil, Brother to Ralph Earl of Westmorland, carry'd this Manor to him, and in her Right he was summon'd to Parlia-

ment as Lord Furnival. He left only two Daughters by her, Maud and Joan, who were his Coheirs. Maud marry'd to the famous John Talbot, who was afterwards made Earl of Shrewsbury; and Joan we suppose, to William de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, because we find that he dy'd possess'd of it, 28 Hen. 6. and left it to John his Heir.

Gipping, a small Village, near which the River Orwell rises out of a copious Spring, and therefore bears the Name of Gipping as well as Orwell. It was the Lordship of Arnold de Montenev, 9 Edw. 1.

Harleston, or Hareston, the Lordship and Estate of the Abbey of Butley, 9 Edw. 1. but afterward of John Duke of Norfolk, who having all along sided with the Family of York, in obtaining the Crown, (for which he was much enriched with the forfeited Estates of the Lancastrians, and was created Duke of Norfolk by King Richard III.) was attainted by the first Parliament of King Henry VII. who thereupon seizing his Estates, gave this Manor and some others to John de Vere, Earl of Oxford, who had suffer'd the like Confiscation in King Edward IV's Reign.

Haughley, or as it is written in Records, Haughle, and Haghele, the Demefne of King Edward I. Reg. 9. who granted it to the Ancestors of Robert de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, who dy'd seiz'd of it, 43 Edw. 3. and left it to his Son and Heir William, who also dy'd possess'd of it, 5 Rich. 2. but Isabel his Wife surviving him, had for her Dowry this Manor and some others of this County. His three Sisters were his Heirs, but how this Manor fell upon the Division we know not; William de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, dy'd possess'd of it, 28 Hen. 6. &c.

Newton, Old, was the Lordship of William de Boyton, and New, of Arnold de Montenev, 9 Edw. 1. but in latter Ages we observe, that the Hall, or Manor, which then was valued at 17 l. 0 s. 0 d. per Annum, belonged to Margaret Countess of Salisbury, 33 Hen. 8. with many other large Estates, of which there is a List in Dugdale's Baronage, p. 291. Vol. 3.

She

She was the Daughter of George Duke of Clarence, Brother of King Edward IV. by Isabel the Daughter of Richard Nevil, Earl of Warwick and Salisbury. She marry'd Richard Pole, Lord Mountague, and outliving him, upon her Petition to King Henry 7. Reg. 19. obtained the Lands of her Grandfather, Richard Earl of Salisbury; but being found guilty of divers traitorous Correspondences with the Marquess of Exeter, the Cardinal her Son, Reginald Pole, and others, she was attainted of Treason, and beheaded in the Tower, 33 Hen. 8. but her Estates passed to her Son Henry Pole, Lord Montague.

The Church of this Town (if we are not mistaken, for there is a Village of the same Name in Baberge Hundred, and our Author doth not tell us which of them he means) being a Vicarage, and the Impropriation belonging to the Bishoprick of Ely; when the Lease of this latter was renewed by the late Bishop of Ely, Dr. Laney, he reserved an Augmentation of Twelve Pounds per Annum out of it for ever, to be paid to the Vicar and his Successors. He made also an Augmentation of 10*l.* per Annum to the Vicar of Nerford, out of the Impropriation there; but we are uncertain whether that Village be in this County or Norfolk.

Onhouse, or Onehouse, the Lordship of Bartholomew de Villors, 9 Edw. 1. and afterward of Bartholomew Lord Burghersh, for which he obtained, 23 Edw. 3. a Charter of Free Warren to himself, Cicely his Wife, and their Heirs, in all his Demesne Lands. He dy'd 43 Edw. 3. and left it with several other Estates to Elizabeth his Daughter and Heir, who was at that Time marry'd to Edward De Spencer, and their Heirs inherited it.

Shelland, the Lordship of Robert Belet, 9 Edw. 1. but afterward of Henry Lord Bourcher, 23 Edw. 4. in which Year he dy'd possess'd of it, leaving it with his other great Estates to Henry his Grandson, the Son of William his Son, who dy'd in his Life-time. He left only one Daughter, Anne, his Heir, who marry'd Sir

William Parr, Knt. afterward Lord Parr of Kendal, and at length Earl of Essex, and Marquess of Northampton, in whose Family it remained.

Our MS. hath some few other Villages, with the Lords of this Hundred, viz.

Wetherden,	} of the Lordship	Abbot of Bury, and
Thorney,		Ralph de Scales.
Finburgh, great,		Rich. de Amondevill.
Finburg, little,		Prior of Butley.
Creting,		John de Pipard, and Rob. Fitzwalter. Thomas de Latimer.

This is all we observe of the Villages of this Hundred.

XVIII. The HUNDRED of THEDWARDSTRY.

This Hundred is bounded on the East, with the Hundreds of Blackbourn and Stowey; on the South, with the Hundreds of Cosford and Baber; on the West, with the Hundred of Thingow; and on the North, with the Hundred of Blackburn. The Fee we suppose to be in the King, and Government in the High Sheriff. It hath no Market-Town in it, but borders on Ipswich on the West, Ixworth on the North, and Stow-Market on the East, at a little Distance. Of the Villages the most considerable is

Wolpit, or Wulpet, which signifies *Luporum fossa*, i. e. a Den of Wolfs, if we will believe *Neubrigensis*, who has patched up a formal Story about this Place, viz. That two little Boys of the Satyr-Kind, after long and tedious Wandrings through subterraneous Caverns from the Antipodes, and Land of S. Martin, at last came up here; a most ridiculous Fable, which if any be so weakly Curious to know more of, let him consult the Author. Dr. Gale, from the Derivation of *Wolpit* afore-mentioned, to which the British Word, *Cidwin*, answers, chuses rather to place the ancient *Sitomagus* here, than at *Thetford*, because the Distances answer better, and here are large and deep Ditches, which he conjectures to have been the Works of the Romans. The Lordship before the Conquest,

Conquest belonging to *Ulfketel*, Earl of the *East-Angles* and *Norfolk*, who gave it to the Monks of *S. Edmund's Bury*; who were Lords of it, 9 *Edw.* 1. and 'tis probable they were the Owners of it, till the Dissolution of the Abbey by King *Henry VIII.*

Barton the Lordship of the Abby of *S. Edmund's Bury*, 9 *Edw.* 1. but since the Dissolution it hath been the Estate and Seat of the Family of *Cottons*, who had their Dwelling at *Nelson-Hall* in this Parish, but were descended of the *Cottons* in *Cambridgeshire*. Here was of this Family Sir *John Cotton*, who died about the Beginning of *Q. Elizabeth's* Reign; another Sir *John Cotton*, who died in King *James I.*'s Reign, who by *Anne* his Wife left one Son, *John*, who was living in 1631. *Edmund Cotton*, also a younger Son of the eldest Sir *John Cotton*, had a Posterity living at the same Time, of the same Name descended by *George* and *Edmund*. *John Cotton*, Esq; High Sheriff of this County 20 *Car.* I. we suppose a Descendant of the Family of *Cottons* of this Place. In the Church is a Monument for one of the Family of *Cotton*, but there remaining no more of the Inscription than, *Hic* ——— *Cotton* ——— we can't conjecture for which of them it is. There is also a Monument for *Alice Harpley*, the Lady of Sir *Richard Harpley*, Knt. she was a near Kinswoman to *Ela* the Wife of the first *Edmund Cotton*.

Bradfield, or *Bredfeld*, the Estate before the Conquest of *Ulfketel* Earl of the *East-Angles*, or *Norfolk*, of which he gave a Part to the Monks of *S. Edmund's Bury*, in whose Tenure it was, 9 *Edw.* 1. but the Lordship seems to have been reserved; for we find it in the Hands of divers Owners in the following Ages, viz. Of *Giles* Lord *Badlesmere*, who having no Issue Male, left it to his four Daughters; to the youngest of which, named *Margery*, this Lordship in the Division fell; it was then called *Brand-Bradfield*. The Division was made 15 *Edw.* 3. *William* Lord *Willoughby* of *Eresby*, 11 *Henry* 4. died possessed of it, and it is found in his Family, 5 *Edw.* 4. when *Robert* Lord

Willoughby died possessed of, and 18 *Hen.* 8. *William* Lord *Willoughby* died, seized of it; but before it was to pass to his Heir *Katharine*, he appointed, that the Lady *Mary Salines*, his Wife, should have and enjoy this, and divers other Manors of his Estate for Life: When it came to *Katharine*, she, by Marriage, transferred it to the *Bartues*, as is before said of *Combs*, another of her Manors.

Drinkston, or as the Records have it *Dringeston*, the Lordship of *Thomas de Lo-vain*, 9 *Edw.* 1. but afterward the Estate of *Henry* Lord *Bourchier*, which passed as *Shelland* above mentioned, to his Heirs.

Felsham, or *Fulleham*, the Lordship of *Ulfketel* Earl of the *East-Angles*, or *Norfolk*, which he gave to the Monks of *S. Edmund's Bury*; but 9 *Edw.* 1. it was the Lordship of *Edward Pechee*.

Fornham, *S. Genovef*, a Village memorable for nothing but a Pitch'd Battle between *Richard Lucy*, Chief Justice of England, and *Robert de Beaumont* Earl of *Leicester*, Anno 1173. The Quarrel was between King *Henry II.* and his Son, King *Henry*, which last by his Father's Goodness to give him Half the Kingdom, was by his own Ambition, and *Eleanor* his Mother's Encouragement, induced to covet the Whole, by deposing his Father. Both Parties had strong Abettors, and many Battles were fought between them; this at *Farnham*, between the Chief Justice and Earl of *Leicester*, was very fortunate for King *Henry* the Father; for whereas Queen *Eleanor* had augmented her Son's Troops with a great Body of *Flemings*, the King's Armies engaged them here with such Courage, that they slew, above ten thousand (others say, five thousand) most of them *Flemings*, whom she had brought to depopulate the Nation. From this Time King *Henry*, the Father, prospered, 'till, by his Son's Death, he enjoyed his Kingdom peaceably.

Hedge-set, or *Hegset*, another Lordship, which *Ulfketel* Earl of the *East-Angles*, gave with *Fulleham*, and some others to the Monks of *S. Edmund's Bury*.

Pakenham, the Lordship of the Abby of *S. Edmund's Bury*, 9 *Edw.* 1. but now is a small

a small Village where Sir William Spring, the first Baronet of that Family had his Seat, which, as we suppose, is in his Family still.

Rougham, another Lordship given by *Ulfketel* to the Monks of *Bury*.

Rushbrooke, a Manor belonging to the Abby of *S. Edmund's Bury*, 9 *Edw. 1.* but since the Dissolution is famous for the Family of *Fermins*, who had their Seat there above 500 Years, and produced, while it was in Being, many Men who in their Generations, were very servicable to their King and Country, as *John Fermin* of this Place, Esq; who was High Sheriff of this County and *Norfolk*, 29 *Hen. 6.* *Thomas Fermin*, Esq; who served in the same Office, 22 *Hen. 8.* and 33d of the same King, when he was made a Knight; *Ambrose Fermin*, Esq; 5 & 6 *Ph. & M. 1.* Sir *John Fermin*, 34 *Hen. 8.* Sir *Ambrose Fermin* 14 *Eliz.* and after the Shrievalty of this County and *Norfolk* were parted, Sir *Robert Fermin* of this Place, Kt. was High Sheriff of this County alone, 20 *Eliz.* He was a Person of singular Piety, a bountiful Benefactor to *Immanuel College*, and a Man of great Authority in this County; he was Father to Sir *Thomas Fermin*, Privy Counsellor and Vice-Chamberlain to King *Charles I.* Grandfather to *Thomas* and *Henry Fermin*, Esqrs. mentioned in the next Paragraph to be made noble, and *Francis Fermin*, Esq; 29 *Eliz.*

In King *Charles I's* Reign this Family became more in Favour with the Court, and *Henry Fermin* of this Place, Kt. second Son of Sir *Thomas Fermin*, was Treasurer of the Household to that King, and being then Master of the Horse to his Queen, spared neither Charge nor Pains in obtaining Arms and Ammunition from foreign Parts, for his Majesty's Service. He also attending upon the Queen in *France*, exposed himself to great Hazard to bring her into *England*, and landed her in *Burlington Bay* in *Yorkshire*; being there arrived, he gathered all the Power he was able to raise, to conduct her safe through the Enemies Quarters to his Majesty at *Oxford*, which he did, almost

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to the Wonder of all Men, and as a Reward for his wise Conduct, was created by Letters Patent, dated *Sept. 8. Reg. 19. 1644*, a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Fermin* of *S. Edmund's Bury* in this County, with a Limitation of that Honour for lack of Issue male of his own Body, lawfully begotten, to *Thomas*, his eldest Brother, and the Heirs male of his Body.

After the Imprisonment of his Master, which immediately followed the Surrender of *Oxford*, he attended the Queen out of *England*, and with great Fidelity and Prudence governed her small Family in the Times of her Exile for 16 Years, and was likewise of the Privy Council to King *Charles II.* in foreign Parts, by whom he was employed in sundry Embassies to the King of *France*, which he performed with great Diligence, Wisdom, and Fidelity, in Consideration whereof he was by other Letters Patents bearing Date at *Breda* in *Brabant*, *April 27. 1660.* created Earl of *S. Alban's*, and constituted Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household. He died unmarried, *Jan. 2. 1663.* and *Thomas*, his elder Brother being then dead, this Honour became extinct; but *Henry Fermin*, Esq; second Son of *Thomas* was created by King *James II.* Baron of *Dover*, *May 13. 1686.* and died without Issue in *April, Anno Dom. 1708.* and since (which may seem very strange) there is hardly a Man in *England* found of the Name. This Family concluded in Heirs general, the eldest of which marrying Sir *Robert Davers*, brought their Estate into his Family, with their Seat here, which is a very good one, with a Park to it, fit for the Palace of a Prince.

Tostock, was a Lordship belonging to the Abby of *S. Edmund's Bury* 9 *Edw. 1.* but now is famous only for one of the Seats of the Lords *North* and *Grey*, called *Tostock-place*. The Lord *Guilford* is a younger Branch of this Family.

Whelnetham, a Manor belonging to the Abby of *S. Edmund's Bury*, 9 *Edw. 1.* but afterward the Lordship and Estate of *Bartholomew Lord Burghersh*, for which, with other his Lands, he procured a Charter of

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Free warren to himself, *Cicely* his Wife, and their Heirs. He died possessed of it, 43 *Edw.* 3. and left it with them to *Elizabeth* his Daughter, and Heir, then married to *Edward Despenfer*; how long this Manor continued in his Family, we can't discover, but it could not be long, because we find that *Edward de Langley*, Earl of *Cambridge*, died possessed of it, 3 *Hen.* 5. This is all we meet with worth our Notice in this Hundred. But our MS. supplies us with more Villages, and the Lords of them in this Hundred, viz.

<i>Rattlefen,</i>	} the Lordship of	<i>Bishop Ely.</i>
<i>Gedding,</i>		<i>Nicholas de Gedding.</i>
<i>Seintcleres,</i>		<i>Bury S. Edmund's.</i>
<i>Backton,</i>		<i>Idem.</i>
<i>Thurston,</i>		<i>Idem.</i>
<i>Livermore, par.</i>		<i>Idem.</i>
<i>Timworth,</i>		<i>Idem.</i>
<i>Ampton,</i>		<i>Idem.</i>
<i>Stansfield,</i>	}	<i>Idem.</i>
<i>Bynham,</i>		<i>Idem.</i>

XIX. The HUNDRED of THREDLING, or TREDLING.

This Hundred is almost circular, and therefore the Bounds are hard to be exactly fixed; but we must thus endeavour it; the Hundred of *Loes* encompasseth Half the Circle, and the Hundreds of *Bosmere* and *Hartsmere*, the other Half. The Fee of it is in the Crown, and Government in the Sheriff and his Officers. It is a very small Hundred, but hath one Market-Town in it, viz.

Debenham, so called from the River *Deben*, which runs by it, but some will have its Name to be more properly *Deppenham*, because the Soil about it being moist and clayey, the Roads to it from all Parts are deep and troublesome, tho' the Town it self is clean; but we look upon the first Derivation the truest. The Market is here weekly on *Fridays*, and a very indifferent one it is, never likely to grow better, because the Ways to it are so bad; and the Fair yearly on *June 24.* In this Town was the Seat of the *Gaudyes*, an ancient and Knightly Family: It was

called *Crows Hall*; *Sir Charles Gaudy* inhabited it in the last Century, but it is now sold, and is become the Estate of *Mr. Pitts*. The Profits of the Fair belonged to *Sir Charles Gaudy*, and 'tis probable, passed with the House, to the present Owner. This Town is entitled by *Sir Robert Hicham's Will*, to put some of their Poor into the Workhouse at *Framlingham*, to be employed there without any Charge to this Town, as also to send some of the poorest Children to the Free-School at *Framlingham*, to be taught and instructed so long, as to fit them for an Apprenticeship, for which ten Pounds is appointed to be given them by the said Will.

In the Church of this Village are these Monuments, but their Inscriptions are much defaced, and some of them not legible, viz. For *John Farmingham*, who died 1424, and *Margaret* his Wife; for *Robert Cheake*, and *Rose* his Wife; for *George Nevil*, and — his Wife; for *John Nevill* and *John Cheake*, who died in 1490. The Villages are few, viz. *Ashfield*, *Framisden*, *Pethaugh*, *Thorp*, and *Winston*, but we find nothing remarkable of any of them in our Reading, and so we conclude this Hundred with some small Additions of some Villages, and their Lords from our MS. viz.

<i>Winston,</i>	} Lordship of	<i>William de Beauchamp.</i>
<i>Framisden,</i>		<i>Robert de Montalt.</i>
<i>Pethaugh,</i>		<i>Idem.</i>
<i>Ashfield,</i>		<i>Idem.</i>
<i>Thorp,</i>		<i>Nigel de Kenton.</i>

XX. The HUNDRED of THINGOW.

This Hundred is bounded on the East with *The wardfree* Hundred; on the South, with the Hundreds of *Risbryge* and *Baber*; on the West, with the former and *Lackford* Hundred; and on the North, with the Hundred of *Blackbourn*. The Fee of it was before the Suppression of the Abbies, the Abbot of *S. Edmund's Bury*, but now is in the Crown, and the Government under the Sheriff and his Officers. The chief Town in this County is in this Hundred, viz.

Bury

Bury S. Edmund's, the Montpelier of England, called by the Britains, *Villa Faustini*, which is mentioned in *Antoninus's Itinerary*, as was the Opinion of Mr. Taltibot, a very good Antiquary, and particularly acquainted with this Part of England, being Prebendary of the Church of Norwich. The Distances also in *Antoninus*, both from *Iciani* and *Colonia*, answer well enough. The Words, *Villa Faustini*, signify *Faustinus's* Seat, but who that *Faustinus* was, is unknown, and therefore some interpret them, The Seat of Prosperity, and so it seems that the Saxons understood them, converting them into the Names of *Beðeþict-þueoþs*. i. e. *Bederic's court*, or *Villa, Bederick's Court*, Vill, or Farm, which Mr. Camden says, signifies the same, a Vill, full of Happiness and Favour, which he chuses to make the Meaning of it, because he is wholly ignorant, who *Bedericus* was, as well as who *Faustinus* was: It was burnt about the Year 1608, by a casual Fire, which lamentably defaced it, but it hath been since rebuilt with greater Beauty.

As to the present State of this Town, it is situate on a rising Ground, which overlooks an open, fine Country, and being in a very healthful Air, is inhabited by, as well as much resorted to by the Gentry: It is governed by an Alderman, Recorder, Common Council-Men, &c. as other Corporations are, and sends Burgesses to Parliament, but had not that Privilege anciently; for though it had a Writ sent to it to elect Burgesses, 30 *Edw. 1.* the Bailiff thereof made no Return, and so it remained, 'till of late the Assizes for the County, and the Quarter-Sessions for the Liberty of *S. Edmund* are usually kept here. The most remarkable Buildings in this Town, are the Lord *Harvey's* House, made Earl of *Bristol* by his late Majesty King *George I.* the Earl of *Orford's*, who, from Admiral *Russel* was created an Earl, because he burnt the French Fleet at *la Hogue*, and made the Mediterranean to tremble; a good Grammar-School, founded by King *Edward VI.* in *Eastgate-Street*, but that Place being found inconvenient, it hath lately been

removed into *Northgate-Street*, and rebuilt by Contributions; but King *Edward* bears the Name of the Founder still, and his Statue stands in the Front of it, and under his Arms at the upper End of it these Verses:

*Edwardus Sextus posuit, Virtutis Alumnus.
Gratis Disce puer, Regia namque Schola est.*

A spacious Market-Hill, on which the Fairs are kept, a fine Fairsted and Corn-Croft, two very large noble Churches, yet too few for the numerous Inhabitants: They anciently belonged to the Abby, of which now there are many Ruins only, though it was once one of the most famous and large in England (but of that more hereafter).

There are a great many good Inns in this Town, but are only made use of for the Equipage and Attendance of the neighbouring Nobility and Gentry, when they come to Town, their Masters esteeming it beneath them to lodge in them. There are two very good Coffee-houses, and only one Tavern for the Burghers. It hath but one Market weekly for Corn, Fish, Fowl, and other Commodities, but it is a very great one. It is kept on *Wednesday*, and three Fairs yearly, viz. on *S. Matthew's Day*, and a Fortnight after, which is *Sept. 21*, on *S. Martin's* and *S. Brice's Days*, *Oct. 11*, and *13*, and *S. Edmund the King*, *Oct. 20*. The greatest of these Fairs is on *S. Matthew's Day*, and is famous all over England, not so much for Merchandizes, as for the Company, of which we shall give a short Account presently: It is kept upon the *Angel-Hill*, which is a large and spacious Plain, encompassed with the best of the Gentlemens Houses, before which, in the Fair-Time, are erected Tents and Booths for the Traders.

All the neighbouring Nobility and Gentry come to it every Afternoon, as the Duke and Dutchess of *Grafton*, the Lord and Lady *Cornwallis*, the Family of the late Lord *Jermin*, many Knights, and Gentlemen of Estates, and with them an infinite Number of Knights and Gentle-

mens Daughters from *Norfolk, Cambridgeshire* and *Suffolk*, who come here to Market, and that not in vain, for this Fair seldom concludes (as our Author tells us) without some considerable Matches, or Intreagues, very advantageous to the Knights-Errant, who venture themselves. The Diversions of this Fair are Raffling, 'till it is Time to go to the Comedy, which is acted every Night, which being ended, the Company goes to the Assemblies, which are always in some Gentleman's House or other, during the Fair.

We shall now give an Account of the ancient State of this Town; it was built in the *Roman* Times; and though Mr. *Cambden* will not positively assert that it is *Villa Faustini*, yet our Antiquaries, who have made a strict Search after it since his Time, find no other Place to fix it in. It certainly was a *Roman* Station, and of good Note, when the Saxons got Footing in this Island. For as *Abbo Floriacensis* tells us, it became soon after their Coming, *Villa Regis*, i. e. a Royal Vill, or Town, which Sort of Villis the Saxons always placed where the most eminent Stations of the *Romans* had been. In the *Saxon* Times this Town was much increased by the Favour of the *East-Anglian* Kings. *Sigibert*, the fifth King of the *East-Angles*, who brought Christianity first into his Dominions, built a Church here; it remained in a flourishing Condition during the Reigns of his Successors, tho' the *Danes* miserably harrass'd the other Parts of this County, and at length came to be Masters of it by these Means.

Hergar and *Hubba*, two *Danish* Captains entering the Isle with an innumerable Multitude of their Countrymen, at length came into this Kingdom of the *East-Angles*: *Edmund* was then the King, and finding himself unable to withstand their Force, fled into his Castle of *Framlingham*, and there for some Time sustained a Siege, but being in Danger of being taken, thought to save himself by Flight, and so left the Castle, and retired into a Wood, named *Heglisdune*, where the *Danes* finding him, put him to a most cruel Death, not only as an Enemy, but

Christian, which Profession they mortally hated; for they first beat him with Batts, then scourged him with Whips, and at last bound him to a Stake, and shot him to Death with their Arrows; after which they cut off his Head, and threw it into a Bush. His Head and his Body being found after the Departure of the *Danes*, was carried to this Town, and buried in the Church built there by his Predecessor *Sigibert*, and from that Time it was called *S. Edmund's Bury*, not from his Burial, but from its being made his *Bury*, or Town, and put under his special Patronage. The *East-Anglian* Kings after this seem to have had a special Regard to this Church; for *Anna* and his eldest Son *Firminus*, who were slain in a Battle with *Pendo* the King of *Mercia*, and at first buried at *Bliburgh*, were from thence removed, and buried in this Church.

The *Danes* after King *Edmund's* Death, became absolute Lords of this Part of the Isle, and held their Dominion fifty Years, in which Space *Swein*, the *Danish* King coming over, took upon him the Regal Power, and to maintain his Dignity and Army, imposed heavy Taxes upon the *English*, which if they refused to pay, he burnt their Towns. This Town being then famous for its Church and People, he required a great Sum of it for its Preservation, which, because the People refused to pay, in his Fury he set it on Fire, and consumed both the Church and Houses to Ashes; but he soon paid dearly for his Impiety and Barbarity; for being in the midst of his Nobles and Commanders, triumphing in his Power, he suddenly cried out, that he was stricken by *S. Edmund* with a Sword, though no Man saw the Hand that wielded it, and languishing three Days in great Torments of Body and Horror of Mind, died. *Canute*, his Son succeeded him in his Kingdom, and being settled some Time in his Throne, is said to have had a Vision of *S. Edmund*, with which he was so affrighted, that to pacify the angry Saint, he rebuilt his Church, and restored the Town to greater Splendor than ever, but changed the Seculars into Monks of the Order of *S. Benedict*,

S. Benedict, hoping thereby to atone for his Father's Offence in burning and destroying them.

Bury being thus restored, many things of Note were done there in the Ages after the Conquest. viz. King *Henry I.* having met Pope *Innocent III.* at *Charters*, where he promised the Pope his Assistance against his Enemies, and returning into *England*, was in great Danger of being drowned by a Tempest at Sea, which he taking to be brought upon him for his Sins, and was a Warning that he should mend his Life, made many Vows, and after his landing went immediately to *S. Edmund's Bury* in this County to perform his Devotions to that King, *S. Edmund*, and at his coming from thence, being well-disposed towards the Relief of his People, he lessened their Tribute and Impositions, and did Justice as well to the Poor as Rich.

In the Contest for the Crown between King *Henry II.* and his Son King *Henry*, this Town was twice made the Rendezvous of King *Henry* the Father's Army. For before the Battle of *Fornham*, of which we have given an Account above, *Richard Lucy* Lord Chief Justice, *Humphrey de Bohun* High Constable of *England*, *Reginald* Earl of *Cornwall*, the King's Uncle, *Robert* Earl of *Glocester*, and *William* Earl of *Arundel*, assembled here with the King's Army, to watch the Motions of the Earl of *Leicester*, who having received a good Body of *Flemings* at *Orford*, was passing into *Leicestershire*; and as the Earl passed by this Place, encountered him at *Fornham* and vanquished him; but the Friends of the young King were not hereby utterly subdued. *Hugh Bigot* Earl of *Norfolk*, and *Robert Ferrers* Earl of *Darby* were still powerful, and being assisted by the French King his Father-in-Law, young King *Henry* did not despair of Success, and so renewed the War against his Father; who being sensible of his Design, assembled his People on all Sides, and made his general Musters at this Town, determining to besiege the Castles of *Bungay* and *Framlingham*, which Earl *Bigot* held against him; but that

Earl mistrusting that he was not able to defend himself and those Places against the King, came in, and made his Peace, paying a thousand Marks Composition. Upon this the *Flemings* were dismissed, and the other Nobles on the King's Side, following his Example, the Father obtained his Desires, and all Things became quiet.

In the second Year of King *Richard I.* the *Jews*, who by their unmerciful Usury had undone many Families, began to be so odious to the People, that upon the Coronation-Day of that King, the People rose up in a tumultuous Manner to destroy them, but the King having appeased that Riot, gave special Order, that they should remain under his Protection, and no Man should presume to molest them, and then passed into *Normandy*, but as soon as he was gone, the People almost with one Accord through the whole Nation (as if they had been summoned by a Bell) fell upon the *Jews*, and slew many of them, and among other Places such *Jews* as inhabited this Town were set upon March 17, 1190, and many of them slain, and the Residue that escaped, through the Procurement of the Abbot, named *Sampson*, were expelled the Town, and were never permitted to return again. This Massacre began at *London*, proceeded to *Lynn* in *Norfolk*, but was most cruelly executed at *York*, which when the King heard of, he severely fined the City for their Disobedience to his Orders, and caused the Bishop of *Ely* his Chancellor to levy it upon them.

17 *Joan.* the Barons, who had, by that King's arbitrary Usage, being provoked to rebel against him, having reduced him to such Straights, that he submitted to their Terms, viz. That he should give the City of *London* up to them, and Liberty to them to chuse twenty-five Barons, by whom the whole Realm should be governed, to establish their Authority more, assembled at this Town, and took solemn Oaths at the High Altar there, That if the King would not confirm the Laws and Liberties anciently established by King *Edward* the Confessor, they would withdraw their

their Allegiance from him, and seize his Castle. The King finding the Confederacy of his Lords strong against him, confirmed King *Edward's* Laws, but not thinking himself obliged to make good what he had done, because he was forced to it, procured the Pope to excommunicate them, and having an Army in the Southern Parts of the Nation, under the Command of the Earl of *Salisbury*, ordered him to scour the Countries thereabouts, and to go to this Town, where having Intelligence that divers Knights, Ladies and Gentlewomen were fled into the Isle of *Ely* from thence, he followed them, besieged the Isle, and plundered it.

56 *Hen. 3.* The King was vexed with a grievous Sickness, which he had scarcely recovered from, but hearing of a great Riot at *Norwich* between the Citizens and Monks, who had great Damages done to their House, rode to *Norwich*, and causing Enquiry to be made into it, condemned thirty young Men of the City to be hanged and burnt, to the great Grief of the City, because they thought the Prior was the Cause of all the Mischief. The King having thus ended the Controversy, returned by this Town home, that he might pay his Devotions to the Shrine of *S. Edmund*, and so proceeded to *London*, where relapsing into his Disease, he died *Nov. 16. 1272. atat. 65.* and was succeeded in his Throne by Prince (then King) *Edward I.*

25 *Edw. 1.* King *Edward* being returned from his Expedition against *Scotland*, in which the *Scots* King and Nobles submitted themselves and the Realm of *Scotland*, simply and entirely into the Hands of the King of *England*, (as by the Instrument of Submission in *Mr. Hollinshed*, p. 300, doth appear) called a Parliament at *S. Edmund's Bury*, which beginning the Morrow after the Feast of *All-Saints*, the Citizens and Burghesses then present, granted him an eighth Part of their Goods, and the Residue of the People a twelfth: But the Clergy, by Reason of a Constitution made the same Year by Pope *Boniface*, prohibiting under the Pain of Excommunication, that any Taxes or Toll should be levied or exacted of the

Clergy in any Manner by secular Princes, or be paid to them out of Things pertaining to the Church, utterly refused to grant any Aid to the King, towards the Maintenance of his Wars. The King, though greatly displeased with this Denial, gave them some longer Time, for a better Answer, and thereupon prorogued the Parliament for two Months, and appointed the next Meeting at *London*, where when the Clergy persisted in their Denial to grant him any Subsidy, he excluded them out of his Protection, and the Lord Chief Justice had Order to tell them, That they should have no Redress for any manner of Wrong in the King's Courts, though never so great, and that Justice should be done upon them for every one that should complain against them. The Clergy thus abandoned, suffered many Injuries and Wrongs, were robbed and plundered, and could have no Redress; Parsons and Vicars durst not travel in their own Garb; the Archbishop lost all he had; the King seized the Revenues of the Bishops and Monasteries, which being at length forced to redeem with a fifth of their Goods and Rents, they were restored to the King's Protection, and settled in their Rights.

The Laity in the mean Time did not peremptorily deny to pay the Tax laid on them, but being headed by *Roger Bigot*, Earl of *Norfolk*, *Humphrey Bohun* Earl of *Hereford* and *Essex*, and *John Ferrers* Earl of *Darby*, prohibited the Treasurer, and Barons of the Exchequer to gather the Subsidy granted at this Parliament; and having allured the *Londoners* to join with them for the Recovery of their Liberties, resolved not to pay it, 'till the King had confirmed to them *Magna Charta*, *Charta de Foresta* & *Articuli super Chartas*, which last are an Explanation of the former; and further agreed, That no Tax should be imposed upon the Subject but by Consent of Parliament; and that their Offences, and their Adherents, should be pardoned, and particularly he should remit his Displeasure towards them for not attending him into *Flanders*, as they were commanded. Prince *Edward* was at that Time *Custos Regni*,

Regni, and seeing this Opposition of the Nobles would tend to the great Disturbance of the Kingdom interceded with his Father to grant their Demands, to which the Archbishop of *Canterbury* joining his Petition, the King condescended to their Requests, and the Tax being paid, all Things were composed.

In the Reign of King *Edward II.* Queen *Isabel* with the Prince, being sent into *France* about Matters of State, was, by the Procurement of the *Spencers*, who at that Time had the principal Stroke in that King's Councils, banished out of *France*, and forced to fly into *Henault*, where she remaining, entered into a Confederacy with certain disaffected Lords, viz. *Edmund of Woodstock*, Earl of *Kent*, *Roger Mortimer of Wigmore*, and divers others, to remove the *Spencers* from about the King, and place the Prince of *Wales* on the Throne, which to effect, they obtained of the Prince of *Henault* an armed Force of 2757 Men, and sailing with them into *England*, landed at *Orwell Haven* in this County, and from thence marched to this Town, and having refreshed themselves here, set forth to seek the Enemies of the King and Realm, as she gave it out, by her Proclamation, in which she will'd all Men to hope for Peace, except the *Spencers*, who were the publick Enemies of the Nation, and the Lord Chancellor *Baldock*, with their Accomplices, who were the Causes of the present Troubles. The Nation was at that Time generally disgusted at the Management of State-Affairs, and as soon as the Queen landed she was joined with many Lords and Knights, who getting the Concurrence of the *Londoners* brought about their Design, and deposing the King, set his Son, the Prince, on the Throne.

In the first Year of this King, *Edw. III.* the Inhabitants of this Town, under the Conduct of *Richard Draiton*, *Robert Foxton*, and others, maliciously affected towards the Abbot and Monks of it, made an Assault upon the Abbey, and having broken down the Gates, Doors, and Windows, beat and wounded certain Monks and Servants belonging to it, broke open their

Chests and Coffers, out of which they took great Quantities of rich Plate both Gold and Silver, Books, Vestments, Armour, and many other Things, besides 500*l.* in ready Money, and 3000 *Florens* of Gold, carried away their Charters, Writings and Muniments, among which were three Charters of King *Cnut* their Founder, four of King *Hardicanute*, one of *Edward* the Confessor, two of King *Henry I.* and three of King *Henry III.* ten Bulls containing several Exemptions and Immunities granted by the Popes, and divers Writings obligatory for the Payment of some great Sums of Money; and not therewith contented, forced the Prior, *Peter Clopton*, and some of the Monks to seal a Writing, wherein they declared the Abbot and Convent to be bound in the Sum of ten thousand Pounds to be paid to *Oliver Kemp* and others therein named, and that they released the said *Oliver*, and others from all Actions, Quarrels, Suits and Demands whatsoever, which the Abbot and Convent had or might have against them, or any of them: Besides all this, the same Persons not long after broke again into the Abbey, and took the Abbot himself, and certain Monks, and kept them Prisoners 'till they had sealed certain Writings, and among them a Charter, containing a Grant to the Town of *Bury* to be a Corporation of themselves, and have a common Seal with a Guild of Merchants and Aldermen; as also to have the Custody of the Town Gates, and the Wardship of all Pupils and Orphans in the said Town. They also burnt and pulled down the Houses and Barns belonging to the Abbey, and committed many other Outrages to the great Detriment of the said Abbot and Monks.

The King and his Council being fully informed of these riotous Disorders and Outrages, directed a Commission to *Thomas* Earl of *Norfolk*, Marshal of *England*, *Thomas Bardolfe* and others, authorizing them with the Powers of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, to apprehend, try and punish those disorderly Persons, who had so much broken the Peace of his People; but they indicting the Rioters of a Trespass

pass only, contrary to what the Justices of the Peace had done, who found them guilty of Felony, the King sent down four of his Judges to enquire into the Nature of their Crimes; and they sitting at this Town, and proceeding upon the Indictment of Felony, found them guilty by the Verdict of a Jury, and nineteen were executed for the said Felony; divers fled, and coming in afterward were fined; one was pressed to Death, because he refused to put himself on his Trial. The Town was fined sixty thousand Pounds, but at last two thousand Marks were accepted; all Writings were made void, which had been extorted from the Abbot and Monks; and to make the Agreement valid, the King was pleased to put his own Seal to it.

In October 1394, 17 Rich. 2. there happened great Innundations in divers Parts of England, which did much Hurt at Bury and New-Markt in this County, overthrowing Walls of Houses, and putting Men and Women in great Danger of drowning.

Anno 1446, 25 Hen. 6. A Parliament met at this Town, and Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, with the rest of the Nobles appearing there, according to Summons, he was on the second Day of the Session, arrested, apprehended, and imprisoned by the Lord Beaumont, then High Constable of England, accompanied with the Duke of Buckingham, all his Servants sequestred from him, and thirty two of the chiefest of his Retinue sent to divers Prisons. This Duke of Gloucester was (as he styled himself) the Son, Brother, and Uncle of Kings, and as the People generally called him for his wise Management of the Affairs of the Kingdom in the Minority of his Nephew, King Henry VI. The good Duke, he being the Protector of the Kingdom, 'till King Henry came to Age, governed the Nation with so much Wisdom and Uprightness, that he became the Darling of the People; and because, after the King was of Age to govern, he would not suffer the King (being of a soft Disposition) to be imposed upon, the Nation abused, and some Mens sinister Designs for their own (not the Publick)

Advantage; he created himself many Enemies, of which the Chief were, Henry de Beaufort, Cardinal and Bishop of Winchester, William de la Pole, Marquis of Suffolk, and Humphrey Stafford Duke of Buckingham, who stirring up the Queen's Ambition to govern all by them as her chief Ministers, contrived with her to work the Duke of Gloucester's Destruction. First, they began with articling against him in open Council; but he being a Person of great Learning in the Law, and a dextrous Wit, answered them with so much Clearness, that his Accusers got nothing but Shame to themselves; but having resolved upon his Destruction, they procured this Parliament to be called, that they might get him into their Power; they feared that if they should bring him to a publick Execution, the People in general so loved him, that they would rise to rescue him, wherefore having got him into their Custody, they soon executed their Design, for the same Night that they committed him to Prison, he was found dead in his Bed, and though his Body was presently shewed to the Lords and Commons, as though he had died of an Apoplexy or Palsy, yet all indifferent Persons could not think any other, than that he died of some violent Death, though of what was never certainly known; his Corps was conveyed to St. Albans, and there buried; but the Vulgar will have it that he was buried in St. Paul's, from the Proverb used of such as knew not where to get a Dinner, and therefore spent that Time in walking there, *To dine with Duke Humphrey. i. e.* To want a Dinner. None of his Servants that were imprisoned were put to Death. He had two Wives, but left no Issue. The Destruction of this Duke ruined the Interests of the House of Lancaster, which the Queen, who was the chief Instrument of it, saw, when it was too late, the Duke of York setting up a Title to the Crown, which he would not dare to have done if the Duke of Gloucester had been living.

Anno 1553, 1 Mar. 1. John Dudley Duke of Northumberland, having by his Artifices

Artifices procured the Lady Jane Grey to be appointed, by King Edward VI.'s Will, his Successor on the Throne of these Realms, contrary to the Order of King Henry VIII.'s Will, by which the Lady Mary, his eldest Daughter, was to inherit the Crown after his Son Edward, if he dy'd without Heirs, was employed by the Lords of the Council, who were come into his Measures, to support her Right, and to that End he marched with an Army into Suffolk, where the Lady Mary's Interest chiefly lay, to suppress any Rising there; for being at Framlingham Castle, much of the Gentry and Commonalty of those Parts flocked to her. In this his March, he made the Rendezvous of his Army at Bury, where he waited for some greater Augmentation of his Forces, but in vain, for the Lords of the Council hearing how the Populace were wholly in Queen Mary's Interest, and that even the Noblemens Tenants refused to serve their Lords against Queen Mary, thought it high Time to provide for their own Safety; and thereupon, without any Respect to the Duke, put out a Proclamation at London, in the

Name of the Lady Mary, declaring her Queen of England, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, and of the Church of England and Ireland, Supream Head. When the Duke heard of this at Bury, he returned from thence, as he was ordered by the Council, to Cambridge, but in the Way was deserted by most of his Army, and so his Enterprize came to an End.

Anno 1583, 25 Eliz. one Elias Thacker, a Taylor, was hanged in this Town, and John Coping, a Shoemaker, for spreading and maintaining certain Books seditiously penned by one Robert Brown, against the Book of Common Prayer then establish'd in the Realm, and so many of their Books as could be gotten, were burnt before them.

Here are two Churches of curious Architecture, dedicated the one to S. James, and the other to S. Mary: They both stand in one Yard, parted only with a decorous Walk of Trees. There are divers Monuments dispersed all over it, with various ancient Inscriptions, but our Author took Notice in a more especial Manner of these three, viz.

1. Upon Charles Granger, a Shoemaker, † who dy'd aged near eighty Years.

*Brave Hero, whose Attempts in Martial Camp
Such radiant Lustre on your Name enstamp,
That tho' you're dead, your Trophies live to be
Sacred Monuments to all Posterity.
Your triple Debt in Christian Duty own,
To th' King and Country, and Religion.
You paid, and taking Flight, exchanged soon
This Dungeon Earth, for a Cælestial Throne.*

2. Upon Christopher Barrett's Tomb-Stone: He was a young Man.

Puer boni Ingenii; Or, Bono Ingenio Puer.

3. On Joan Kitchin.

*Here lyes Joan Kitchin, when her Glass was spent,
She kicked up her Heels, away she went.*

† This Shoemaker had been a Soldier, and 'tis probable had behaved himself valiantly in some Victories.

In *S. Mary's Church*, which is wonderful ancient, built, as is supposed, in the Days of *Felix*, the first Bishop of the *East-Angles*, there are many Funeral Monuments, but most of them defaced which are of the greatest Antiquity. Such as have some broken Remains, or are perfect, are, 1. For *Roger Drury, Esq;* and *Agnes* his Wife, who dy'd, he 1472, she 1445, and several more of the Family of *Drury*, of which two were Knights. 2. *William Carew, Knt.* and *Margaret* his Wife, who dy'd, he May 26, 1501, she 1525. 3. *Elizabeth Shantlow*, 1457, and under the Name, *I H V S.* 4. For *Jenkin Smith, Esq;* a great Benefactor to this Church. 5. *John Finers*, Deacon of *Sudbury*. 6. *Sir Edmund Waney*, who dy'd 1372. *Dame Ela Stanley*, who dy'd 1457. *Dame Jane Drury. Robert Peyton, Esq;* who dy'd Anno — *William Attilee, Esq;*

Men of Eminency, born, or inhabiting this Town, are called

Richard Angerville, Son of *Richard Angerville*, Knt. commonly called *Richard de Burgo*, or of *Bury*, because he was born in that Town in *Suffolk*. He was educated in *Oxford* by the Care of his Uncle, one *Willoughby* a Priest, and arrived there by his Industry, to a great Eminency in Learning, both Human and Divine; for which, as well as for his signal Piety, he grew so famous at length, that he was chosen Governor to Prince *Edward*, (afterward King *Edward III.*) Being thus placed in the Court, and growing in Favour with the Prince, he was preferred by his Royal Pupil, when he became King, to be successively his Confeſſor, Treasurer of his Wardrobe, Dean of *Wells*, Bishop of *Durham*, (where we have already spoken of him, and shall avoid Repetition) Lord Chancellor, and lastly Treasurer of England. He was signally bountiful to the Poor, bestowing weekly upon them eight Quarters of Wheat baked into Bread; and when he removed from one of his Palaces to another, he ordered a Distribution of Money to them thus. In the Way from *Durham* to *Newcastle*, eight

Pounds; from *Durham* to *Stoſton*, five Pounds; from *Durham* to *Aukland*, five Marks, and from *Durham* to *Middleham*, five Pounds. He was a great Lover of Books, and heaped so many together, that he was said to have more Books than all the Bishops of England besides at that Time, all which at his Death he gave to the University of *Oxford*. He wrote some Books himself, of which his *Philobiblos* was the chief. He dy'd in 1345.

Stephen Gardiner, the persecuting, cunning Bishop of *Winchester* in King *Henry* the VIIIth's and Queen *Mary's* Reigns, was born in this Town. He was a Person of admirable natural Parts, and particularly of a most tenacious Memory. He was bred a Doctor of Laws in *Trinity-Hall, Cambridge*, and having been employed in divers Embassies by King *Henry*, was at length made Bishop of *Winchester*. He was the Contriver of the six Articles which caus'd the Death of many Protestants, but the Trouble of more. He comply'd with King *Henry* in whatever he desir'd, oppos'd the Reformation in King *Edward VI's* Days as much as he could; and for that Reason was depriv'd and imprison'd; but being restored to his See by Queen *Mary*, and being made Lord Chancellor, he did all he could to establish Popery, and destroy Protestants, yet with so much Cunning, that though he made many Martyrs, he usually made *Bonner*, Bishop of *London*, the Executioner. He dy'd at *Whitehall*, Novemb. 12, 1555. He is reported to have left Forty Thousand Marks in ready Money behind him, and done much Service to the depressed Families of *Howard*, *Stanhope*, *Arundels* of *Warder* and *Hungerfords*, to whom he caus'd some Part of their Patrimony, which had been seized by the Crown, to be restored.

Sir Nicholas Bacon, whose Father was an Officer belonging to the famous Abby here, was doubtless born in this Town. He was descended of a Family of as ancient Gentry as any this County affords. He was bred in *Bennet-College, Cambridge*, and was afterward a great Benefactor to it in building them a beautiful Chapel. From

From the College he went to study the Common Laws in the Inns of Court, where he was so great a Proficient, that he was first made Attorney to the Court of Wards, and from thence was raised to be Lord-Keeper of the Great Seal in Queen Elizabeth's Reign, *An. 1.* He held that Office eighteen Years, being a Person of a rare Wit, and great Experience. He grew very corpulent in his Old Age. His Motto was *Mediocria firma*, i. e. *Moderate Things are lasting*; which he observed in his Practice, for he never attained to, because he never affected a great Estate; and being good, tho' small, Time hath shewed it to be lasting. He dy'd Feb. 20, 1578. and lyeth buried in the Choir of S. Paul's. His eldest Son, Sir Nicholas Bacon, of Redgrave, Kt. was created the first Baronet of England by King James I. His younger Son, Sir Francis Bacon, was in the same Reign created Lord Verulam, and Lord Chancellor.

John of Bury, so called from his being born there: He was an Augustinian Monk in the Abbey of Clare, Doctor of Divinity in Cambridge, Provincial of his Order throughout England and Ireland, no mean Scholar, but an Opposer of Reginald Peacocke, and all the Followers of Wickliffe, with great Zeal. He flourished *An. 1460.*

John Paddestey, the Son of Simon Paddestey of this Town, being bred up a Goldsmith in London, grew to that Eminency in Wealth and Reputation, that he executed the Office of Lord Mayor of that great City for the Year 1440.

Mr. Dickenson, Dr. Stephens, and Mr. Leeds, three successive School-Masters in this Place, are worthy of our Remembrance, not only for their Personal Learning and Worth, but for their excellent Way of Teaching, and Instructing Youth, for which they in their Times were so famous all over the Nation, that many have sent their Children from some of the remotest Parts of the Nation to be educated under them. The last of them, Mr. Leeds, hath signalized himself to Posterity, by several useful and learned

Books, which he hath written and published. He was living since this Century began.

Barrow, or Barewe, the Lordship and Estate of the Countess of Gloucester, 9 *Edw. 1.* but afterward of Bartholomew Lord Badlesmere, who adhering to Thomas Earl of Lancaster, and the other discontented Barons, who had raised a Rebellion against King Edward II. was taken Prisoner at Burrowbrig and hanged. His Estate being forfeited by this Act, was given to Hugh De Spenser, that King's Favourite, who enjoy'd it, till King Edward III. came to the Throne, and then it was restored to his Son Giles, Lord Badlesmere, who dy'd seized of it, jointly with Margaret his Wife, together with the Advowson of the Church, 2 *Edw. 3.* Bartholomew Lord Badlesmere, inherited it after Margaret his Mother's Death, and dy'd possess'd of it, 12 *Edw. 3.* leaving his four Sisters his Heirs, of whom this Manor upon the Division, fell to Margaret the Wife of John de Tibetot, whose Son and Heir, Robert de Tibetot, inherited it, and dy'd possess'd of it, 46 *Edw. 3.* leaving it to his four Daughters and Heirs; but Margaret his Wife surviving him, she had it in Dowry, and to which of them upon the Partition it came, we find not.

Hawsted, or Haulsted, the Lordship and Estate of Thomas Fitz-Eustace, 9 *Edw. 1.* but in these latter Times of the Family of Drurys, who had their Seat at the Manor-House called Hawsted-Hall. This Family of Drurys, which long flourished in this Place, produced many Men famous in their Generation, as Roger Drury, who was one of the Knights for this Shire, 15 *Rich. 2.* and his Son Roger, (as we conjecture, for 'tis not likely he could be himself, so long after, as) 8 *Henry 5.* but the most famous of the Name that we meet with is, Sir William Drury, who atchieved so great Things in Ireland. His Name signifies (says Fuller) a Pearl, in the Saxon Language, to which he might fitly be compared for Preciousness, being hard, innocent, and vallant. His Youth he spent in the French Wars; his

Middle Age in Scotland; his Old Age in Ireland. In the Minority of King James I. when the French had possess'd themselves of the Castle of Edenborough, he was Knight-Marshal of Berwick, and being employed by Queen Elizabeth with fifteen Hundred Men to reduce the Castle, he performed that Service worthily, and in a few Days restored it to the right Owner. Anno 1575, he was made Lord President of Munster in Ireland, and going thither with competent Forces, executed impartial Justice in Spite of the Opposers of it. The Earl of Desmond at his Entrance upon his Office, forbade him meddling with the County of Kerry, pretending it was a Palatinate, peculiarly appropriated to himself; and being thus under his Protection, it became a Sanctuary of Sin, and a Refuge of Rebels (as our Author calls it) as exempt from the English Jurisdiction. Sir William was no whit terrify'd with the Earl's Menaces, but entering Kerry with a competent Train, and having dispensed Justice to all Persons, as Occasion required, returned safely with seven-score Men, through seven Hundred of the Earl's Men, who sought to surprize him. In the last Year of his Life, he was sworn Lord Justice of Ireland, in Christ-Church, Dublin, Sept. 14, 1578. and no doubt had done great Things there, had he lived long in it; but being afflicted with much Sickness, he dy'd at Waterford as he was going against Desmond, the same Year. The Cullums are now in Possession of this Manor and Seat. The Founder of their Family was Thomas Cullum, Citizen and Sheriff of London; 22 Car. 1. His Son, Thomas Cullum, Esq; was created Baronet, June 18, 1660, and his Grandson, Sir Dudley Cullum, was not long since Knight of the Shire for this County.

Hengrave, anciently the Possession of Edmund de Hengrave, a famous Lawyer in the Reign of King Edward I. but in later Times the Lordship of the Kitsons, Knts. who built themselves a very neat Seat here. Frances the Daughter of Sir Thomas Kitson of this Place, Knight, was marry'd to John Lord Fitzwarine, eldest Son of

John Bouchier, Lord Fitzwarine, and Earl of Bath, and was Mother to William Lord Fitzwarine and Earl of Bath, in whose Grandson Henry, the Family of Bouchiers, Earls of Bath, were extinct.

Horningsherth, or Horninger, was the Lordship of the Abbey of Bury S. Edmund's, 9 Edw. but in our Historians is taken Notice of only for being the Habitation of Mr. Rogers, who in his Preface to the Book of Articles, gave the first Check to the Sabbatarian Doctrine, which being first broached by Dr. Bound, had for Ten Years pass'd without Control: But his Admonition so awakened the Ministers both of Church and State, that Archbishop Whitgift, and Lord Chief Justice Popham, set themselves to suppress it; not that either of them were against the strictest Observation of the Lord's Day, but only against the Judaizing Celebration of it.

Lackford, the Manor and Estate of John S. Philibert, who, 10 Edw. 3. obtain'd that King's Charter for Free Warren in all his Demesne Lands here, and dy'd possess'd of it, 7 Edw. 3. leaving it, and his other Estates, to John his Son and Heir, who left no Issue.

West-Lee, the Lordship and Estate of the Abbot of Bury S. Edmund's, 9 Edw. 1. but afterward of John Comyn of Badenagh, in Tindale, who having no Issue Male, left it with his other Estates to his Sisters, of whom Joan the eldest, being marry'd to David Strabolgi, Earl of Ahtol in Scotland, brought this Manor and other Estates upon the Partition, into his Family, in which it remained some Successions; but David the Heir, 9 Edw. 3. being at his Father's Death but three Years Old, Katharine Beaumont his Mother, by Reason of the great Services performed by the Earl her Husband in his Life-Time, obtained the Custody of this Manor, and some other Lands, of which he dy'd seized, during the Minority of her Son. These are all the Villages that we find any Thing worthy our Notice in this Hundred, but what our Manuscript gives us a further Account of, viz.

Chevington,

Chewington,
Hargrave,
Brockley,
Read,
Whepfled,
Newton,
Ikefworth,
Saxham,
Mag. & Par.
Westby,
Risby,
Farnham, All
Saints,
Flempton,

the Lordship of

The Abbot of Bury.
Idem.
Alexander de Walsham.
The Abbot of Bury.
Idem.
Idem.
Thomas de la-worth.
The Abbot of Bury.
Idem.
Idem.
Idem.
Idem.

XXI. The HUNDRED of WANGFORD.

This Hundred is bounded on the East by the Hundred of *Mutford*; on the South with the Hundreds of *Blithing* and *Hoxon*; and on the West and North, by the County of *Norfolk*, from which it is parted by the *Waveney*. The Fee of this Hundred being in the Crown in the Reign of King *Edward I.* was made over by the said King, with other Estates, to the Value of 400*l.* per Annum, to *John de Clavering* for Life, in Consideration of the Settlement made by the said *John*, upon the said King, and his Heirs, of the Inheritance of his Castle and Manor of *Werkworth*, and his Manors of *Roubirie*, *Newbern*, *Corbrige*, and *Evre*, which at his Death returned to the Crown, as it now remains. The Market-Town of this Hundred, is *Beckles*, a large populous Market-Town situate on the River *Waveney*, having its Market weekly on *Saturday*, and Fair yearly on—— The Buildings of it are very ordinary, being many of them thatched. The Lordship before the Dissolution belonged to the Abbey of *S. Edmund's Bury*, but whose it is now we know not. From hence there is a Passage by Water on the River *Waveney* to *Yarmouth*, which is a great Increase of its Trade. The Quarter-Sessions for the Liberty of *Blithing* are usually kept here.

The Church is a very fair Edifice, great and tall, but standing on a convenient Hill at a little Distance from the Body of the Church makes a goodly Shew.

Bungey is also situate upon the *Waveney*, which almost encompasseth it. The Market is kept here weekly on *Thursday*, and is much resorted to by the People of *Norfolk*; and Fair yearly on —— It was a Burrough, and the Manor of it belonged to the Family of *Bigods*, Earls of *Norfolk*, one or more of whom built the Castle. In the Barons Wars *Hugh Bigod* was a considerable Leader, and to secure himself, fortified this his Castle so strongly, that having besides an advantageous Situation, he was wont to boast of it, as impregnable, saying, in the Wars of King *Stephen* and the Empress,

*Were I in my Castle of Bungey,
Upon the River Waveney,
I would not value the King of Cockney.*

But notwithstanding his great Confidence in his Castle, when King *Henry II.* came to the Throne; he having always sided with King *Stephen*, he was forced to compound with that King for a great Sum of Money, and give sufficient Hostages to save it from being demolished. After this he became much in the King's Favour, and was made by him Steward of his Household, and Earl of *Norfolk*, as his Ancestors had been, which kept him in Subjection a while; but after King *Henry* had admitted his Son *Henry* into a Participation of his Royal Authority, he joined with the Earl of *Leicester* to dethrone him, and set up his Son on the Throne alone, in which Enterprize, not succeeding King *Henry* the Father, demolished his Castle of *Walton*, and took his Castles of *Framlingham* and *Bungey*, not admitting him again into his Presence, 'till he had made his Peace, by paying a Fine of a thousand Marks; which Reconciliation may seem not to be firm, because he soon after went to the Holy War, and died there; which when the King knew, he seized upon all his Treasure, and kept it in his Hands a while, but at length restored all to his Son and Heir, *Hugh*, in whose Posterity they remained for divers Successions. In the Reign of King *Henry III.* this Castle was demolished, and *Roger Bigod*, Earl of *Norfolk*, obtained

tained a Licence of King *Edward I.* Reg. 10. to embattle his House in the Place where the Castle had stood. He endowed his second Wife *Alice* with this Manor, and many others, and having no Issue, settled all his Castles, Towns, Manors, Lands and Tenements upon King *Edward* and his Heirs, either to atone for some Offence committed against that King, or out of some Disgust he had taken at his Brother *John*, who after his Decease 25 *Edw. 1.* was found to be his next Heir, but never enjoy'd his Honour, nor any Part of his Estate. In 4 *Rich. 2.* we find that *William de Ufford*, Earl of *Suffolk* died possessed of the Castle, Burrough, and Manor of *Bungey*. He married *Joan*, the Daughter of *Edward Montacute* by *Alice* his Wife, Daughter and Coheir of *Thomas Brotherton*, Earl of *Norfolk*, and fifth Son of King *Edward I.* on whom 'tis probable that King settled them. It hath two Parish - Churches, answering to the Largeness of the Town; one of them is very fair, and between them in the Midst of the Town is to be seen the Ruins of a famous Nunnery, of which we shall speak more largely hereafter.

Flixton, or *Felix-Town*, stands upon the *Waveney*, but hath nothing Memorable in it, but that it bears the Name of *Felix*, the first *East-Anglian* Bishop, as doth *Flixton* in the Hundred of *Lothingland*.

Mettingham, the Estate and Demesne of *John*, surnamed *de Norwich*, who having obtained a Licence of King *Edward III.* Reg. 17. to make Castles of his Houses in this Town, built a square Castle with a College in it, (of which last we shall speak more in our *Ecclesiastical History*) and in the 31st Year of the same King's Reign procured a Charter of Free Warren for all his Demesne Lands here. He departed this Life, 36 *Edw. 3.* and left all his Estates to *John* his Grandson, the Son of *Walter* his Son, who died before him. *John* died possessed of this Manor, and left it to his Cousin and next Heir *Katherine de Brews*, but she taking upon her the Habit of a Nun soon after, *Robert de Ufford*, Earl of *Suffolk*, and Son of *Margaret de Norwich*, inherited her Lands as the next Heir.

John de Mettingham, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pless, in the Reign of King *Edward III.* was descended of this Family, who being the Lords of this Town took their Name from it, if he himself were not born there, while they had that Manor; for it doth not appear that the Family of *Norwich* were Lords of it above twenty Years before. It is reported of him to his eternal Praise, that when the rest of the Judges were fined and displaced for their Corruption, this Judge and *Elias de Beckingham* were continued in their Places, as having retained their Integrity, and Proof against all Accusations. This was done, 18 *Edw. 3.* and when two Years after there was a new Set of Judges; the same King directed his Writ to this Judge and his Associates ordering him to limit the Number of the Apprentices and Attornies at Law, as to them should seem most convenient in their respective Courts, and for the Good of the People. The King and his Council gave their Opinion, that seven-score would be enough for the whole Realm, but left it to them to add or diminish, as they thought fit. A Copy of the original Writ is printed in *Fuller's Worthies* of this County, p. 65.

Redsham, or *Reddesham*, the Lordship and Estate of a Family that took their Name from it, *Roes de Redsham*, being Lady of it, 9 *Edw. 1.* but afterward it was the Estate of Sir *John de Norwich*, who obtained 31 *Edw. 3.* a Charter of Free Warren for all his Demesne Lands in this Town; he left it, with his other Estates to *John* his Grandson, who died possessed of it, and left it to his next Heir *Katherine de Brews*, &c. as in *Mettingham*.

Shepemedew, or *Shipmead*, the Manor of *Walter de Norwich*, who obtained a Charter of Free Warren for it, and his other Estates in this County, 5 *Edw. 2.* He died, 2 *Edw. 3.* and left his Estate to *John de Norwich*, Knt. who procured another Charter of Free Warren for the said Lands and Manors, 31 *Edw. 3.* He departed this Life, 36 *Edw. 3.* and left them to *John* his Grandson, &c. as in *Mettingham*.

Sotterley,

Sotterley, or *Saterley*, the Lordship of the Family of *Saterley*, who took their Name from it, 9 *Edw. 1.* of *Plaifers*, who were also Patrons of the Church. They were an ancient Family of Gentry, but we have no Account of them, but that *Thomas Plaifers*, Esq; of this Place, was High Sheriff of this County, 3 *Jac. 1.* unless what may be taken from their Monuments in the Church, where several of the Family lie buried, viz. at the upper End of the Chancel under a large Gravestone, which hath two full proportioned Figures in Brass, are buried, *Thomas Plaifers*, who died *Sept. 21. 1479*, and *Anne* his Wife, the Sister and Heir of *Roger Henays* of *Tadington*, Esq; who died *Oct. 10.* immediately following.

In the same Chancel is a Tomb of Free-stone covered with a fair Marble Stone, with an Inscription in Brass about it, signifying, that under it lieth the Body of *William Plaifers* Esq; Son and Heir of *Thomas* and *Anne* his Wife, who by *Jane* his Wife had Issue, divers Children, and died, *Nov. 11. Anno Dom. 1512.*

Adjoining to this is another Tomb, with the Effigies of a Man cut in Brass, and this Inscription at his Feet, *Here lieth the Body of Christopher Plaifers Esq; true Patron of this Church, and Heir to William and Jane, who by two Wives had eight Sons and four Daughters. He died in the Year of our Lord 1547.*

There are also buried in the Chancel *Thomas Plaifers*, Esq; Patron of the Church, and *William Plaifers*, Esq; of which the former died, *Sept. 19, 1572*, and the other *June 1. 1584.* There is also a Tomb for *Mr. Robert Bumpsted*, who died *April 15. Anno Dom. 1482.* By these Monuments it appears that the *Plaifers* were an ancient Family of Gentry, and dwelt here in good Repute in *King James I's* Reign.

Wangford, a small Village at present may be mentioned because it certainly gave Name to the whole Hundred, which shews that it was at that Time the chief Place in it, which is rendred the more probable, because it had in it a Monastery of *Cluniac* Monks, of which we shall

speak more fully hereafter, and shall in the mean Time proceed to the next Hundred, when we have given our Reader some Towns and their Lords out of our MS. viz.

Werlingham,
Cove mag. &
par.
Shadingfield,
Willingham,
Ellowe,
Wiston,
Upreesham,
Eadgate,
Barsham,
Ilkesal,
Southelmam,
Ringfield,

The Lordship of

The Abbot of *Bury*.
Hugh de Bery, & *Katharine Fitz-Oubourne*.
Hugh de Bery.
Elizabeth Brysiard.
King Edward.
Hugh de Bery.
Idem.
Abbot of *S. Edmund's*.
Robert de Barsham.
James de Ilkesal.
Bishop of *Norwich*.
John de Vallibus, or
Vaulx.

XXII. The HUNDRED of WILFORD.

This Hundred is bounded on the South-East, by the *German Ocean*; and on the South ends in a Point, where is *Bawdsey Haven* at the Mouth of the River *Deben*, which bounds it on the South West; and on the North it borders on *Plomesgate Hundred*. The Fee of this Hundred is in the Crown, and the Government is in the Sheriff and his Officers. There is no Market-Town in this Hundred at present, but *Orford* on the East, and *Woodbridge* on the West almost join to it. Of the Villages, we shall begin with

Baudsey, written in ancient Records *Bawdressey*, because it was anciently a Market-Town, though 'tis not at present so, for we find that *Robert de Ufford*, after he had been twice Justice of Ireland, obtained a Licence of *King Edward I. Reg. 11.* to hold a Market every Week upon *Friday* at this his Manor of *Bawdressey*, as also a Fair there yearly upon the Eve, Day, and Morrow of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin, *Sept. 8.* The Manor continued in the Family of *Ufford's* so long as the Heir Males remained, but how long the Market was continued we know not, for *Cicely*, the Widow of *Robert de Ufford*, had for her Dowry an Assignment of this Manor

Manor of *Bawdressey*, and *William de Ufford* Earl of *Suffolk*, died possessed of it, 5 *Rich.* 2. but leaving no Issue his Sisters became his Heirs, of whom *Cicely* the eldest being married to Sir *John Willoughby*, Knt. whose Posterity became Lords *Willoughby* of *Eresby*, her Son *Robert*, upon the Partition of his Estate with the other two Sisters, inherited this Manor, and some others of her Right. His Son *William* died possessed of it, and left it to his Son *Robert*, who leaving no Issue Male, the Honour, and great Part of his Estate, and amongst others, this Manor descended to his Cousin and Heir Sir *Robert Willoughby*, Knt. his Brother *Thomas's* Son; in his Posterity it continued divers Successions, 'till Issue Male failing in *William* Lord *Willoughby*, his only Daughter and Heir *Katharine* marrying first to *Charles Brandon* Duke of *Suffolk*, by whom she had no Children, and then to *Richard Bartue*, Esq; carried this Manor, and divers other Estates into the Family of the latter: But it seems that his Brother *George Willoughby* and *Anastace* his Wife had their Lives in this Manor, so that the said *Katharine*, 'till after their Death, had not the Possession of it.

Alderton, the Lordship and Estate of *John* of *Eltham*, second Son of King *Edward II.* settled upon him by his Brother King *Edward III.* Reg. 4. he was about that Time made Earl of *Cornwall*, and had other Estates given him, as the Castle and Manor of *Eye*, to which in the Grant this Place is said to be a Hamlet. This Earl attended the King in his Wars with *Scotland*, and falling sick at *S. Johnston's*, died without Wife or Issue, and was buried in *S. Edmund's* Chapel, in the Abbey of *Westminster*; and his Estate, which was all, or most of it, the Gift of his Father or Brother, returned to the Crown.

The Family of the *Nauntons* had their Seat here, and being Patrons of the Church, 'tis almost certain they were Lords of the Manor. Many of that Family were Men of Renown, viz. one of the *Nauntons* came in with the Conqueror into *England*, and deserved so well of

him, that for Services done, he gave him a great Heiress; but the most eminent of them was Sir *Robert Nauntton*; he was bred Fellow Commoner in *Trinity-College*, which shews that his Parents were wealthy, and if so, their Estate was very lasting, for they had 700 Marks per Ann. in the Conqueror's Reign. From the College he was chosen Fellow of *Trinity-Hall*, and happened to be Proctor of the University in 1609-10, in the Turn of that College, which came to that College but once in forty Years. He bent his Studies, in which he was very assiduous, to accomplish himself for some Publick Employment, as his *Fragmenta Regalia*, which he composed in his Youth, shewed. He was afterwards sworn Secretary of State to *K. James I.* in 1617, one of his Majesty's Privy Council, and Master of the Court of Wards and Liveries, in all which Places he shewed great Abilities and Dexterity. He died Anno One thousand six hundred thirty and odd, leaving only one Daughter and Heir, who was married first to *Paul Viscount Banning*, and afterward to the Lord *Herbert*, eldest Son to *Philip* Earl of *Pembroke*.

In the Church of this Village are interred divers of the Family of *Nauntton*, viz. *Henry Nauntton*, Esq; Patron of it, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, *Tristram Nauntton*, Esq; and *Elizabeth*, Daughter of the said *Henry*. *Robert Nauntton* of this Place erected a Monument to the Memory of his Father, Uncle, Mother, and little Sister in 1600: He was the Son of the said *Henry*.

Bulges, or *Bulge*, one of the Lordships which *Odo de Campania* Earl of *Albemarle* and *Holdernefs* was possessed of, when the great Survey of *England*, called *Domes-day Book*, was taken by the Conqueror, and we suppose, passed after him with his other Estates, to his Heirs and Successors, but in the Inquisitions taken of their Lands, it is not mentioned, but few, or none of them are compleat. In 9 *Edw.* 1. Queen *Margaret* was Lady of the Manor.

Dalinghooes, or *Dalingho*, the Lordship and Estate of Queen *Margaret*, 9 *Edw.* 1. but

but afterward of Sir *John de Norwich*, for which in the 31 *Edw. 3.* he obtained a Charter of Free Warren, with other Manors in this County; he died 36 *Edw. 3.* and left it to his Grandson *John de Norwich*, who dying without Issue, left it to his Cousin and Heir *Katharine de Brews*, from whom it passed in her Lifetime to *Robert de Ufford* Earl of *Suffolk*, Son of *Margaret de Norwich*, because she took upon her the Habit of a Nun at *Dartford*.

Debedge, or *Depebec*, another of the Manors of *Odo de Campania*, found in the said Survey, and passing as *Bulges* above-mentioned did.

Hollesey, or *Holleste*, the Demesne of *Roger Bigod* Earl of *Norfolk*, 18 *Edw. 1.* who endowed his second Wife with this Lordship and divers others, at their Marriage, which she enjoyed for her Life; but having no Issue by her, or his former Wife, he had in his Life-time settled all his Castles and Manors upon the King, *Edward I.* and his Heirs; but they did not come to the Crown, 'till the Reign of King *Edward III.* who gave this Manor, and some other Lordships in this County, to his Uncle *Thomas de Brotherton* Earl of *Norfolk*, fifth Son of King *Edward I.* He died possessed of it 12 *Edw. 3.* leaving his Daughters *Margaret* and *Alice* his Heirs. *Mary* his second Wife survived, and had this Manor, and some other Estates assigned her for her Dower, and after her Decease, it passed upon the Division unto *Joan*, the Wife of *Robert de Ufford*, as the Heir of *Alice*, who was married to *Edward de Montacute*, and so passed with the Lands of the *Uffords*, as is above-shewed.

Ufford, a Town famous for the Lords of it, who took their Names from it, and were for their Eminency taken into the Nobility, the first of whom was *Robert de Ufford*, a younger Son of *John de Peyton*, of *Peyton* in *Suffolk*; he was Lord Chief Justice of *Ireland* twice, and died wealthy 26 *Edw. 1.* leaving his Son and Heir *Robert de Ufford*. He attended that King into *Scotland*, Reg. 33. in the Expedition thither, but dying the next

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Year, left *Robert de Ufford* his Son and Heir, *Cicely* his Wife surviving him; she had for Part of her Dowry a third Part of certain Tenements in this Place. This *Robert* was much in Favour with that Prince, and having been made a Knight, by bathing, and attending him into *Scotland* twice, and in the Wars in *Gascoigne* in *France*, obtained a Grant for Life of the Town and Castle of *Orford*, and other Estates, and 11 *Edw. 3.* was in Parliament solemnly advanced to the Dignity of Earl of *Suffolk*. He died possessed of this Manor, and many others in this County, leaving *William de Ufford* his Son and Heir, who also died possessed of it, 5 *Rich. 2.* leaving his whole Estate to the Issue of his three Sisters, to the eldest of which *Cicely*, married to Sir *John Willoughby*, Knt. her Son Sir *Robert Willoughby*, this Manor and divers other Estates fell, in her Right, upon the Partition, but not 'till after the Death of *Isabel* his Widow, who died 4 *Hen. 5.*

Robert Lord *Willoughby* of *Eresby*, Grandson of *Robert* the Son of *Cicely de Ufford*, being thus in Possession of this Manor of *Ufford*, with the Advowson of the Church, left it, with his other Estates, to his Son *Robert*, who leaving no Issue, Sir *Robert Willoughby* his Nephew, was found his next Heir, and to him this Manor descended, with divers others, altho' he left a Daughter *Joan*. His Heirs enjoyed it for three Successions, 'till *William* Lord *Willoughby* leaving only one Daughter and Heir, *Katharine*, who was married first to *Charles Brandon* Duke of *Suffolk*, and afterwards to *Richard Bartu*, Esq; carried it, with divers Estates into the Family of the latter.

This Church (says Mr. *Weaver*) is the most neatly polished little Church that he looked into in this Diocese; the Roof thereof, with other Parts of the Choir, is curiously engraven with sundry Kinds of Works and Pictures, all burnished and gilt with Gold. The Organ-Case (on which these Words, *Soli Deo Honor*, & *Gloria*, are carved and gilt over) is garnished and adorned in a most costly Manner. The Font, and the Cover of the same, is

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without Compare, being of a great Height, cut, and gloriously painted with many Images, consonant to the Representation of the Holy Sacrament of Baptism, also with the Arms of the *Uffords*, Earls of *Suffolk*, whose chief Habitation was in this Town; and 'tis probable they were at the Charge of all these costly Ornaments and neat Furniture of the Church for God's Service.

The Inhabitants have a Tradition among them, that several, if not all, the *Uffords*, Earls of *Suffolk*, lie interred here, but Mr. *Weaver* says, he could not find any Signs of it, as also that *Ralph de Ufford*, Lord Chief Justice of *Ireland*, his Bowels were buried here. Mr. *Weaver* takes an Occasion here to tell a Story of this *Ralph*, out of the *Annals of Ireland*, quoted from Mr. *Cambden*, representing him to be the most wicked Lord Justice, that ever came there, oppressing the People, robbing both Clergy and Laity, neither observing the Rites of the Church, nor keeping the Law of the Kingdom, wronging the natural Inhabitants, and doing Justice to few, or none; and all by the Instigation of his Wife, the Countess of *Ulster*. He governed three Years, and died on *Palm-Sunday*, Anno 1346, to the great Joy of all People, but his Wife and Dependants; his boisterous Government (say they) was ushered in with a Storm, which never ceased till his Death, which was so welcome to the Subjects of *Ireland*, that they kept the *Easter* following with much Mirth.

Here is such a Character of a Great Man after his Death, when he can't speak for himself, and hath no living Advocate of his Family to vindicate him, as no Man would willingly bear, but would be glad to be rescued from; to do Justice therefore to his Memory, as Historians ought, we shall give the Character of him from Mr. *Borlase's Reduction of Ireland*, p. 48, in these Words:

Anno 1344, Sir *Ralph Ufford*, a Man of Courage and Severity, came into *Ireland* with his Consort, the Countess of *Ulster*, July 13. Lord Justice, and died on *Palm-Sunday*, April 19, 1346, at *Kilmainam*.

The Nobility (who were wont to suffer no Controlment) speak ill of him, as of a rigorous and cruel Man. He was a singular good Justice, and one that (if he had not died so soon) was the likeliest Person of that Age to have reduced the degenerate *English Colonies*, to their natural Obedience to the Crown of *England*. Mr. *Borlase* pretends to have extracted his History out of the Records of the Parliament in *Ireland*, and quotes for this Character, *Davies*, p. 205. But we proceed to the Monuments in this Church, observed by Mr. *Weaver*, viz.

1. For *Robert Lamb* and *Alice Lamb*, and another of the same Name, but so defaced, that only — *Lamb* — was legible. This Family of *Lambs* were special Benefactors to this Church, being Men of fair Possessions in this Parish, as he was told; their Names with the Pictures of *Lambs*, are pourtrayed in many Parts of the Woodwork and Gielings of the Church.

2. For *Simon Brooke*, and *Emota*, *Margaret*, and *Alice* his Wives, which *Simon* died, Oct. 13, 1488; the *Brookes* were an ancient Family in this Parish, as he had it by Relation, but are now extinct.

3. In a glass Window of the Church is this Inscription: *Orate, i. e. Pray for the good Estate of Christopher Willoughby, Esq; and Margery his Wife.*

Roger Oteley, Son of *William Oteley*, born in this Town, and bred a Grocer in *London*, prospered so much in his Trade, and was of such Repute in that City, that he was Lord Mayor for the Year 1434.

Wickham, *Wycham*, or *Market Wickham*, so called, because (as the Tradition among the Inhabitants is) there was anciently a Market here, though now there is not. It is an indifferent large Town, but at present of Note only for the General and Spiritual Courts held here by the Archdeacon of *Suffolk*, for the Eastern Part of the County, and for the Height of the Spire of the Church, which the Sailors have made a Sea-mark. The Lordship of this Town in the Time of King *Henry I.* belonged to Sir *Robert de Sackville*, Knt. who being possessed of the Honour of *Eye*, held this Mahor, and divers others in this County,

County, as dependant on it. He gave it to the Monks of S. John in Colchester, before his Death, and Jordan Sackville his Son and Heir, ratified the Grant: But notwithstanding this Donation, we find that 33 Edw. 1. it belonged to Robert de Ufford, who was twice Lord Justice of Ireland, as is above observed. He obtained a Charter of Free Warren for his Demefne Lands here of that Prince, and died 10 Edw. 2. leaving this Lordship and many other Estates to his Son and Heir, Robert, who was created Earl of Suffolk, 11 Edw. 3. from whose Posterity it passed by the Heir General to Sir Robert Willoughby, whose Descendents were Lords Willoughby of Eresby. The Villages with their Lords, which our MS. affords us in this Hundred are,

Capel,	The Lordship of	Simon de Rattliffden.
Boyton,		Idem.
Shatsham,		Earl of Norfolk.
Sutton,		Richard de Glanvill.
Ramsholt,		John de Payton.
Bromeswell,		Earl Marshall.
Melton,		Robert de Ufford.
Pitedre,		Idem.
Wickham,		Idem.
Lowdham,		John de Lewdham.
Bredfield,		Queen Margaret.

Having thus gone through this County of Suffolk, and given all the Account of the Market-Towns and Villages which we can, we shall add some short Observations upon such Villages as occur in our Histories, of which neither our Villages nor Maps make any Mention; so that we

could not adapt them to our Method, by putting them under any Hundred.

Soham-Barr, Wykas-Ufford, and Winderwit, or Winderfield, the Lordships of William de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, which he left to the Issue of his three Sisters, Cicely, Katharine, and Margaret, but to which of them they upon the Partition of his Estate fell, we can't particularly discover.

Peyton, a Village which gave Name to John de Peyton, the Father of Robert de Ufford, from whence the Earls of Suffolk were lineally descended, and the famous Ralph de Ufford, Lord Justice of Ireland, as is above shewed.

Scerdatre, Guthelnesford, Helmela, Mungaden, and Belmele, Lordships in the Possession of Odo de Campania, Earl of Almarle and Holderness, when the Conqueror's Survey, called, Domes-day Book, was taken. Welstrefreou, Riendon, Forden, Stadenafell, and Semplingham, are reckoned among the Lordships, which Ralph de Baynard was possessed of in this County, when Domes-day Book was drawn up by the Conqueror's Order.

Horingwell and Ilketeshall, the Lordships of Walter de Norwich and his Posterity, 25 Edw. 2. and 28 Edw. 3. which descended for Want of Male Issue to Robert de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, by his Mother Margaret de Norwich.

Brachford, Falham, and Moles, the Lordships of Robert de Sackville, which he was in Possession of in King Henry 1's Time. The Earl of Middlesex and Dorset are descended from him, which shews the Antiquity of that Family.

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The DUKES and EARLS of this County of SUFFOLK.

N. B. The Counties of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, containing the chief Part of the Kingdom of the *East-Angles*, went together for a long Time, in giving those Titles to great Men, of whom because we have spoken in *Norfolk*, we shall give an Account now of such Noblemen, as have had their Titles from this County only, omitting the *Glanvills*, whom some without Grounds, have asserted to have been Earls of this County; not but they were great Men in these Parts, but never honoured with that Title, which none bore so far as we observe, 'till King *Edward III.* Reg. 11. made

ROBERT *de Ufford*, a Person at that Time famed for great Exploits, both at home and abroad, Son of *Robert de Ufford*, Steward of the King's Household, by *Cicely de Valains*, Lady of *Orford*, Earl of *Suffolk*. At his Creation the King granted him an Annuity of 20 l. per Annum, sub nomine & honore comitis. He was much employed by that King in great Affairs of State all his Life, which ended 43 *Edward 3.* when he left his Honour and Estate to his Son and Heir,

William de Ufford, who had four Sons snatched away by sudden Death in his Life-time, as he himself also was, for as he was going up the Steps to the Lords House, to represent to them what the Commons in Parliament assembled thought of the greatest Importance for the Welfare of the Realm, he fell down dead, leaving his Inheritance to the Issue of his three Sisters, *Cicely*, *Katharine*, and *Margaret*, which were Sir *Willoughby of Eresby*, *Roger Lord Scales*, and *Henny Lord Ferrers of Groby*, and so the Title in this Family became extinct. The Earldom was vacant four Years, and then King *Richard II.* Reg. 9. advanced

Michael de la Pole, whom he had before made Chancellor and Keeper of the Great Seal, to be Earl of *Suffolk*, giving him a Grant of a thousand Marks per Annum to be received out of his Exchequer. *Walsingham* says, he was better versed in Merchandize (being bred up a Merchant, and the Son of a Merchant) than in State-Affairs; for he was the Son of *William de la Pole*, Mayor of *Kingston upon Hull*,

who for his great Wealth had the Dignity of a Banneret conferred upon him, as Part of the Reward of his lending the King, *Edward III.* great Sums of Money in his Expedition into *France*, without which he could not have gone on with his Designs, and was promised a thousand Pounds per Annum when he recovered his Right in *France*. Mr. *Cambden* adds this of him, That wanting a Mind fit to bear such a Flow of Prosperity, he was forced to quit the Court, and died in Banishment at *Paris*, being then seized of a great Estate, which was confiscated for his Misdemeanour, and so for the present little of it came to his Son and Heir,

Michael de la Pole, who having married *Katharine* the Daughter of *Hugh*, Earl of *Stafford*, had certain Manors settled upon him and her in the Life-time of his Father, for their better Support. These he enjoy'd, with an Addition of 50 l. per Annum, granted by the King at his Petition, and no more, during King *Richard's* Reign, and was no more than a Knight, but the Times changing, and the Duke of *Lancaster* coming to the Throne, to which he contributed no small Assistance; upon his Petition put up to the Parliament representing his Case, he, by the Assent of all the Nobles was made capable of inheriting all the Lands and Lordships of his Ancestors, and allowed to enjoy the Title and Honour of Earl of *Suffolk*, to him and his Heirs. He died at the Siege of *Harflew* of a Flux, Sept. 14. 1415. 3 Hen. 5. and leaving

Michael

Michael de la Pole, his Son and Heir. He was slain within a Month after his Father in the great Battle of *Agincourt* in France, leaving his Brother,

William de la Pole, his Heir. He was a valiant and wise Commander, and being left in France, when King *Hen. V.* died, he did many Things to preserve the Conquests there to his Son, King *Hen. VI.* and carried them on farther, for which great Services, he not only obtained divers Pensions and Estates, but was advanced to the Title of Marquis, and to the Heirs Male of his Body, granting to them the Privilege on the Coronation-Day of the Kings of England to carry a golden Verge with a Dove on the Top of it, and such another Verge of Ivory at the Coronation of the Queens of England. In the 22 *Hen. 6.* he being one of the Ambassadors sent into France to treat of a Peace between the two Realms, he was specially instrumental in accomplishing the Marriage of King *Henry* to *Margaret* the Daughter of *Reyner*, King of *Sicily*; and being made great Steward of the King's Household was sent with divers other noble Persons, as the King's Proxy, to espouse her, and conduct her safe into England; which Having performed, he remained ever after highly in Favour with the Queen, and was by her Means made Lord Chamberlain, Lord High Admiral of England, and Duke of *Suffolk*; but soon after, all the national Concerns, both at Home and Abroad, falling out unprosperously, which by his Enemies, who envied his Grandeur, being charged upon him, and being sentenced to Banishment, he was seized in his Voyage to France, and being brought into *Dover* Road, had his Head stricken off on the Side of a Cock-boat, May 2. 28 *Hen. 6.* He was buried in the Collegiate Church of *Wingfield* in this County, and succeeded in his Honour and Estates by his Son and Heir,

John de la Pole, who having married *Elizabeth*, King *Edward IV.*'s Sister, had the Honours of Marquis and Duke confirmed to him, and the Heirs Male of his Body. He was much in Favour in King

Edward IV.'s Reign, and in King *Henry VII.*'s was made Constable of *Wallingford* Castle, which he held without any Suspicion of Disaffection to his Prince to his Death, which happened, 7 *Hen. 7.* 1491. He left a numerous Posterity, viz. five Sons and four Daughters, of whom *John*, his Father's eldest Son, (who had in his Father's Life-time been created Earl of *Lincoln*) succeeded him in his Honours of *Suffolk*. He was made by King *Richard III.* Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, and being descended of that King's Sister, he caused him after the Death of his Son, to be proclaimed Heir apparent to the Crown of England, passing by the Daughters of his elder Brother, King *Edward IV.* Being then so eminent a Branch of the *York* Family, he utterly distasted the Accession of *Henry*, Duke of *Richmond* to the Throne, and flying to his Sister, the Duchess of *Burgundy*, entered early into a Conspiracy with others to pull him down, and set one of the Family of *York* upon it, viz. *Edward Plantagenet*, Son to *George*, Duke of *Clarence*, as next Heir Male of the Royal Stock. This was attempted by the Battle of *Stoke* upon *Trent*, June 16, 1487. 2 *Hen. 7.* where King *Henry*'s Men met this Duke and his Confederates, and after a sharp Dispute, utterly routed his whole Army, himself being slain.

Edmund his next Brother succeeded him in the Earldom, and being a Man of an high and valiant Spirit was employed by the King in divers Expeditions at Home and Abroad, but having so near a Relation to the Crown, as is abovementioned, by his Mother and Brother, whose Heir he was; King *Henry VIII.* grew very jealous of him, as a dangerous Rival; and having by Means of the Duke of *Burgundy*, taken him and imprisoned him in the Tower, kept him secure from conversing with the Courtneys, or other of the Nobility, whose Fidelity he suspected. But being at length obliged to undertake an Expedition into France, he feared, lest the People, who were generally well affected to the House of *York*, should, in his Absence, take him out of the

the Tower, and make him King, it was thought fit to remove him out of the Way; whereupon he was beheaded in the Tower, April 30. 5 Hen. 8. leaving one only Daughter and Heir, Anne, who became a Nun Minorefs without Aldgate, London; and so this Honour became extinct in this Family, but was soon after revived in another Family.

Charles Brandon, Son of Sir Thomas Brandon, Knt. who having been a firm Adherent to Henry, Duke of Richmond, against King Richard III. was, upon his Accession to the Throne by the Name of Henry VII. highly preferred, viz. Made one of the Squires of his Body, Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter, and Marshal in the Court of Common Pleas; in which Places he died, leaving this Charles, his Son and Heir, a Person of a comely Stature, and a noble Courage, and Qualities that recommended him so much to King Henry VIII.'s Favour, that that Prince thought no Honours too great for him; and thereupon, after the Expedition against Tyrouene and Tourney in France (in which he very highly merited) he was advanced to the Honour of Viscount Lisle, and Duke of Suffolk: He was had in great Esteem for his Martial Conduct and rare Endowments all King Henry VIII.'s Reign, and was present at the Coronation of the Lady Mary, King Henry's Sister, then married to Lewis XII. King of France; and at the magnificent Interview of King Henry of England and Francis I. King of France. Upon the Dissolution of the greater Monasteries, he obtained a great Share of their Lands, Churches, and Treasure, and 36. Hen. 8. was constituted General of the Army that went then into France, and took Boloine, after which he died the next ensuing Year, and was buried in St. George's Chapel in Windsor Castle. He left by Katharine, the Daughter of Lord Willoughby of Eresby two Sons:

Henry, who succeeded him in his Honour and Estate, and Charles, but both of them in their Minority; and the sweating Sickness being then very rife, were both of them seized with it, at the Bishop of Lincoln's House at Bugden in Huntingdon-

shire, and died in one Day, viz. July 14. 1551. 5 Edw. 6. without Heirs; but this Honour was soon after revived in the Person of

Henry Grey, Marquis of Dorset, who having married the Lady Frances, eldest Daughter of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, and Mary the French Queen, his Wife, was in Favour to her created Duke of Suffolk, Oct. 11. 1551. 5 Edw. 3. By her he had three Daughters, of which the eldest, Jane, being married to Guilford Lord Dudley, fourth Son of John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, was by his Artifices appointed by King Edward's Will, and after his Death, proclaimed Queen of England; but Queen Mary overcoming all Opposition to her Right, at length got upon the Throne; and tho' Queen Jane was beheaded, her Father Henry being thought a Person void of such Ambition, was spared, yet was not so mindful of this Mercy, but he engaged soon after with such as opposed that Queen's Match with Philip, King of Spain, and was beheaded Feb. 23. 2 Mar. 1. thereby losing all his Honour. Frances his Duchess, after his Death, married to Adrian Stokes, Esq; who surviving her, erected over her Body a Tomb of Alabaster, in S. Edmund's Chapel, within the Abby Church of Westminster, with a Latin Epitaph. This Honour, after the Duke's Death, lay dormant some Years, 'till 1 Jac. 1.

Thomas Howard, a younger Son of Thomas the second Duke of Norfolk, who had 39 Eliz. been summoned to Parliament by the Title of Lord Howard of Walden in Essex, was made by that King, a Lord of his Privy Council, and soon after advanced to the Dignity of Earl of Suffolk. He bore many great Offices of Court in that King's Reign, as Lord Chamberlain, Lord Treasurer, &c. and being greatly enriched thereby he built that stately House at Audley-End, near Walden, which he so named from his Mother Margaret, the Daughter of Thomas Lord Audley of Walden. He had many Children, both Sons and Daughters, and died May 18, 1616. 2 Car. 1. His eldest Son, Theophilus, his eldest Son, succeeded him in his Honour. He was made Governor

vernor of the Isle of Jersey, 8 Jac. 1. and Castle of Cornet for Life. He marry'd *Elizabeth*, the Daughter of *George* Earl of *Dunbarr*, in *Scotland*, and by her had four Sons, of whom

James his eldest, succeeded him in his Honours. He was marry'd twice, but dy'd without Issue Male, leaving his Honour to his third surviving Brother

George, who had also two Wives, but had no Child by them; so that the Honour and Inheritance descended to the youngest Brother

Henry, the fourth Son of the above-mentioned *Theophilus*. He marry'd *Mary* *Stewart*, Daughter and Heir of the Lord *Castle*, Steward of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, and by her had three Sons, of whom the eldest

Henry, succeeded his Father in this Earldom, Anno 1709. He had before, in his Father's Life-time, been cre-

ated Baron of *Chesterfield*, and Earl of *Bindon*, by her Majesty Queen *ANNE*, on purpose to qualify him to execute the Office of Earl-Marshal of *England*, the Duke of *Norfolk*, whose Place it is by Inheritance, being not capable of executing it, by Reason of his professing *Papery*. He marry'd *Penelope*, Daughter of *Henry* Earl of *Thomond*, by whom he had Issue four Sons, the eldest of which is at present Earl of *Suffolk* and *Bindon*, viz.

Charles *Howard*, now Earl of *Suffolk*. He marry'd in the Year 1715, *Arabella*, the youngest Daughter, and one of the Coheirs of *Sir Samuel* *Astrey*, late of *Henbury* in the County of *Gloucester*, Knt. who was Master of the Crown-Office in the Reigns of King *James* II. King *William* III. and Queen *Anne*; but whether he hath any Male Issue by her, we are not informed.

BARONETS of this County in the Order of their Creation, are,

<i>Sir Nicholas</i> <i>Bacon</i> of <i>Redgrave</i> , Knt. first Baronet of <i>England</i> , created May 22, Anno Domini 1611, Anno Regis <i>Jacobi</i> primi 9.	Bar. 1
<i>Lionel</i> <i>Talmache</i> of <i>Helmingham</i> , Esq; eodem Die & Anno, since created Earl of <i>Disert</i> in <i>Scotland</i>	Bar. 12
<i>Henry</i> <i>Felton</i> of <i>Playford</i> , Esq; created July 20, 1620	Bar. 143
<i>Sir Thomas</i> <i>Playfers</i> of <i>Sotterly</i> , Knt. created Aug. 13, 1623	Bar. 205
<i>John</i> <i>Barker</i> of <i>Grimston-Hall</i> in <i>Trimley</i> , created March 17, 1621	Bar. 173
<i>Sir John</i> <i>Alshfield</i> of <i>Netherhall</i> , Knt. created July 27, 1626	Bar. 206
<i>Frederick</i> <i>Cornwallis</i> of <i>Brome</i> , Esq; created May 4, 1627, since created Lord <i>Cornwallis</i> of <i>Eye</i> , by King <i>Charles</i> II.	Bar. 219
<i>Sir Robert</i> <i>Crane</i> of <i>Chilton</i> , Knt. created May 11, ditto, (Extinct)	Bar. 222
<i>Anthony</i> <i>Wingfield</i> of <i>Goodwins</i> , Esq; created May 17, ditto	Bar. 223
<i>Francis</i> <i>Mannock</i> of <i>Giffard's Hall</i> in <i>Stoke Neyland</i> , Esq; created June 1, ditto	Bar. 235
<i>Butts</i> <i>Bacon</i> of <i>Milden-Hall</i> , Esq; created July 29, ditto	Bar. 247
<i>Sir Simonds</i> <i>Dewes</i> of <i>Stow-Hall</i> , Knt. created July 15, 1641	Bar. 315
<i>William</i> <i>Castleton</i> of <i>S. Edmond's Bury</i> , Esq; created Aug. 9, ditto	Bar. 336
<i>William</i> <i>Spring</i> of <i>Pakenham</i> , Esq; created Aug. 11, ditto	Bar. 339
<i>Rever</i> <i>Eldred</i> of <i>Saxham Magna</i> , Esq; created Jan. 29, ditto, (Extinct)	Bar. 367
<i>Benjamin</i> <i>Wright</i> of <i>Dennington</i> , Esq; created Feb. 7, 1645. His Patent was afterwards superseded by the King's Warrant	Bar. 455
<i>Henry</i> <i>North</i> of <i>Milden-Hall</i> , Esq; created June 14, 1660	Bar. 486
<i>Thomas</i> <i>Cullum</i> of <i>Haustead</i> , Esq; created June 18, ditto	Bar. 488
<i>Gervase</i> <i>Elwys</i> of <i>Stoke juxta Clare</i> , created June 22, ditto	Bar. 496
<i>Robert</i> <i>Cordel</i> of <i>Melford-Hall</i> , Esq; created June 22, ditto, (Extinct)	Bar. 497
<i>John</i> <i>Rouse</i> of <i>Henham</i> , Esq; created Aug. 17, 1660	Bar. 552
<i>John</i> <i>Crofts</i> of <i>Stow</i> , Esq; created March 16, ditto	Bar. 622

Sir

Sir Charles Gawdey of Crowshall, Knt. created April 20, 1661	Bar. 634
Robert Brooke of Nafton, Esq; created May 21, ditto, (Extinct)	Bar. 649
Philip Parker of Erwarton, Esq; created July 16, ditto	Bar. 665
Sir Edward Duke of Benhall, Knt. created July 17, ditto	Bar. 666
Sir George Reeve of Thwayte, Knt. created Jan. 22, ditto	Bar. 684
George Gage of Hengrave, Esq; created July 15, 1662	Bar. 700
Sir Thomas Bernardiston of Ketton or Kedington, Knt. created April 7, 1663.	Bar. 721
Sir Samuel Bernardiston of Brightwell-Hall, Knt. created May 11, ditto, } with Remainders for Want of Issue Male to Nathaniel Bernardiston of } Halkney, and after him to Pel. Bernardiston, London }	Bar. 722
Roger Martin of Long-Melford, Esq; created March 28, 1667	Bar. 789
John Allen of Blundeston, Esq; created Feb. 7, 1672	Bar. 803
Thomas Robinson of Kentwell-Hall, Esq; created Jan. 26, 1681	Bar. 866
Robert Davers of Rowham, Esq; created May 12, 1682	Bar. 869
Sir William Soam of Thurlow, Knt. created Feb. 5, 1684	Bar. 883
Charles Bloys of Grondsborough, Esq; created April 15, 1686	Bar. 889
Richard Anguish, alias Allen of Somerley Town, Esq; created Dec. 15, 1699	Bar. 934

Gentlemen of Note, whose Birth, or Habitation was in this County, but the Place is not known.

Sir Thomas Elyot, who having been educated in S. Mary-Hall, Oxford, where he made a great Proficiency in Logick and Philosophy, and took his Degrees in Arts, and after he left the University, spent some Time in Travels beyond Sea, was at his Return introduced into the Court, and being made known to the King (Henry VIII.) a great Lover of Scholars, who found him to be a Person of good Parts, conferr'd on him the Honour of Knight-hood, and employ'd him in divers Embassies beyond Sea, and particularly to the Emperor Charles V. which he discharged with wonderful Prudence, for indeed he was a compleat Gentleman, as well as a general Scholar, admired by the Learned at Home, and a Reputation to our Nobility and Gentry Abroad. Leland in his Encomium of Learned Men, is very large in his Commendation. He hath left several Writings to Posterity, but his greatest Work was his Library, or Dictionary, printed in 1541 at London, which Thomas Cooper having afterward enlarged, and enriched with 33000 Words

and Phrases, put out under his Name. He dy'd in 1546, and was bury'd in the Church of Carleton in Cambridgeshire, where he had been Sheriff, March 25, and had soon after a Monument put over his Grave there.

John Horminger, a Person very accomplish'd in Learning. He travelled to Rome, and in his Way happen'd to fall into the Company of certain Italians, who according to the Genius of that Nation, slighting all others, and admiring themselves, vilify'd England as an inconsiderable Country, whose Ground was as barren, as the People barbarous. Our Horminger hearing these Boasters traducing his Native Country, spake boldly in her Defence, and epitomiz'd the Excellencies and Commodities of it, and so silenced the Italians. However, bearing it in his Mind, that 'twas the Ignorance of England's Product and Profits that made the Italians disparage it, he, at his Return home, wrote a Book, which he entitled, *De Divitiis & Deliciis Angliæ, Of the Riches and Pleasures of England*; which might have been of great Use to us, if it had come to our Hands. He flourished about the Year 1310, but his Death we find not.

The Natural History of this COUNTY.

THIS County, though bordering upon the Sea on the East-Side, a great Length, which renders some other Counties almost not habitable near it, yet receives little or no Disadvantage by it, but many Conveniencies, as we shall shew in surveying Nature's favourable Endowments to it under these Heads:

1. The Air. 2. The Water. 3. The Soil. And 4. Firing.

1. The Air of this County is very clear and wholesome, yea, near the Sea-shore, because the Beach is generally sandy and shelly, which shoots off the Sea-Water, and keeps it from stagnating so as to corrupt the Air. This may be justly thought the Reason why so many considerable Market-Towns are situated upon the Sea-Coasts in this County, as *Lystoff*, *Southwold*, *Dunwich*, *Aldborough*, *Orford*, &c. and all of them well peopled by reason of the Sea-Trade.

2. Water is very plentiful in this County, not only by the Rivers, but an Abundance of Springs and Rivulets which run into them. The chief Rivers are the *Lesser Ouse*, and *Waveney*, which divide it from *Norfolk*. It is something unusual in these Rivers, that rising very near one another, they run two different Ways, the former into *Norfolk*, and the latter into the Sea at *Yarmouth*, where it being navigable, there is a considerable Trade maintained by Sea up as far as *Beckles*: The River *Blith*, which empties itself into the Sea at *Southwold*, makes a commodious Haven for Ships to anchor in: The River *Ald*, which runs by *Framlingham*, *Aldborough*, and *Orford*, affords a pretty commodious Harbour at *Aldborough*, which makes the Town populous with Sailors. *Orford* was some Ages past a good Port, but the Sea hath withdrawn itself of late so much from it, that it is now become poor and unfrequented: The River *Deben*, which riseth a little above *Debenham*, almost in the Middle of

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the County, passeth after a pretty long Course through *Woodbridg*, to which Town it being navigable, brings considerable Wealth to the Inhabitants, by the building of Vessels for the Sea-Trade, and continual Merchandize: The River *Orwell*, or *Gipping*, which passing by *Ipswich*, makes so good an Harbour at High Tide, that the Inhabitants have been much enriched by Merchandize, tho' of late their Sea-Trade is much decreased. The River *Stour*, which parts this County from *Essex*, and runs all along this County on the South-side, is most profitable to the Towns on the *Essex* Side, as *Harwich*, *Maningtree*, and the interjacent Towns; yet by it Coals and other Commodities, as Oats, Malt, &c. are carry'd up as far as *Nayland* and *Hadley*. There are many other Rivers, which supply the Inhabitants plentifully with Water, but taking a contrary Course to the former, are not useful for Navigation. We meet with nothing remarkable of these Rivers, as to the Kinds or Plenty of Fish, and therefore can add nothing but that they afford the same Sorts and Store of Fish, as common Rivers, Lakes, &c. Mineral Waters, so far as we observe, are not found in this County, and so we go on to

3. The Earth, or Soil, which is of divers Kinds, yet all of them very fertile. The Eastern Parts of it, which are called *Low Suffolk*, and extends from the Sea-shore about six Miles into the County, are hilly, sandy, and bleak, yet being tilled, produce Plenty of Rye, Pease, Branke and Hemp. It is upon these Lands, that the *Suffolk* Farmers and Graziers sow their Turnips, chiefly whereby such great Numbers of Sheep and Oxen are fatted for *London*, and other Markets. *High Suffolk* contains all the Rest of the County, which for the most Part being a Compound of Clay and Marl, is indeed something dirty, but very fruitful

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of all Sorts of Grain, especially in the Parts about *S. Edmund's Bury*; but being level and woody, is chiefly employed in Pasturage for Dairies, in which the Husbandry of this County excels; for, 1. Their Cheese, tho' not so generally esteemed at Home, yet is prized much in other Countries, being carried to the great Advantage of the Inhabitants into *Germany, France and Spain*, where *Pantaleon Medicus* tells us, they are compared to the Cheese of *Placentia* in Colour and Taste; but supposing (as some think) that Author extols it for want of Judgment, it hath another undeniable Quality, which makes it as useful as the best Cheese of *England*, which is, That it bears the Sea better than any, and so is in general Vogue among Sailors, especially in long Voyages. We have heard, that tho' it be a lean, hard Sort of Cheese, yet the Sea so mellows it, that it becomes very good and palatable, and thereby is so desirable, that it hath been sold for Twelve Pence per Pound. But tho' the Cheese is not so valuable in general as those of other Counties of *England*, especially the *Midland*, as *Gloucestershire, Warwickshire, &c.* yet, 2. The Butter, which is here made in great Quantities, and conveyed to many Parts of *England*, is incomparable; it is packed up in Firkins, according to the Statute, and so being made both marketable and portable, is sold in Markets and Fairs for all Uses at Sea and Land, but more particularly by the Cheesemongers of *London*.

4. Firing in this County is very plentiful, though they have no Coal-Mines, as the Northern Counties have, Nature providing most for such Places where Fire is wanted. *High Suffolk* being at the greatest Distance from the Sea, is Woody, and generally supplies the Inhabitants with Fuel thereby, though even the *Midland Towns* are also supplied with Coal by their navigable Rivers. *Low Suffolk*, which runs along by the Sea Side, quite through the County, hath a constant and sufficient Supply of Coal from *Newcastle* and other Northern Coun-

ties. So that upon the Whole, this County not only supplies the Inhabitants with all Things necessary for the Support of Life, but affords such Abundance of many useful Commodities, as to furnish many other Counties with them.

Besides Things necessary for Food and Pleasure, this County also produces many Physical Plants and Herbs, not found, or at least not growing so plentifully in other Counties.

Abrotanum Campestre, or Silvestre, Wild Southernwood, or fine-leaved Mugwort, at Elden, in the Way towards Lynn, on the Balks of the Corn-Fields, and by the Way-side a Mile together; as also near Barton-Mills, among the Furze-Bushes under the Hill there. This Plant is common beyond Sea, but grows nowhere else in England wild, so far as we can understand.

Agri-folium Baccis Luteis, Yellow berried Holly, at Wiston, a little Distance from Buers.

Cardus Tomentosus, Woollen-headed Thistle, plentifully near Clare.

Caucalis tenuifolia flosculis subrubentibus, Fine-leaved Bastard-Parsley, with a purplish Flower, at Nosley, and many other Places among the Corn.

Critheum chrysanthimum maritimum, Golden-flowered Sampire, on the Sea-Coasts in many Places.

Ischamon Silvestre latiore folio, Broad-leaved Blood-stopping Hyrse, plentifully in the plowed Fields about Elden aforesaid.

Lychnis viscosa flore muscosa, Spanish Catchfly, in and about the Gravel-Pits on the North-side of New-Market Town, and in the Way from Barton-Mills to Thetford in Norfolk.

Lychnis Noctiflora, Night-flowering Campion, among the Corn in the Fields about Saxmundham; and at Merwell, between the Windmills and Warren-Lodge.

Militaris Aizoides, or Aloe palustris, The Fresh-Water Soldier, or Water-Aloe in the Lake, in Lovingland Hundred.

Pisum

Pisum Marinum, Our English Sea-Pease, on the Stone-Beach, between *Aldborough* and *Orford*, called the *Shingle*. Of the miraculous Crop of these Pease, in the Time of Dearth, Anno 1555, by which many Thousands were supported, we have spoken above in *Aldborough*. They grew up spontaneously, as they do in several other Places in England.

Sium majus angustifolium, Long-leaved Water-Hemlock, or Parsnip, in the Lake of the Hundred of *Lovingland*.

Trifolium cum glomerulis ad caulium nodos rotundis, Knotted Trefoil, with round Heads, in the gravelly Places about *Saxmundham*.

Trifolium flosculis albis in glomerulis oblongis asperis, White-flowered knotted Trefoil with oblong rough Heads, at *New-Market*, near the *Lychnis viscosa* above-mentioned.

Trefolium Cochleatum modiolis spinosis, Hedgehog-Trefoil, with Rundles resembling a thin Segment of a Cone, at *Orford* on the Sea-Bank, close to the Key, plentifully.

Veronica erecta foliis laciniatis, Upright Speedwell with divided Leaves; at *Mewel*, between the two Windmills, and the *Warren Lodge*; and in the Gravel-Pits, two Miles beyond *Barton-Mills*.

Urtica Romana, Common Roman Nettle, about *Aldborough*, and in other Places on the Sea-Coast plentifully.

Sedum minimum non acre flore albo, Small mild white-flowered Stone-Crop, in the barren Grounds all along between *Yarmouth* and *Dunwich*. It differs specifically from the Common Pepper-wort.

The Ecclesiastical History of this County of SUFFOLK.

THE Christian Religion, which in the Reigns of *Redwald* and *Erpenwald*, Kings of the *East-Angles*, had gained a small Footing, was not established in that Country, till *Sigibert* was elected to govern that Kingdom. *Redwald*, while he was Vice-Roy of *Kent* under King *Ethelbert*, was converted to Christianity, and baptized, but succeeding his Father *Titulus* in the Kingdom of the *East-Angles*, he was perswaded by his Wife to return again to his former Idolatry; yet that he might not seem wholly to renounce Christianity, he erected in the same Temple an Altar for the Service of Christ, and another for Burnt-Sacrifices to his Idols, which *Bede* says were standing in his Time; so that Christianity was banished his Kingdom for his Reign, which was thirty-one Years. However, this Queen, who had thus kept out the True Religion, was the Means of the Establishment of it afterwards; for she being the Widow of a certain Nobleman, by whom she had a Son na-

med *Sigibert*, brought him by her Marriage with *Redwald* into his Court with her. By *Redwald* she had two Sons, *Reynhere* and *Erpenwald*, who growing up together with *Sigibert*, were so much outvied both in Person and Virtuous Behaviour, that *Redwald* imagining that he sought his Kingdom, banished him into *France*, where he remain'd the greatest Part of *Redwald's* Reign, and all the Reign of *Erpenwald*, who succeeded him, because *Reynhere* his elder Brother was kill'd in a Battle with *Ethelfrid* the Wild King of *Northumberland*, fought near the River *Idle* in *Nottinghamshire*.

Erpenwald conversing with *Edwin*, King of *Northumberland*, while he remain'd in his Father's Court an Exile, was perswaded to embrace Christianity, and being arrived at the Throne, openly profess'd it, hoping that his Example would bring his Subjects to the Belief of it; but contrary to his Expectations they were so discontented at it, that they conspir'd to murder him, which they soon after

after effected, by the Hand of a Pagan Russian named *Richebert*. He reign'd 12 Years, and left no Issue. The *East-Angles* being thus destitute of an Heir to the Throne, thought none so well qualify'd for it as *Sigibert*, whom they were sensible *Redwald's* groundless Jealousy had driven out of the Kingdom, and therefore sent to him, that he would come and reign over them. *Sigibert* in his Exile, spent his Time in the Study of good Literature, and contemplative Exercises, and being fully instructed in the Faith of Christ, received Baptism, and lived in Profession of it there some Years. Having received this Invitation, *Sigibert* returned into his own Country, and resolving to plant Christianity in his Dominions, carry'd with him *Felix* a *Burgundian*, an eminent and Religious Divine, with whom he had contracted an Intimacy in his Exile, to preach the Gospel to his Subjects. *Felix* being arrived in *Britain*, went first to the Archbishop *Honorius*, and having laid before him his Purpose and Design to preach the Word of GOD to the *East-Angles*, obtained a License for that End. *Felix* thus ordained to Preach, in a short Space, by the Example and Assistance of *Sigibert*, converted the whole Province, and that it might come under an orderly Form of Government,

Felix was constituted Bishop of it: He made *Dunwich* in this County his See, and having erected Schools in proper Places for the Education of Youth, took other effectual Means for the Edification of his People, and the Continuance of the Christian Faith among them. He governed his See seventeen Years, and dying *Anno* 1647, was bury'd in his Church at *Dunwich*. His Body was afterward removed to *Soham*, where he had his Seat some Time, and was bury'd in the Monastery there, which was not long after demolished by the *Danes*. *Capgrave* tells us, That some Ages after, Abbot *Ethelfstan* having with great Pains and Charge found out his Bones, removed them to his Abbey at *Ramsay* in the Reign of King *Canute*.

Thomas his Deacon succeeded him, and was consecrated by Archbishop *Honorius*. He was descended of the People called by the Saxons, *Girui*, who inhabited the Fens of *Cambridgeshire* and *Lincolnshire*. He governed this See five Years.

Bregilsus, who is also called by our Historians *Boniface*, a *Kentish* Man, succeeded him, and held this See seventeen Years. He dy'd about the Year 669. He was consecrated to it by Archbishop *Honorius*, who survived not above a Year.

Bisi, or *Bosa*, was consecrated to his See the same Year by *Theodore*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*. He was a very grave and Reverend Person, but being grown old and diseased, which rendred him unable to attend the Duties of his Palace, he divided this Province into two Sees, one of which remains here at *Dunwich*, and the other was fixed at *North-Elmham* in *Norfolk*. He was present at the Council at *Hertford* in 673, and dyed the same Year.

Etta, or *Æcca*, succeeded him in the See of *Dunwich*. He sat about two Years, and then with *Bedwin*, Bishop of *North-Elmham*, took upon him the Monastick Life in the Abbey of *S. Osth*, whereupon

Easculphus, or *Astulfus*, was chosen into this See. How long he presided is not evident, but we suppose he sat not much less than fifty Years, because we find no Mention of his Successor.

Eadred, or *Edred*, till the Year 731, when *Bede* concluded his History. He was present at the Council of *Clovesho*, or *Chiff* at *Hoo*, in *Kent*, which was held *Anno* 747, and subscribed the Canons of it, by the Name of *Heardelsus Episcopus Dummocensis*. *Spelm. Conc. angl. p. 242.*

Guthwin, or *Guthwin*, succeeded him, and after him

Albert, or *Albrith*, obtained this See, and had for his Successor

Eglaf, or *Eglaf*, called also *Algar*, who left this See to

Hardred, or *Heardred*, whom *Malmbury* calls *Eudred*. Bishop *Godwin* says, of him, "This is he, perhaps (for he had

" had no certain Grounds of his Con-
" jecture) who is mentioned in the Sy-
" nod which *Cuthbert*, Archbishop of
" *Canterbury*, called *Anno 747*, and sub-
" scribed it by the Name of *Hardulf*." But Mr. *Wharton*, (*Angl. Sacr. Vol. 1. p. 404.*) having better computed the Time of the Meeting of that Synod, judges that it was *Edred* above-mention'd who was Bishop of *Dunwich* at that Time, whose Opinion we believe safest to fol-
low.

Alfinus, or *Alphunus* succeeded him, and next to him *fat*

Titefertus, or *Tedfridus*, who is also called *Widfrith*. He was Bishop of *Dunwich*, when *Offa*, King of *Mercia*, made *Litchfield* an Archbishoprick, which was about the Year 787. This Bishop was present at the Synod of *Beacon-Field* in the Year 798, at *Clovesho*, in the Year 803, and of *Celicut*, *Anno 813*, as we observe from *Spelman's Concil. Angl. pag. 318, 325, and 328.* To him succeeded

Weremundus, or *Wermundus*, of whom we meet with nothing memorable, but that he dy'd in the Year 870, as *Florilegus* tells us, and left his See to

Wilred, or *Wildred*. *Ingulphus* tells us, fol. 480, that he subscribed the Charter of *Withlaffe*, King of *Mercia*, made to the Abbey of *Croiland* in *Lincolnshire*, about the Year 833; but Mr. *Wharton* says it is a Fiction, and adds, that the Account of *Florilegus* is most probable, viz. That *Humbert*, Bishop of *Elmham*, and *Werimund* Bishop of *Dunwich*, dying much about the same Time, viz. 870, *Wildred* succeeded them in both Sees, and fixed his Episcopal Seat at *Elmham*, where having presided many Years, he left his Bishoprick to *Athulfus*. The Reason of this Union, *Bartholomew Cotton* tells us, was, That *Ludican*, King of *Mercia*, and *Egbert*, King of the *West-Saxons*, by their Invasions of the Country of *West-Angles*, had so impoverished it, that it was not able to maintain two Bishops, and so

their Sees were made into one, in the Time of this *Wilfred*. Bishop *Godwin* tells us, that after the Death of this Bishop, the Kingdom was infested by the *Danes*; that both Dioceses were vacant an hundred Years: But Mr. *Wharton*, (*Angl. Sacr. Vol. . p. 404.*) taking Notice of Bishop *Godwin's* Words, says, That what the Bishop asserts of this Vacancy of these Sees an hundred Years, is groundless, and not confirmed by the Testimony of any Historian; for though the *Danes* did at this Time much infest this Province, yet there was no Necessity that the Bishops should lay aside their Cure of Souls; and if we may suppose that *Wilred* lived to a great Age, and governed these Sees to his Death, there need no Vacancy to be allow'd at all; or if there was, it could not be near an hundred Years, because *Wilfred* succeeded *Anno 870*, and his Successor, *Adulphus*, was consecrated to this See by *Oda* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, about the Year 938. Of the Bishops of *Elmham* we have spoken in *Norfolk*, whither we refer our Reader.

Suffolk, as to its Ecclesiastical Government, hath two Archdeaconries, viz.

I. The Archdeaconry of *Suffolk*, which hath thirteen Deanaries.

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|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. <i>Lothingland,</i> | 8. <i>Loose,</i> |
| 2. <i>Bosmore,</i> | 9. <i>Claydon,</i> |
| 3. <i>Harlesford,</i> | 10. <i>Colneys,</i> |
| 4. <i>Waynford,</i> | 11. <i>Ipswich,</i> |
| 5. <i>Hoxon,</i> | 12. <i>Samford,</i> |
| 6. <i>Dunwich,</i> | 13. <i>Wilford.</i> |
| 7. <i>Plumsgate,</i> | |

II. The Archdeaconry of *Sudbury*, which hath eight Deanaries.

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|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. <i>Fordham,</i> | 5. <i>Sudbury,</i> |
| 2. <i>Thingow,</i> | 6. <i>Blackbourn,</i> |
| 3. <i>Stow,</i> | 7. <i>Hertsmere,</i> |
| 4. <i>Thedwasstry,</i> | 8. <i>Clare.</i> |

The Monasteries of this County of SUFFOLK.

DUNWICH having been a Bishop's See, we place it in the Front of the Monasteries, of which we have a short Account of two, the one of *Franciscans*, or *Friers Minors*. They had a very fair Church, and their House, which was a good Building, was encompassed round with a Stone-Wall, as was also that of the *Dominicans*, or *Black Friers*. This last Religious Structure was founded by Sir Roger Holishe, Knt. who was bury'd in the Church there, as was the first by Richard Fitz-John and Alice his Wife, to whose Benefactions King Henry III. made some considerable Additions. But of these Monasteries we find nothing more, save that several Persons of Note were bury'd in them, as Sir Ralph Ufford and Joan his Wife, Sir Robert Valence, the Lady Harwife Poynings, &c.

S. James's Hospital, which had a large Church, and divers Tenements, Houses and Lands belonging to it, appropriated to the Use and Sustentation of sick, poor, and impotent People, but is now greatly decay'd, the Lands and Tenements being sold, or otherwise alienated by evil Masters, and other covetous Persons, to the great Prejudice and Detriment of the Poor of the said Hospital.

Maison Dieu, another Hospital dedicated to the *Holy Trinity*, which like the former is much decay'd, and abused by the Masters of it. The Church is quite demolish'd, but there are yet divers Tenements, Houses, Lands and Rents remaining for the Use of the Poor. This House had many Privileges granted it, and the Masters for the Time being, had very good Lodgings to dwell in, which invited some Men of Character to accept the Place, for one was an Esquire, another a Master of Arts, &c.

Ipswich, as it is called the Eye of this Shire, and was really the most eminent for Trade and Buildings, so when the

Monastick Life was in Esteem, it was as remarkable for its Devotion that Way; for we observe several Monasteries in and about it, distinguished by the Names following.

The *Holy Trinity*, so called from its Dedication to the Triune God, a Priory founded by Norman Gastrede, the Son of Epott and John de Oxford, Bishop of Norwich, in the Reign of King Henry II. King John, in the fifth Year of his Reign, confirmed to the Canons Regular of this House, the several Lands, Churches and Possessions given them by many Benefactors, and among others, a Fair to last for three Days, on the Feast of the *Holy Cross*, on Sept. 14. One John Thelford was Prior of this House, Anno 1533. This was one of the Monasteries suppressed by Cardinal Wolsey, who obtained a Bull of Pope Clement VII. in order to the founding his two intended Colleges at Oxford and Ipswich. It was valued at the Dissolution of it, by the Cardinal, at 88 l. 6 s. 9 d. Weaver, Speed, ex Lel.

Austin Friers, or Canons Regular of S. Augustin, a Monastery dedicated to that Saint, founded by Henry de Manesby, Henry Redred, and Henry de Landham. In this Monastery were bury'd Dame Maud Boerell, Edmund Saxham, Esq; John Fastolf, and Agnes his Wife, &c. We find nothing of the Surrender nor Value of it when it was suppress'd.

Carmelites, or *White Friers*, a Religious House dedicated to the Virgin Mary, founded by Sir Thomas Londham, Knt. say some; but Mr. Speed out of Leland, alledgeth the Lord Bardolf, Sir Jeffrey Hadley, and Sir Robert Norton, Knights, to have been the Founders about the Year 1279. In it were bury'd Sir Thomas Londham, and John Londham, Esq; Richard Hadley, who dy'd Anno 1461, John Birmingham, a Person very Learned, who had studied long at Oxford, and among

among the *Sorbonists* at *Paris*. He wrote divers Books, and dy'd very Old, *Jan. 22, Anno 1448.* *John Balsham*, Bishop of *Arles*, and many others of less Note. Of the Surrender, or Value of its Revenues then, we find no Account.

Grey Friars, or *Franciscans*, founded by *Robert Lord Tiptoft*, who was bury'd in it with Dame *Una* his Wife, and Sir *Robert* his Son, *Margaret* Wife of Sir *John Tiptoft*, and *Robert Tiptoft*, Esq; *Margaret*, Countess of *Oxford*, and *Elizabeth*, Wife of Sir *Thomas Ufford*, with divers others of Noble Extraction, as well as Gentile. The Time of the Suppression, or Value of it then, is not known.

Black Friars, or *Dominicans*, dedicated to *S. Dominick*, whose Founder is not known; but one *John Hares* is said to have given a Piece of Ground adjoining to it, to build it larger on. In the Register of this House, the Lord *Roger Bigod*, Earl-Marshal, Sir *John Sutton*, Knt. Sir *Richard*, and the Lady *Margaret Plaitz*, and Sir *Robert Ufford*, Earl of *Suffolk*, are said to have been bury'd in it. The Dissolution and Value of it then doth not appear to us.

Wolsey's College began to be built by Cardinal *Wolsey*, who was born in this Town, upon the Foundation of a little Monastery erected by *Thomas de Lucy*, and *Alice* his Wife. It was intended to be a magnificent and sumptuous Building, dedicated to *S. Peter* and *S. Paul*, but it was never finished; yet at the Dissolution was found to have partly of its ancient Endowment, and partly by the Settlement of the Cardinal upon it, a Revenue of 88 l. 6 s. 10 d. Speed ex Lel.

S. Edmund's Bury, a *Benedictine* Monastery of very great Antiquity, as well as Eminency for its Privileges and Extent; for when the Christian Religion first came into this Kingdom of the *East-Angles*, King *Sigibert* built a Church here for Secular Canons, and it being particularly favoured by that King, was called *Villa Regia*, a Royal Town; but the Saxon Name was *Beoderichesworth*.

In this State it remained for near Two Hundred Years, till the Body of *S. Edmund*, the last King of the *East-Angles*, whom the *Danes* under *Inguar* and *Hubba* had with exquisite Torments put to Death, being found by a Miracle, was carry'd thither, and being bury'd there, the Christians built a small Church over his Tomb, and out of a great Veneration to his Name, called the Town, *S. Edmundi Burgus*, i. e. the Borough of *S. Edmund*. King *Edmund* the Elder, much respected this Saint of his own Name, and gave several Lands to this Church, *Anno 942*.

The *Danes* still continuing to ravage and plunder *England*, *Swain* their King, came over with a great Host, and among other Places fell with great Fury upon this Town, and in his Pagan Zeal razed this Church to the Ground; but did not long survive this profane and sacrilegious Action; for while he was triumphing in his uncontroll'd Success, in the midst of his Nobles, he suddenly cry'd out, *That S. Edmund had run a Sword through his Heart*; and within the Space of three Days dy'd in great Horror and Torment. His Son *Knute*, or *Canute*, was immediately chosen his Successor in the Throne of *Denmark*, and Leader of the Army of *Danes* here. He had many sharp Rencontres with King *Ethelred* and his Son *Edmund*, surnamed *Ironside*, who with great Valour sought to rescue their Kingdom out of the *Danes* Hands, but could not; for after *Edmund's* Death, *Canute* was Crowned King of *England*. It is said, that from *Swain's* Death, *Canute* was often troubled and affrighted with a Vision of the Ghost of *S. Edmund*, and being thereby made sensible of his Father's impious Fact, in destroying his Church, and abusing his Bones, one of the first Things he did after his Settlement on the Throne, was to rebuild it in a sumptuous Manner, thereby to expiate for the sacrilegious Impiety of his Father.

Nor was *Canute* contented to make Restitution of the Buildings of this Church, but out of his Devotion he enriched it with

with many Gifts and Privileges; confirmed all its former Grants; gave it his Tribute of all Sea-Fish brought into the Town, and the Fishery about it; offered his Crown to the Holy Martyr, and made the Abbot and Monks absolute Lords of the Town: For by the Advice of his Bishops and Barons, he changed the Secular Clergy anciently belonging to this Church, into Monks, *Anno* 1020.

These Gifts were settled on this Abbey with a fearful Curse on such as should any Ways alienate them, and a Blessing to such as should preserve or improve them: And the Charter being signed by the King, was attested by above Thirty of his Nobles, who every one for the greater Solemnity put a Cross before their Names. This Abbey being thus established, the Bishop of *Rome* endowed it with very great Immunities, and among other Things granted, That this Abbey should not be subject to any Bishop in any Matter, but in all Things of Controversy, or Order, should depend upon the Pleasure and Direction of the Archbishop only.

In the Year 1010, this Part of the County being again much infested by the *Danes*, the Body of *S. Edmund*, was translated to *London*, to secure it from their Hands, where being kept three Years, it was again returned to this Abbey. In the Year 1021, soon after King *Canute* had brought in the Monks into it, *Aldwinus*, Bishop of the *East-Angles*, began to build a stately New Church, to which Work, and the Maintenance of the Fabrick, the Inhabitants of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk* did freely give yearly four Pence out of every Carucate of Land in their Counties. This Church was in the Year 1032, dedicated to the Honour of Christ, the Blessed *Mary*, and *S. Edmund*; and much about the same Time, or before, the Abbot *Newport* walled in the Abbey, as *Harvey* the *Sacrist* had done the Town.

This Abbey, endowed with such Privileges, flourished for some Time in Wealth and Power, Multitudes of Gifts and Oblations being hung upon the Tomb of *S. Edmund*; and the Townsmen, and all within *Banna Leuca*, i.e. within the Bounds

of a Mile round the Town, being so subject to the Abbot and Convent, that by their Steward they imposed an Oath upon the Alderman at the Entrance upon his Office, That he should maintain and uphold the Peace and Order of the Borough, and in nothing damage or hurt the Abbot or Convent in any of their Rights and Privileges. But notwithstanding this Oath, the Townsmen now and then fell foul upon the Abbot and his Monks, imprisoning the Abbot, beating the Monks, and the Officers belonging to the Abbey, breaking down their Gates, and burning their Houses adjoining, with the Barns and Granaries belonging to their Granges and Manors near the Town, carrying away their Chalices of Gold and Silver, with other rich Plate, plundering their Treasury, and taking away their Charters and Writings. And though by the Piety of the present Kings and Nobles, many of these Things were restored, and some Satisfaction made to the Abbot and Convent, yet the Townsmen never bore their Subjection to the Monks easily, and so could not much regret the Dissolution of the Abbey in the main, though in many Respects it was a great Advantage to the Town, especially in relieving their Poor. Nor was the Ecclesiastical Exemption of this Abbey long free from Dispute; for in the Conqueror's Reign, there arose a Controversy between the Bishop of the Diocese and the Abbot, about the Jurisdiction of the former, which the latter would not yield to. The Abbot to confirm his Privilege went to *Rome*, and found such Favour with Pope *Alexander II.* that he granted to him and his Successors Episcopal Jurisdiction, and this further Advantage, *viz.* That so long as they kept a Porphyry-Altar, which he then gave him, tho' the whole Kingdom should lye under an Excommunication, yet the Divine Offices should not cease in this Abbey, unless it be specially interdicted by Name. This Bull bears Date *Anno Domini* 1071, and by it the Contest was laid asleep a little While, but was again revived in 1081, when it was referred to the Judgment and Determination

termination of the Conqueror, who, upon hearing of both Sides, did declare the Church of S. Edmund, and the Town in which it stands, to be exempt from the Bishop's Jurisdiction; and at the same Time gave the Abbot and Monks a Charter of Confirmation, whereby he ratify'd to their Monastery, all the Concessions of the Kings Edmund, Canute, Hardicanute, and Edward the Confessor, which were many and great; besides the Lands and Estates given them by private Benefactors, as Ulfketel Earl of the East-Angles, who gave the Lordships and Manors of Hildercl, Redgrave, Rigenhale, Wulfpit, Rougham, and Part of Bradfield, Fulham, and Hegiseto in this County; and Stephen Earl of Britanny and Richmond, who gave them certain Lands in Cambridge-shire, for the Health of the Soul of his Brother Alan Niger, with many others, both Persons of Quality of both Sexes, and several Bishops, whose Gifts so enriched this Monastery, that as while it flourished, its Abbots were Parliamentary Barons; so when it was surrendered to King Henry VIII. by John Reeve, alias Melford, the last Abbot, it was found to be worth 1659 l. 13 s. 11 d. $\frac{1}{2}$. per An. Dugd. 2336 l. 16 s. Stev. Spued ex Lel. Dugdale hath a List of the Abbots and Sacristans, which we omit.

At the Dissolution of this Abbey, these Reliques, which the Monks had in great Esteem, were found, viz. The Sacred Remains of King Edmund, enshrined; the same King's Shirt entire; certain Drops of S. Stephen's Blood, which were shed out of his Body when he was stoned; some of the Coals on which S. Lawrence was broiled; certain Pairings of the Flesh of divers Holy Virgins; a Sinew of S. Edmund in a Box; several Skulls of ancient Saints and Martyrs; among which was that of S. Petronill, which the People believed would cure all the Diseases of the Head, by applying it to it. S. Edmund's Sword, and S. Thomas of Canterbury's Boots; S. Botolph's Bones in a Coffin, which the Monks made the People believe, that it procured Rain, when it was carry'd in Procession in a Time of

Drought; certain Wax-Candles, which being carry'd light round their Corn-Fields in Seed-Time, no Darnel, Tares, or any noisom Weeds would grow among the Corn that Year, with many others, which by the Relations of the Monks, would work wonderful Effects.

There were many Noble Persons bury'd in the Abbey-Church here, viz. Alan, surnamed Fergaunt, Earl of Richmond; Thomas, surnamed De Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk, Half-Brother to King Edward II. Thomas Beaufort, Son of John of Gaunt, by the Lady Katharine Swinford, Duke of Exeter in King Henry V.'s Reign; Mary Queen of France, Widow of Lewis XII. and Sister of King Henry VIII. John Boon, Abbot of this Monastery, who dy'd 9 Edw.

4. Robert the Martyr, a Child crucified by the Jews, about June 8, 1179. Sir William Elmham, Sir William Spenser, Sir William Tresil, Knights; John Lidgate, the famous Poet, and many others, whose Monuments became a Prey with the great Estates of this Monastery, to those Destroyers of Religious Houses, who neither feared God, nor regarded Men, in Comparison of the Advantage they made by their Ruins.

This Monastery bred many famous Men for all Parts of good Learning, viz. John de Norwold, educated first a Monk in this Abbey, and at length chosen Abbot of it. Leland tells us, he was a Man of signal Piety, and no small Learning. He went to Rome, to be confirmed in that Dignity by the Pope. He wrote much about other Points, but was principally concerned in the great Controversy which happened between Robert Grossetest and Pope Innocent IV. But none of his Writings are now remaining, but his *Annals of England*. He dy'd, and was bury'd in his Monastery, Anno 1280.

John Eversden, a Monk of it, who excelled much in Humane Learning, and ever shewed great Elegancy in his Writings, being a good Poet and Orator, and a faithful Historian. He wrote several Things, which made his Name Honourable to Posterity for some Ages, viz. *Concordances of Divine History*; *A Concord of Decrees*;

Decrees; The Marrow of the Law in Verse; Of the Kings and Bishops of England, and the Series of Times. He dy'd, and was buried in his Monastery, Anno 1336.

Walter Bederickworth, Doctor of Divinity, famous for Piety and Learning, as appears by his Works, which are, *Moralities on the Psalter; Commentaries on the Master of the Sentences; Scholastick Lectures; Monastical Collation, and Common Sermons.* He died, and was buried in his Monastery in 1350.

Jeffrey Waterton, a Person of admirable Diligence, who spent all his Time in Reading, unless his Presence was required at monastical Duties, singing in the Choir, or Divine Contemplations: He thus attained to the Degree of Doctor of Divinity, and then apply'd himself to Writing, which produced these Books; *The Morality of the Psalter; On the Evangelical Salutation; Mariale; Sunday Homilies; Monastical Collations.* He flourished in the Year 1350.

Roger the Computist, who being educated in this Monastery from his Youth, became a Person of great Piety, singular Humility, incredible Modesty, Temperance and Chastity, and uncommon Learning; and spent the Remainder of his Life in the Exercise of Virtue and Study of good Letters. In his more advanced Age he was so respected by his Brethren, that he was chosen their Prior; after which he employed all the Time he could spare from the Government of the House, in meditating upon the Holy Scripture; and for the Benefit of Posterity, he wrote *An Exposition of all the difficult Words through the Bible; Comments on the Gospels; Of the greater Excommunication, and Canterbury Constitutions.* He flourished in 1360.

Boston of Bury, born in the Town, and then becoming a Monk in this Abbey; he being very learned, travelled almost all over England, and having searched the Libraries, and perused the Books, made a Catalogue of them all, which he disposed into Alphabetical Order: To render this Work the more compleat, he said something of this Author's Life, and gave an

Opinion of their Writings not from himself, but from the most learned Men of his Time, noting the Time when they flourished, and in what Library, and Place each Book was to be found. He wrote also some Books himself, viz. *Of the Original Progress and Success of Religious Orders, and other monastical Affairs; A Catalogue of Ecclesiastical Writers; The Mirrour of Conventuals, and State of his own Monastery, with some other Books.* He flourished in 1410.

A *Franciscan Monastery*, mentioned by an Anonymous Author in *Leland*. These Friers being at their first Establishment in England in great Reputation, with all Sorts of Persons from the highest to the lowest, went to settle in *S. Edmund's Bury*, but met with great Opposition from the Abbot and Monks of that Place, who were of a different Order, and unwilling to admit any other into the Town; but notwithstanding that the *Franciscans* by the Authority of the Pope and King, and Consent of the People, gained an Habitation in the Town, in the Year 1258. The Monks being still discontented, complained heavily, that it was contrary to the Liberties and Privileges of their Church; and five Years after, so prevailed, that the Friers agreed to withdraw themselves out of the Town, and a Place was assigned them without the four Crosses; and the Monks, that they might never return again, threw down and totally demolished their House within the Town. Neither *Dugdale* nor *Speed* speak any thing of this Friery: What we have here set down is taken from Mr. *Steuens's History of the Monastery*, who has taken it from *S. Clara*.

Babewell, where was a Monastery of Grey Friers, first founded by Mr. *Adam de Lincoln*, who gave it to the Honour of *Clare*: In it were buried Sir *Walter Trumington* and *Anne* his Wife, *Nicholas Drury* and *Jane* his Wife, who died March 7. 7. Rich. 2. and *Margaret Peyton*. When it was dissolved we find not.

Batley, a small Monastery given in Pope *Clement's Bull*, to Cardinal *Woolsey*, to build his Colleges at *Oxford* and *Ipswich*, and to

to that End dissolved by him. Mr. Ford, who had this Abbey after the Suppression, was unfortunate in his Children, disinheriting his eldest Son, &c.

Blackham, or *Blakenham*, a Cell to St. Mary at *Bec* in *Normandy*, given to that Abbey by *Walter Gifford*, and confirmed by King *William Rufus*.

Bliburg, or *Blithborough*, a small Village beautified by King *Henry I.* with a College of Black Canons, called *Pramonstratenses*, which that Prince granted as a Cell to the Canons of St. *Osyth*, in *Essex*; *Richard Beauveys*, Bishop of *London*, so augmented the Revenues of this House at the Time of its being founded, that he was looked upon in common Estimation, a Co-founder with the King. King *Richard I.* in his Charter given this College, having recited the several Lands and Rents bestowed on them by many Benefactors, confirmed them all to the Canons. The Prior of St. *Osyth* was the Patron of this College. At the Suppression it was valued at 48*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* per Annum, died *Weav. Speed ex Lel.*

Briset, a Priory founded in the Time of *Herbert Losinga*, Bishop of *Norwich*, by *Radulphus Fitz-brian*, and *Emme* his Wife, and by them dedicated to God S. Mary, and the Holy Confessor, S. *Leonard*. They endowed it with divers Lands and Tithes, among which were the Tithes of *Smithfield* in *London*. From this *Radulph Fitz-Brian* descended *Almericus Peche*, who confirmed all his Ancestors Gifts to this House. *Walter* Bishop of *Norwich*, granted to this *Almeric*, to have a Chantry in his Chapel at *Briset*, upon Condition that the Chaplain of it should (*inspectis sacrosanctis Evangeliiis*) swear to pay all the Oblations he received in the Chapel, to the Mother-Church, and not admit any Parishioner to either Sacrament, unless in imminent Danger of Death, and that *Almeric* himself, in Token of his Subjection to the Mother-Church, should repair to it, with his Family to the High Mass on these five Holidays, *Christmas-Day*, *Easter-Day*, *Whitsunday*, the *Assumption* of the Blessed Virgin, *Aug. 15.* and *S. Leonard's Day*, *Nov. 6.* Mr. *Speed*

makes the Duke of *Clarence* a Benefactor.

Bruseyard, or *Brushyard*, a College of Nuns founded by *Matilda de Lancaster*, late Countess of *Ulster*, but at that Time a Nun in the Collegiate Church of Nuns, at *Campesse*, for the five Chaplains, for whose Government *William*, Bishop of *Norwich*, made in the Year 1354, the following Orders,

1. That the said five Priests should all sleep in the same Dormitory, and eat together in the same Refectory.
2. That one of the five should be Custos, or Master, chosen by a Majority of Voices; and upon a Vacancy, if he be not chosen in four Months Time, then the Election to be in the Bishop for that Turn; and being elected that he obtain Letters of Presentation of the Priores of *Campesse* to the Bishop, who is thereupon to confirm him in the Office.
3. That their Habit be all alike, agreeable to the Canons.
4. That they observe the *Salisbury Use* in Divine Service.
5. That one of them be chose their Treasurer, whose Office it shall be also to take Care of all Matters relating to the Chapel.
6. That there be a Chest, with three different Keys, in which the Common Seals and Accounts are to be kept, &c. It was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin; and at the Dissolution was valued at ——— 56*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* per An. *Weav. Speed.*

Bungey, a *Benedictine* Nunnery founded by *Roger de Glanwill*, and *Gundreda* the Countess his Wife, in the Church of the Holy Cross of that Town; but others will have it to be founded by the Ancestors of *Thomas de Brotherton*, Earl of *Norfolk*. It was well endowed by a great Number of Benefactors, all whose Gifts were confirmed to the Nuns, and their Successors, to hold in pure and perpetual Alms, by King *Henry II.* Reg. 19. It was valued at the Suppression of the Religious Houses, by King *Henry VII.* at 62*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.* per Ann. *Dugd.* 62*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* per Ann. *Speed. Weav.*

Butley, a Priory of Canons Regular of S. *Augustine*, founded by *Ranulph de Glanwill*,
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vill, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. He endowed it with divers Churches and Lands in the Year 1171. He was in the Reign of King Henry II. Chief Justice of England; but being displaced, he, in a kind of Discontent went with King Richard I. to the Holy War, and was present at the Siege of Acon. He had only three Daughters, *Maud*, *Amabil*, and *Helen*, to whom he divided his Estate before he set out towards Jerusalem. To *Maud* the eldest, who married one *William de Aubervil*, he gave the entire Manor of *Benhall*, and the Advowson of the Monastery of the Blessed Virgin Mary at *Butley*, and to his other Daughters the rest of his Estate.

King Henry VII. in the 24th Year of his Reign granted to *Robert Brommer*, Prior of this Monastery of *Butley*, and the Convent of the same, the Priory of the Virgin Mary at *Snape* in this County, with all the Lands and Revenues thereunto at that Time belonging, or which *Thomas Neyland*, late Prior of the said Priory enjoy'd in Right of the same, to hold in pure and perpetual Alms, without Account of any Rents, and to be annexed to the said Priory of *Butley*. The Priory of *Snape* was originally made a Cell to the Abbey of *S. John in Colchester*, according to the Appointment of *William Martell* the Founder. But it seems that even in the Popish Times, the Kings of England had the Power of transferring the Dependency of the lesser Monastery and Cells from one Abbey to another. This Priory was dissolved 29 Hen. 8. and was then valued at 318 l. 17 s. 2 d. *Dugd. Speed, Weaver.*

In the Church of this Priory was interred the Body of *Michael de la Pole*, the third Lord *Wingfield*, and Earl of *Suffolk*, who was slain at the Battle of *Agincourt* in France, with *Edward Plantagenet*, Duke of York, Octob. 25. 1415.

Campesse, *Camesey*, or *Campsey*, a Nunnery of the Order of *S. Clare*, or *Minorelles*, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and founded by the Order of *Theobald de Valoins*, who gave all his Land in *Campesse* to his two Sisters, *Joan* and *Agnes*, for the

erecting a Nunnery there to the Honour of God and the glorious Virgin, which being confirmed by King *John*, was accordingly performed. This Nunnery found in after Ages many Benefactors, which made their Revenues considerable, viz. *Simon de Bruna* gave at one Time a certain Messuage and four Acres of Lands, and at another Time a Piece of Land lying in *Totington* in perpetual Alms, for the Health of his own Soul, and those of his Father and Mother, and other Ancestors. *John le Strange* also, the Father gave to the same Nuns for the same Purposes, a certain Messuage, called *Henebord*, with four Acres of Land in *Totington*, and with a Manor called *Stranges*, with all his Homage, Revenue, and Services, all which *John le Strange* of *Hunstanton*, Esq; confirmed and warranted to the said Prioress and Convent, and their Successors for ever. These Deeds of Gift are still preserved and are in the Hands of *Francis Canning* of *Foxcote* in *Warwickshire*, Esq; and were made when *Mary Felton* and *Alice Corbet* were Prioresses.

Stephen de Ludham, the Grandfather (as we conceive) gave also to these Nuns of *Campesse* a Piece of Meadow in *Ludham*, in pure and perpetual Alms, and free from all secular Services and Demands. And his Son *William de Ludham* gave all his Land in *Ludham*, then held by *William Chaplain*, called *Finchescrou*, to the said Nuns, yet to hold of him, and his Heirs by the annual Rent of twelve-pence, six-pence whereof to be paid on the Eve of *Epiphany*, and the other six-pence upon the Feast of *S. John Baptist*, yearly. After this, *Stephen de Ludham* his Son agreed with the said Nuns, to release them for ever from the Payment of the Twelve-pence a year for *Finchescrou*, upon Condition that they should for ever quit-claim all their Right and Title to two Pieces of Mead in *Wickham*, then held by ——— *de Hill*.

While *Walter de Suffield* was Bishop of *Norwich*, there happened a Controversy between Sir *Robert de Valoins*, who claimed the Patronage of their Nunnery, and the Nuns, who denied his Title

the to it. The Case was referred to this Bishop, who thus decided it: That the Priorefs and Nuns should always acknowledge the said Robert de Valoins for their Patron, and as often as there is a Vacancy of a Priorefs, the said Robert shall seize the said Nunnery but without any Hurt to their Goods, or Exetctise of any Authority, 'till the Nuns have chose them a Priorefs, which they shall present to the said Robert for his Assent, which being obtained, the Bishop of Norwich for the Time being shall order her to be confirmed and settled in the Government of the Nunnery. These Deeds are in the same Gentleman's Hands.

Maud de Lancaster, Countess of Ulster, Relict of William de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, founded a Chantry of five Priests in the Chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Campesse, by the Licence of King Edward III. for the Health of the Souls of William de Burgh, her late Husband, Eltz. de Burgh, and Maud de Ufford her Daughters, as also for the good Estate of herself, Sir John Ufford, and Sir Thomas de Hereford, Kt. during their Lives, and for the Health of their Souls after their Death; which Chantry she endowed with certain Lands in Ash near Rendlesham, and with the Advowsons of the Churches of Burgh in Suffolk, and Hargham in Norfolk. This Chantry was afterwards removed to the Town of Brusyard, in the Manor of Rokkal, the Revenues and Site whereof was afterwards in the same King's Reign, given to the Priorefs and Nuns of S. Clare's Order there, when the Chantry was converted into a Nunnery at that Place. This Nunnery, at the Dissolution of the Monasteries was valued at 182 l. 9 s. 5 d. per Ann. Dugd. Speed. Weav.

Clare, a Monastery of Canons Regular of S. Augustine, but Dugdale puts it under the Order of S. Benedict, founded in the Year 1248 by Richard de Clare Earl of Gloucester, from whom descended the Mortimers, Earls of March, and the Royal House of York, as is set forth in the Pedigree of Joan of Acres, the Daughter of Edward I. and Wife of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, in a Po-

em set down in Weaver's Fam. Mon. 734. This House being an alien Priory, and a Cell to the Abbey of Reichenowin in Normandy, was made Indigena by King Richard II. Reg. 19. and by him given, as a Cell, to S. Peter's at Westminster. Richard de Clare, Earl of Hereford, gave to this House the Hermitage of Standane, that Divine Service might be there celebrated for him and his. This and several other Donations, and Endowments given to this House by divers Benefactors, were confirmed by Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Pope Alexander, Anno Dom. 1174. In after Times Pope John, in the fifth Year of his Pontificate, changed this House from a Priory of Monks to a College of a Dean and Secular Canons. This was done at the Petition of Edmund, Earl of March, Heir of the first Founders, who by his Deed, dated 7 Hen. 3. granted and confirmed to these Dean and Canons, all the Land and Privileges which anciently belonged to it, when it was a Priory. It was valued at the Dissolution, at 314 l. 4 s. 1 d. 4 per Annum, Dugd.

In this Priory, or College, were bury'd divers Persons of the first Quality, as Joan of Acres, second Daughter of King Edward I. Edward Monthermer, Earl of Gloucester and Hereford, Son of Joan of Acres, by her second Husband, Ralph de Monthermer; Lionel, Duke of Clarence, and his Wife Elizabeth, Daughter of William de Burgh, Earl of Ulster; Richard, Earl of Clare, Dame Alice Spenser, Sir John Beauchamp, Knt. Lady Margaret Scroop, Daughter of the Earl of Westmerland, and many of less Note.

Cnobersburge, or Burgh-Castle, a Monastery built by one Fursus a Holy Scot, upon this Occasion. This Holy Man much desiring to travel for the Propagation of the Gospel, came to the East-Coasts of England, in the Reign of King Sigilbert, who then governed the Kingdom of the East-Angles. This King reverently received him, and encouraged him so much, that by his godly and assiduous Preaching the Word of God, he converted the Infidels, and confirmed the Faithful in the Worship and Love of Christ. The Mon-

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stick Life had then the Vogue for Perfection, and *Furseus* being zealous that way, obtained of King *Sigibert* a Place to build a Monastery in this Town of *Cnobersburge* near the Castle, and being quickened by a Vision foreshewing his Death, hastened the Finishing of it, which was done about the Year 636. *Furseus* perswaded King *Sigibert* to resign his Regal Power, and retire into his Monastery, which he accordingly did, but being some Time after drawn out of his Monastery, against his Will, to head his People in a War against the *Mercians*, he lost his Life, with great Part of his Army. But by his Death this Monastery did not lose the Favour of the *East-Anglians*, for *Anna*, the Successor of *Sigibert*, and many Noblemen of that Province, enriched it with many fair Houses and Lands, and with divers Ornaments. This Monastery was most pleasantly situated, by Reason of the Woods and Sea adjoining, but was demolished long before the general Deluge, which overthrew the Religious Houses in King *Henry VIII.*'s Reign, and so we have no Account of the annual Revenues of it.

Deuston, } The First, a College whose
and } Founder and Dedication is
Dodraſh, } not known, yet said by Mr.
Speed to be valued at the Suppression of
the Abbies, at 22 l. 8 s. 9 d. $\frac{1}{4}$. the other
a Monastery founded by the Ancestor of
the Duke of *Norfolk*, dedicated to *S. Mary*,
and valued at the Dissolution of the Ab-
bies, at 42 l. 18 s. 8 d. $\frac{1}{2}$. per *Ann.* as the
same Author tells us, but none else.

Edwardston, *Edwardstow*, or *S. Edward's* Place, a Cell at first to the Abbey of *S. Alban's*, *Dugd. Bar.* but others say to that of

Abbingdon, for which End *Hubert de Monte Canisio*, Lord of the Town, gave the Church to the Monks of that House, and two Acres of Land, with two Parts of the Tithes of *Stanton* and *Stanstead*, (*Dugd. Bar. vol. 1. p. 561.*) King *Henry I. Reg. 15.* confirmed his Gift, and again ratified it, *Anno Dom. 1115.* In after Times *Peter de la Roche*, the rich Bishop of *Winchester*, founded a Monastery here, and endowed it,

but we find not the Value when it was dissolved.

Eye, or *Aye*, a Monastery of *Benedictine*, or *Black Monks*, founded by *Robert Malet*, to whom King *William the Conqueror* having given the Honour of *Eye*, he, with the Assent of that King built a Monastery there, and gave it the Church of *St. Peter* in *Eye*, with a great Quantity of Lands and Churches, Liberties and Franchises, to hold, as freely as King *William* had given them to him. The Foundation of this House was no sooner laid, than it found several considerable Benefactors; for *Ranulph de Glanvill*, one of the Barons of *Robert Malet*, Lord of the Honour of *Eye*, gave these Monksan House in *Jakesley*. *Hubert de Monchenſy* gave them also about the same Time his own House in the same Place, and *William*, who called himself Earl of *Bolein*, *Surrey*, and *Warren*, confirmed to these Monks the Lordships of *Acol* and *Stoke*, which had been given to them by his Ancestors. In the Year 1138, King *Stephen* confirmed to the Monks here all their Lands and Liberties, with a formal Curse to the Violaters of them, as appears from King *Stephen's* Charter in *Selden* of Tithes, chap. 11.

This House was a Cell to the Abbey of *Bernay* in *Normandy*, so that neither the Prior, nor any Monk could be placed here, without the Assent of the Abbot of *Bernay*. Neither upon the Death of the Prior here, could the Founders or his Heirs and Successors, Patrons of this Priory, meddle with, or receive any Profit from the Goods and Possessions of this House, during the Vacancy; but only in Token of their Dominion, they used to place a Porter at the Gate of the Priory, who during the Vacation was maintained out of the Revenues of the House; and at the Installment of the next Prior, used to receive for his Fee the Sum of 5 s. to buy him an Ox.

In the eighth Year of King *Richard II.* the Estate of this Priory being seized into the King's Hands, because of his Wars with *France*; the Prior and Convent complained that they were extreamly impoverish'd
by

by foreign Exactions, so that the Revenues of the House could hardly maintain the Prior, and three or four Monks; whereupon the King by his Letters Patents, at their Petition and Request, discharged them for ever of their foreign Subjection to the Abbey of *Bernay*, and made them a Prior and Convent of themselves as independent as other *English* Priors. At the Dissolution of the Abbeys the annual Revenues of this House were 161*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* $\frac{1}{4}$. *Dugd.* 184*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* $\frac{1}{2}$. *Speed, Weav.*

Flixton, or *Felixton*, so called from *Felix* the first Bishop of the *East-Angles*. Here was a Nunnery of the Order of *S. Augustine*, founded by *Margery de Creke*, Daughter to *Jefferey Hanes*, and Widow of *Bartholomew de Creke*, who gave her whole Manor of *Flixton*, which came to her by Inheritance, to have a Religious House of Nuns erected here: *Simon de Wanton* was at that Time Bishop of *Norwich*, and a Witness, among others, to her Deed of Gift, which was in the Reign of King *Henry III.* Dr. *Tanner* hath set down in his Collections a Succession of Prioresses from *Anno* 1301, when *Emma de Beholm* was Prioress, to the Dissolution of it by Cardinal *Wolsey*, who obtained it of Pope *Clement VII.* to carry on his Design of Building his Colleges in *Oxford* and *Ipswich*, *Anno* 1532, when *Elizabeth Wright*, the last Prioress, resigned it to him. It was then valued at 23*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.* $\frac{1}{4}$. *Speed, Weaver.* *Dugdale* passeth over this Nunnery with a bare Nomination of it, as having found nothing remarkable about it.

Gorleston, of which Mr. *Cambden* speaks thus: Here I saw the Tower-Steeple of a small suppressed Monastery, which standeth the Sailors in good stead, for a Seemark; which is all we find of it; for the *Monasticon*, and *Speed* out of *Leland*, make not the least Mention of it, nor have Dr. *Tanner*, Mr. *Willis*, or Mr. *Stevens* made any Discovery of it.

Heringfleet, or *Hernigfleet*, where was some Time a Religious House of Canons Regular of *S. Austin*, dedicated to the Honour of *S. Olave*, founded by *Robert*

Fitz-Osbert; valued at the Dissolution at 49*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.* per Annum, *Speed, Weav.*

Hoxon, anciently called *Hegilsdon*, which having been much enobled by the Martyrdom of *S. Edmund*, King of the *East-Angles*, there was a Monastery erected to his Memory in this Place, but by whom we can't discover, or any more of it.

Hulme, or *Holm*, a *Benedictine* Monastery erected upon this Occasion. *Canutus*, the first *Danish* King of *England*, returning from *Rome*, where he had given many rich Gifts to the Church of *S. Peter*, and freed the *Saxon* School from all Tribute, built two Monasteries to the Honour of *S. Benedict*, one in *Norway*, and this in *England*, which last he founded in a fenny Place, then called *Cowholms*, where, in former Times before the *Danes* came into *England*, one *Suneman* an Hermit did inhabit, spending his Time in Devotion there for above 50 Years. To the Abbey thus built here the said King *Canutus* gave many Lands and Privileges, which King *Edward the Confessor* confirmed, and granted several others, as *Sac* and *Soc*, *Toll* and *Theam*, &c. with all such Liberties and free Customs, as he himself enjoyed in his own Demesnes and Lands belonging to the Crown. *William Bassett* was Abbot of this House, which is all we find of it.

Ikesworth, *Ixworth*, or *Gisworth*, whose Manor, being the Estate of *Gilbert de Blund*, or *Blount*; he built a Religious House upon it for Canons Regular of *S. Austin*, and plentifully endowed it: He dedicated it to the Virgin *Mary*, and placed it near the Parish-Church. The Issue Male of this noble Family of *Blunds* soon failed in the Death of *William de Blund*, who was slain in the Battle of *Lewis*, and left his Estate to his two Sisters and Heirs, *Agnes*, who married Sir *William Criketot*, of which Family *Edmund* became a Canon of this Priory, and *Rohefe* to *Robert de Valoins*. What Benefactors this House found we have no particular Account of, but 'tis probable it had not a few, being valued at the Suppression, at 280*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.* per Ann. *Dugd. Speed ex Lel. Weaver.*

Kersey,

Kersey, a Priory of Monks of the Order of *S. Benedict*, of which we observe nothing more, but that *Nesta de Cokefield*, Widow of *Thomas de Burgh* gave to God and the Church of *S. Mary* and *S. Anthony* in this Place, and to the Canons serving God there, divers Lands, of which she and her second Husband passed a Fine, 4 *Hen.* 3.

Lawson, a *Benedictine* Abbey, not mentioned in the *Monasticon*, nor *Speed*, but specify'd in *Pope Clement VII.*'s Bull, to be dissolved by *Cardinal Wolsey* for the building his Colleges at *Oxford* and *Ipswich*. *Sir Henry Spelman* relating the Misfortunes which have befallen such Families, as have settled themselves on Church-Lands, tells us, That *Mr. Brown* of *Lawson* Abbey was murdered by his Wife, who was burnt for the Fact, and a Servant that assisted her, hanged.

Leyston, or *Laiſton*, a Priory of *Black Monks*, called *Præmonſtratenſes*, was first founded by *Ranulph de Glanvill*, in the Time of *King Henry II.* about the Year 1183, and by him endowed with the Manor of this Town, which he had of the Gift of *King Henry II.* and with certain Churches, which he had before given to the Canons of *Butley*, who resigned them to the Canons of this Place. These Estates *King Richard I.* confirmed to these Canons with a Grant of divers Franchises, which were further ratified by *Richard*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and by *Roger Bigot*, Earl of *Norfolk*. *Pope Lucius* also granted to these Canons divers Privileges, as not to pay Tithes of their proper Goods and Chattels; to celebrate privately in the Time of a general Interdict, with absolute Freedom in the Election of their Abbot, with Liberty of Burial for any Person not under a Sentence of Excommunication, who desired to be bury'd with them, saving the Rights of those Churches, from whence the Bodies come, &c.

This Priory being much decayed with Age, was repaired, and almost new built, by *Robert Ufford*, Earl of *Suffolk*, in the Year 1363, and was by him dedicated to the Mother of *J. E. S. U. S.*, the Blessed *Virgin Mary*. From the Family of *Ufford*

the Advowson of this House passed to the Family of *De la Pole*, who succeeded them in the Earldom of *Suffolk*; and coming to the Crown by the Forfeiture of *Michael de la Pole*, *King Richard II.* Reg. 12. confirmed to the Abbots and Convent of this House their Estates, and their free Election of their Abbot; and granted moreover to them, that in the Time of a Vacation, neither he nor his Heirs, nor any of his other Officers, should seize their Temporalties, nor intermeddle with the same; nor should any Abbot or Convent of this House, be ever compelled to grant any Corrody or Pension to any Person whatsoever. *Mr. Weaver* says of this House, That upon the Destruction of all such Edifices, its annual coming in were far under-rated, at 18 l. 17 s. 1 d. *Dugd. Speed, Weaver.*

Letheringham, a little Priory, founded by *Sir John Boinat*, but of what Order the Monks of it were, and to whom it was dedicated, doth not appear. *Mr. Willis* calls this Priory *Lefringham*, and says, that *William Clapton* was Prior in the Year 1510. At the Dissolution of the Monasteries, the Revenues were 26 l. 8 s. 5 d. per Annum. *Speed, Weaver.* The ancient Family of the *Nauntons* had a Burial-Place in the Church of this Priory, and divers of them were bury'd in it; some say, they inhabited *England* before the Conqueror, others, that they came into it with the Conqueror. The former Opinion is built upon Evidences, dated before the Conquest, and is therefore probable. *Sir Anthony Wingfield* obtained this Abbey at the Dissolution of it, and *Sir H. Spelman* tells us, that he left no Issue Male, which he accounts a Judgment upon him, for possessing himself of Lands dedicated to God's Service.

Litchurch, a Monastery of *Black Canons*, and dedicated to the *Virgin Mary*, mentioned by *Mr. Speed* without a Founder, or Revenue.

Mettingham, a College, or Chantry, founded by *Sir John de Norwich*, Knt. Vice-Admiral of *England*, Lord of this Town, within his Castle here, dedicated

to the Honour of GOD and the Blessed Virgin Mary. It was surrendered to King Henry VIII. April 8, Reg. 33; and then the yearly Income was found to be, 202 l. 7 s. 5 d. $\frac{1}{2}$. Speed, Weaver.

Montjoy, a Benedictine, or Augustinian Monastery, not mentioned indeed by the Monasticon, or any other of our Authors, who have written of our English Monasteries, but certainly in this Diocese of Norwich, and most probably in this County of Suffolk; for Montisgaudium, Anglicè Montjoy, was one of those lesser Monasteries which Pope Clement VII. allowed Cardinal Woolsey to dissolve, to enable him to carry on his great Design of building two Colleges at Oxford and Ipswich, as appears from Pope Clement's Bull in Stevens's Appendix, N^o. 159. which is all we find of it.

Orford, a Benedictine Nunnery, founded by Ralph de Albineio. Sir Henry Spelman, whose Opinion grounded upon Observation, was, that few, or no Families prospered, that settled themselves on Church-Lands, mentions this, as an Instance here, that Sir Michael Stanhope, who had this Monastery for his Seat, dy'd without Issue.

Playford, a Benedictine Abbey, dissolved by Pope Clement's Bull, granted Cardinal Woolsey, in Order to the building his Colleges as abovesaid. Sir Anthony Playford, Knt. made it his Seat, and was unfortunate.

Rafford, a Monastery founded by Robert, Bishop, or Earl of Lincoln, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary, as Mr. Speed tells us, but he says nothing more of it.

Ratisford, an Hospital dedicated to S. John the Evangelist, but by whom it was founded is not known. The Revenues at the Dissolution, were 53 l. 10 s. 0 d. per Annum. Mr. Speed is the only Person that mentions this and the last Monastery.

Redinfield, or Radingfield, a Monastery of Black Nuns, or Benedictines, founded to the Honour of GOD, and the Blessed Apostle S. Andrew, (Mr. Speed says, V. S. Mary,) by Manasses, Earl of Guisnes, and Emme his Wife, the Daughter and

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Heir of William de Arras, and endowed by them with the Manor of this Town, &c. late held by William de Arras. Their Deed of Settlement bears Date, Anno 1120. The Annual Revenues of this House at the Suppression, was found to be 67 l. 0 d. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Dug. 81 l. 2 s. 5 d. $\frac{1}{2}$. Speed ex Lel.

Romborough, or Rumburgh, a Benedictine Monastery, dedicated to S. Michael. Dugdale places it in Cambridgeshire by Mistake, and gives this Account of it, That it was founded by Alan (or rather Stephen) Earl of Britain, who gave it GOD and S. Mary, and the Monks of the Abbey of York, which was confirmed to them by Everard, Bishop of Norwich, (which makes it most probable that it was in Suffolk, his Diocese) who allowed the Abbot and Convent of S. Mary at York, to place or displace the Monks of this House at Pleasure; which Grant was confirmed by Theobald, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Jeffrey Bishop of Ely. It was dissolved by Pope Clement's Bull, granted to Cardinal Wolsey.

Snapes, a Monastery of Black Monks, founded in the Year 1099, Gul. Rufi Anno 12^o., by William Martell and Albreda his Wife, and Jeffrey Martell their Son and Heir, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. These Persons being seized of the Manor of Snapes, and enjoying the Benefit of Wrecks of the Sea from Thorp to Hereford-Nesse, gave this Manor to the Abbey of Colchester, for the founding of a Priory here, which should be a Cell to that Abbey. This was accordingly performed, Anno 1155, but was no further in Subjection to that Abbey, than that it paid Half a Mark to S. John's Abbey at Colchester, as a Pension of Acknowledgment; and that the Abbot of Colchester might visit twice a Year with twelve Horses, and abide there four Days. It fell with the Abbey at the general Dissolution, and was then valued at 99 l. 1 s. 11 d. $\frac{1}{2}$. per Annum. Speed, Weaver. There are three Bulls of several Popes still extant, relating to this Priory. 1. Of Sixtus IV. confirming its ancient Privileges and Possessions. 2. Of Boni-

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face IX. establishing its Exemptions.

3. Of Pope Alexander III. confirming the Church of *Bedingsfield* to it. *Stevens's Appendix*, N^o 149, 150, and 151.

Stoke juxta Clare, a College founded by *Edmund Mortimer*, Earl of *March*, whose Ancestors had founded a Priory of *Benedictines* there, which he changed into a Collegiate Church of a Dean and Secular Canons. Pope *John XXIII.* and Pope *Martin V.* ratified this Change by their Apostolical Power. After this Foundation was settled, *Thomas Barnesley*, Dean of this Collegiate Church, by the Command of *Edmund Mortimer*, Earl of *March* and *Ulster*, and Lord of *Wigmore* and *Clare*, who was the Founder and Patron of it, made these Statutes for the Government of it.

1. That there be always one Dean, and six Secular Canons.

2. That every Canon reside full thirty two Weeks in every Year, or otherwise he shall receive but forty Shillings for his Prebend in that Year, in which he hath not so long resided.

3. That neither the Dean, nor any Canon, lie in Bed in the Morning longer than Six of the Clock, or Half an Hour after.

4. That there be in the said College eight Vicars, sworn to continual Residence, and two greater Clerks; as also five Choristers, or honest Boys, to sing and serve in the Choir; as also two inferior Clerks, to take Care of the Vestry, and ring the Bell for Mattins and Vespers. The Choristers to have Marks *per Annum* each.

5. That no Canon, that can't spend 40 l. *per Annum*; nor any Vicar or Clerk shall use Hunting, wear Arms in the College, be marry'd, or suspected of having any scandalous Conversation with Women, or go abroad without a Companion.

6. That if any one be convicted of Heresy, Sodomy, or Magick, he shall be expelled the College without Delay.

7. That there be a Porter to shut the Gate at Coverseu Time, (i. e. Eight of the Clock at Night) and admit none in

after; and a Precentor to govern the Cholt in Singing and other Ceremonies; and for his Service he shall receive 20 s. a Year.

8. That the College have a common Seal to be kept with their Evidences and Jewels in a common Chest; but every Thing that is sealed with it, unless it be first registred in a Book kept for that Purpose, shall not be valid.

9. That upon the Vacancy of the Deanary, the Patron of the College do present to the Bishop a Graduate in some University, at least a Master of Arts, or a Bachelor of Law, to be instituted Dean. These Statutes and Orders bear Date, Anno 1422. And the Revenues at the Dissolution were 324 l. 4 s. 1 d. *per Annum*. *Dugdale*.

Sudbury, being the Native Place of *Simon Theobald*, commonly called *Simon de Sudbury*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, he in the Place where his Father's House stood, founded a goodly College, which he furnished with Secular Priests and other Ministers. He so bountifully endowed it, that at the Suppression it was valued at 122 l. 18 s. 0 d. *per Annum*. *Speed*, *Weaver*, *Godwin*.

Here was also a Priory dedicated to the Honour of our SAVIOUR and *S. Bartholomew* the Apostle, of the Order of *S. Augustine*, founded (as *Mr. Speed* says from *Leland*) by the same Archbishop *Sudbury* and one *John de Chertsey*; but *Mr. Weaver* from his Manuscript tells us, That it was founded by one *Baldwin de Shipling*, or *Simperling*, and *Chabil* his Wife, only, who lie bury'd in the Chancel of the Priory Church, with many others of Note. This Priory (says *Mr. Weaver*,) was surrendered to King *Henry VIII.* Reg. 36. Dec. 9. and was found in Annual Rents worth 222 l. 18 s. 3 d. *Weaver*.

Dugdale adds, That this Priory, dedicated to *S. Bartholomew*, which he places among the *Benedictine* Monasteries, was a Cell to *S. Peter's* at *Westminster*, and that King *Edward III.* Reg. 35. granted his Licence to *Richard Rake* of *Westminster*, to settle certain Lands in *Sudbury* and *Holgate*, upon the Abbot and Con-

vent of Westminster, for the Relief of their poor Cell of S. Bartholomew, near Sudbury; from whence 'tis plain Speed mistakes, who says, This Priory was founded in the Reign of King Richard II. who succeeded his Grandfather King Edward III.

Sibbeton, a Cistercian Monastery, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and founded by William Cheney, (says Mr. Camden) but Leland tells us, that the Lord Dacres was the Founder of it. Mr. Speed only mentions this Monastery, but tells us that at the Dissolution 'twas found worth 250 l. 5 s. 7 d. $\frac{1}{2}$. per Annum.

Trewe, a Priory founded by John de Boivile, Knt. of which we find no more.

Walton, or Walleton, a Priory of Black Monks of Rochester, dedicated to S. Felix, the first Bishop of the East-Angles. The Bigods, Earls of Norfolk, are supposed to be the sole Founders, or at least very great Benefactors to it, as appears from a Piece of a Record without Date, in the Archives of the Tower of London, running thus: *Rogerus Bigod, Comes Norfolcia, pro Salute anime mee, &c. Dedi & concessi Ecclesie S. Felicis de Waleton, & Monachis ibidem Deo Servientibus omnes Donationes, sicut Antecessores mei, &c.* The Monks were called the Monks of Rochester, because Roger Bigod the first, the Founder, gave it as a Cell to the Monks of Rochester, Anno 1105, or thereabouts. The Value we find not.

Wangford, a Priory, or Cell of Cluniack Monks, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, founded by one Dodo, or Ado Ansered, the King's Purveyor, a Frenchman, valued at the Suppression, at 30 l. 9 s. 5 d. per Annum, 32 Hen. 8.

Wingfield, or Wingseifield, a College, or Chantry, of which we know no more, than that the De la Poles, Earls of Suff-

folk, were Patrons of it, and that at the Suppression of it, 36 Hen. 8. it was found worth 50 l. 13 s. 5 d. $\frac{1}{2}$. per Annum. Weaver. But Mr. Speed from Leland, gives the Value to be 69 l. 14 s. 5 d. per Annum.

Woodbridge, a Monastery consecrated to the Virgin Mary, founded by Sir Hugh Rouse, or Rufus, to which one Hansard was a Benefactor. It was valued at the Dissolution, at 50 l. 3 s. 5 d. $\frac{1}{2}$. per Annum. Speed, Weaver.

In this Monastery was a Table containing the Names of such Persons for whose Souls the Prior and Convent were bound to pray, or say Mass, viz.

Sir Hugh Rous, and six other Knights of the same Name.

Sir Richard Brewt, Knt. Lord of Stradbroke, and Patron of that Church, with seven other Knights of the same Sir names, and their Wives.

Sir Robert de Ufford, Knt. and Dame Cicely his Wife.

Robert de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, and Dame Margaret his Wife.

William de Ufford, second Earl of Suffolk, and Isabel his Wife.

Dame Maud Henand, Countess of —

Sir William de Londham, Knt. Robert Rendlesham, Austin Philip.

Joan S. Philibert, Daughter of the Earl of Suffolk.

Isabel de Brakham, and Edward the Son of Thomas of Braderton.

Wykes, a Monastery of Nuns, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, founded by King Henry III. or at least by him confirmed, as it is in the Records of the Tower, as Mr. Weaver tells us; but Mr. Speed from Leland, only says, 'twas founded by the King's Ancestors. At the Dissolution it was valued at 92 l. 12 s. 3 d. $\frac{1}{2}$. per Annum. Speed, Weaver.

The MARTYRS of this COUNTY.

WICKLIFF's Doctrines, though the Popish Bishops assisted by the Secular Power, especially the two Kings *Henrys*, the IVth and Vth, did all they could to suppress them, by the most cruel Usage not only of such as were proved either by Witnesses, or their own Confession to hold them, but such as were suspected to believe them, yet spread like Lightning into all Parts of the Kingdom, and among others, came early into this Diocese, and particularly into this County. *William White*, Priest, who was burnt at *Norwich*, Sept. 1424, is supposed to have been the chief Teacher of them in these Parts; and as he confirmed his Doctrine with his Death, so in his Lifetime he made so many Converts, that no County affords more Martyrs for, and Confessors of them, than this County. We shall give a short Abstract of these Sufferers, in the Order of Time, as follows.

John Whaddon, *Bartholomew Monke*, and four others, were apprehended by *John Exeter*, Register of *Norwich*, at *Bungay*, and sent to the Castle of *Framlingham*, to be kept in close Custody by the Officers of the Duke of *Norfolk*; and about the same Time, an hundred and twenty Men and Women about *Beckles*, underwent many vexatious Troubles, for not observing Vigils, eating forbidden Meats, and neglecting their Popish Fasts, being forced to abjure and do Penance by the Bishop, *William Spenser*, and Dr. *William Bernham*, his Chancellor.

Thomas Pye, and *John Mendham* of *Aldborough*, who being convicted of the holding of such Doctrines as the Bishop and his Chancellor called *Heretical*, viz. That Forgiveness of Sin is only to be sought of God; that the Pope is Antichrist, and an Enemy to Christ's Truth; that Images, and idolatrous Paintings, are not to be worshipped, nor Holy Men that are dead, &c. contrary to the Determination of the Holy Church of *Rome*, and Catho-

lick Faith, were condemned to suffer this open Penance, viz. Six Fustigations (or Scourgings) about the Parish-Church of *Aldborough*, before a solemn Procession, six several Sundays; and three Displings (or Whippings) about the Market-Place of *Hereleston*, three principal Market-Days, their Necks, Legs and Feet bare, and their Bodies covered with their Shirt and Breeches only, both of them carrying a Taper in his Hand of a Pound-Weight, as well round about the Church, as about the Market-Place, on every the said appointed Days; which Tapers, when this their Penance is finished, they shall humbly and devoutly offer upon the High Altar of the Parish-Church of *Aldborough* aforesaid, at the Offertory of the High Mass. Others for holding the same Doctrines, and not confessing their Sins in Lent, and Receiving the Sacrament at Easter, were imprison'd in Monasteries, as *John Skillee*, Miller of *Flixton*, *Nicholas Canon* of *Eye*, and many others.

Thomas Bilney, though his Martyrdom was compleated at *London*, and many of the Articles brought against him were taken out of some Sermons preached by him in the Church of *S. Magnus* there, yet his Sufferings beginning at *Ipswich*, in this County, we have thought it necessary to give a short Account of them. His Fame being every where known for his Conversions made in the University of *Cambridge*, viz. of *Thomas Arthur*, *Hugh Latimer*, and many of his Fellow-Colleagues and other Scholars, and that he had left the University to preach the Gospel in other Parts of the Nation; Cardinal *Wolfsey*, who feared no Power of Kings, but was jealous, lest the Gospel being received in its Purity, should make the Hypocrisy and Pride of the Pope and his Prelates so manifest, that all Men should detest and abhor them, laid Wait to apprehend him; and having an Interest in his Native Place, *Ipswich*, had his Setters

to seize him, if he came thither. He preached there in *S. George's Chapel*, and so enraged the Rabble of Monks, that they twice plucked him out of the Pulpit there; but he escaped out of their Hands, and still held on his preaching, 'till in a Sermon at *Christ's Church* in that Town, he gave so great an Offence to the Popish Clergy and People, that they took and imprison'd him, and set up Witnesses to depose, That he delivered these *Heretical Doctrines* to the People, viz. That our Saviour CHRIST is the only Mediator between us and his Father, and we need not to seek to any Saint; nor can we, without a great Injury to our Saviour's Blood; That Man is so imperfect in himself, that he can in no wise merit by his own Deeds; That our Saviour being the Lamb of God, that takes away the Sins of the World, it is an Injury to our Lord Christ, to hold, or believe, that to be bury'd in *S. Francis's*, or any Monk's Cowl, will save us from the Punishment of our Sins; That it is a great Folly to go on Pilgrimages; That Preachers in Time past have been Antichrists, but now their Falshood is discovered; That the Miracles said to be done at *Walsingham*, *Canterbury*, or here in *Ipswich*, are done by the Devil, (through God's Permission) to blind the poor People; That the Pope hath not *S. Peter's Keys*, except he lives like *Peter*; That he exhorted the People to put away their Gods of Silver and Gold, and leave off to offer to them, because their Offerings were given often to Whores; That *Jews* and *Saracens* would long ago have become Christians, were it not for the Idolatry of the Church of *Rome*. At this Place also it was, that he had a Disputation with *Frier Brusierd*, about 1. The Mediation of Saints, which he proved a false Doctrine from *S. Paul's Words*, *There is but One Mediator*, 1 Tim. ii. 5. then our Lady, or any Saint is none; and John xvi. 23, 24, *Whatsoever ye ask the Father in my Name*, not of the Virgin Mary, *S. Peter*, or *S. Paul*. 2. That the Pope is Antichrist, and sitteth in the Temple as God, and is worshipped above

all that is called God; for he that breaks God's Commandments, is by him highly punished; but he that violates the Church's Constitutions, which are the Sanctions of Men, is counted guilty of Death. 3. Concerning the Merits of Saints, contrary to which he had asserted, That no Saint, though his Sufferings were never so great, and his Life most Pure, can merit for others with God, either by his Death or Life; and proved it from the Parable of the Ten Virgins, of whom *Five were Wise, and Five Foolish*; by the *Wise*, meaning the Saints; and by the *Foolish*, the Wicked, who wanted the *Oyl of Good Works*, but the Saints could spare none, least they had not sufficient for themselves. *Where then are the Merits of the Saints?* From *Ipswich* after this, he was removed to *London*, and by his Friends perswaded to recant, but never was easy after, as we have shewn among the Martyrs of *London*.

Richard Bayfield, a Monk of *Berry*, being converted from his Popish Errors by *Dr. Barnes*, who sometimes visited that Monastery, to converse with one *Dr. Ruffam*, who had studied with him at *Lovaine*, and gave him a New Testament in *Latin*, and some other Books, grew so zealous and knowing in *Wickliff's Doctrines*, that he was noted for an Heretick by his Brethren, and for his Opinions cast into the Prison of their House, where he was sore whipped with a Gag in his Mouth, and then put in the Stocks, continuing in that Torment three Quarters of a Year, before *Dr. Barnes*, by the Means of his Acquaintance with *Dr. Ruffam*, could procure his Release. Having his Liberty, he went to *Cambridge*, and having been there a While, he removed to *London*, and from thence passed over Sea to *Mr. Tindall* and *Mr. Frith*, to whom he proved a great Help in selling their Books in *France* and *England*. After some Time spent in Foreign Parts, he returned to *London*, and being betrayed into the Hands of the Enemies of the Gospel Truths, he was first sent to the *Dollard's Tower*, and from thence to the Bishop of *London's* Cole-house, where he was cruelly bound and manacled, that he might accuse others, which

which he would not do. However, hard Usage brought him to a Recantation, and Promise to go again to the Monastery at *Berry*, and remain there according to the Vow of his Profession; but he was not careful to make good his Promise, but staying about *London*, and preaching in divers Parts, he was again apprehended, and being condemn'd for a Relapse, and degraded, was burnt in *Smithfield*.

Robert Debnam, of *East-Bergholt*; he was one of those Men, who out of a pious Zeal for God's Worship, went from *Dedham* in *Essex* to *Dovercourt*, and taking the Crucifix out of the Chapel where it stood, and had an Abundance of superstitious People daily adoring it, burnt it in the Fields a Quarter of a Mile distant from the Town. Much Search was made for the Doers of this Act, and at length three of them were found, and taken, of whom this *Robert Debnam* was one; and being indicted for Felony, this *Robert* was hanged in Chains upon *Cat-aray-Causeway*. However, this did not discourage other good Men to imitate them in destroying Idols, though the Actors were never found out, for about the same Time the Image of *S. Christopher* near *Sudbury*, and the Image of *Petronill* near *Ipswich*, were demolished and destroyed. *John Seward* of *Dedham* also overthrew a Cross in *Stoke Park* in this County, and took two Images out of a Chapel in the same Park, and cast them into a River just by.

Nicholas Peke of *Earls Stonham*, who was burnt at *Ipswich*: His Crime was, that he said, he could not believe that the Sacrament of the Altar was the very Body, i. e. Flesh, Blood, and Bones of Christ, after the Priest had spoken the Words of Consecration over it. While he was at the Stake, and the Furs set about him on Fire, *Dr. Reading* having a long white Wand in his Hand, touched him with it on the Shoulder, and said; *Peke*, Recant thy Opinion, and I have thy Pardon in my Hand, shewing him a Scroul of Paper; *Peke* answered, I defy it and thee, and withal spit out a Mouthful of Blood. *Dr. Reading* hearing this Answer, said,

To as many as shall cast a Stick to the Burning of this Heretick, is granted forty Days of Pardon by my Lord Bishop of *Norwich*: Whereupon *Sir John Audley*, *Knt. Mr. Barnes Curson*, and divers others of Reputation there present, cut down Boughs from the Trees with their Swords, and throwed them into the Fire; so little did they remember, that none can forgive Sins but God only, and especially the Sin they were then guilty of, in burning an Innocent for a true Opinion, though then called Heresy.

One *Pottedew*, a *Suffolk* Man, but the Place not known, who going into his Parish-Church, and merrily telling the Priest, That after he had drank up all the Wine alone, he blessed the hungry People with the empty Chalice, was for the same Words immediately apprehended, and shortly after burnt, leaving this Memento behind him; That it is not safe to jest with Holy Things, though they be only thought holy by superstitious and wicked Men. About the same Time was

William Payton, a Monk of *Aye* in this County, burnt at *Norwich*, for speaking against a certain Idol which was accustomed to be carried about in Procession at *Aye*, and much revered by the People, and holding that the Lord's Supper ought to be administred in both Kinds, which was Heresy in the Popish Church.

One *Kerby*, who being apprehended with *Roger Glarke* of *Mendlesham* at *Ipswich*, was burnt a little after in the same Town, Anno 1546. To discourage him from suffering, while he was in Prison one *Mr. Wingfield* represented to him the Torments of burning, hardly tolerable to Flesh and Blood, and therefore advised him to accept of Mercy while there was Hope, rather than shrink when it was too late. But *Kerby* replied, Fire and Water, Sword and all Things are in the Hand of God, and he will suffer no more to be laid upon me, than he will enable me to bear. When *Mr. Wingfield* heard this, he shook Hands with him and parted. *Kerby* was soon after brought before the Lord *Wentworth* and other Com-

Commissioners, to be tried; and when the Articles drawn up against him were read, he was asked, Whether he believed, That after the Words spoken by a Priest (as Christ spake them to his Apostles) there were not the very Body and Blood of Christ, which was born of the Virgin Mary, and no Bread? He answered No, he did not so believe; but he did believe that the Sacrament was to put all Men in Remembrance of Christ's precious Death and Bloodshedding for Remission of Sins, but that there was neither Flesh nor Blood to be eat or drank, but Bread and Wine, and yet more than Bread and Wine, for that it is consecrated to an Holy Use. Much Persuasion was used, especially by one Justice Foster, to induce him to change his Opinion, but he persisting resolutely in it, Sentence was given upon him by the Lord Wentworth, that he should be burnt at Ipswich on the Saturday before Ascension Week; which was accordingly executed upon him, in the Sight of some Thousands of Spectators, the Lord Wentworth and many others weeping for him, and as many praising God for his great Constancy. With him

Roger Clarke of Mendlesham, who was at the same Time tried, and joining with him in the Confession, was also condemned; but the Place of his Burning was appointed to be at Bury S. Edmund's the Monday after, and to that End he was sent thither soon after Sentence past. He was a bold Man and full of Zeal, and when he was leaving the Court, spake with Vehemency these Words to his Judges, *Fight for your God, for he hath not long to continue.* When the Day of his Execution came, as he went to the Place appointed for it, he met with the Procession, and being moved with Zeal, he would not give it Cap or Knee, but earnestly rebuked the Idolatry and Superstition of it, to the great Offence of the Officers. He was set in a Pitch Barrel, and the Pile for burning him being made of green Wood, he suffered great Torment, till he was dispatch'd by Mistake, with a Fagot-stick by a By-stander.

Dr. Rowland Tayler, Rector of Hadley,

a Market-Town in this County, who was burnt at Hadley, Feb. 9. 1555. This Town had been so well instructed in the pure Evangelical Doctrine by Mr. Bilney, that almost all the Inhabitants, as well Servants as Masters and Mistresses, were firmly grounded in it, and could readily from the Scripture give an Answer of the Faith that was in them. Dr. Rowland Tayler, a learned and godly Divine, being presented to the Cure by the Archbishop of Canterbury, whose Domestick Chaplain he was, immediately left his Master, and went and resided amongst them, confirming them in the Truth by his constant and diligent Teaching, and exemplary Life, correcting the vicious and negligent by his impartial Reproofs, and winning the Poor by his daily Charity and Help; in which Virtues of a good Pastor he passed King Edward VI.'s Reign, and on that Account became beloved of his People. When Queen Mary I. came to the Throne, many were forward to embrace a Change, and to please the Queen turn to her Religion, (which they had hardly forsaken in her Brother's Time) but Dr. Tayler was the same Man, keeping up the Service used in King Edward's Days, and with much Zeal opposing the Popish Doctrines, which were establishing by regal Authority, and found some in his Parish forward to comply with. These Men being headed by one Foster, a Lawyer, and one Clerke, a leading Man in the Town, sought to bring in Mass into Hadley Church, and having built an Altar in it, procured the Parson of Aldham to come and celebrate there: Dr. Tayler was unacquainted with the Design, but hearing the Bells ring as he sat in his Study, hastened to the Church to know what was the Matter, and there finding the Parson of Aldham with a shaven Crown and Popish Vestments, ready to sacrifice, burst out into a Passion, and said, *Thou Devil! How darest thou to enter into this Church of Christ, to defile it with Idolatry? I am the Shepherd that God and Christ have appointed over this Flock; and I command thee, O Popish Wolf, in the Name of God, to depart*

part hence, and not poison this Flock with Popish Idolatry. The Parson was afraid to proceed, and seemed ready to retreat; but Foster and his Adherents having turned the Doctor by Force out of his Church, bad him go on without Fear in his Office, and so finished the Romish Service. Foster and Clarke soon after this Contest, sent up a Complaint to Dr. Gardiner, then Lord Chancellor and Bishop of Winchester, against the Doctor, who was thereupon by the Bishop's Letters ordered to appear before him. His Friends knowing that Imprisonment and Death would be the Consequence of his Attendance, advised him to fly, and reserve himself to a Time when such Pastors would be wanted; but he would not be perswaded, and so went. The Bishop at his Appearance received him roughly, calling him Knave, Traitor, Heretick, and many other reproachful Names, which the Doctor denied due to him, and after some Arguings, was sent to the King's Bench Prison, where, to his great Comfort, he met with Mr. Bradford, whom he esteemed an Angelical Companion in his Troubles.

When the Doctor had laid in Prison a While, he was summoned to appear in the Arches in Bow Church, to answer to such Articles as should be then and there objected against him, which he accordingly did. The chief Matter produced against him at that Time was, That being a Priest in Holy Orders he was married, cohabited with his Wife, and had many Children by her. To which he answered, *That by the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament, the Judgment of the Doctors of the Primitive Church, and by both Canon and Civil Laws, which he readily alledged, it is lawful for Priests to marry*; farther asserting, that such as have not the Gift of Continency, are bound on Pain of Damnation to marry. This he so fully proved, that the Judge, who had a Design to divorce him, waved it, and only gave Sentence, that he should be deprived of his Benefices, because he was married; whereupon his Livings were presently taken from him and given to others, and he remanded to Prison.

After he had been a Prisoner more than a Year after this, in which Time the Queen and Parliament were busy in receiving all the Popish Ordinances, which had been abolished by King Edward VI. and his Father, King Henry VIII. and restoring the Romish Worship in all Parochial Churches through the Realm, Dr. Tayler was again summoned to appear before the Lord Chancellor Gardiner, and other Commissioners, with a Design to bring him to a Recantation, or condemn him for an Heretick. At their first Meeting the Lord Chancellor spake thus to him: *You are sent for to receive and partake of the King and Queen's Mercy, if you will with us rise from the general Fall of this Nation, as we have done, if not, you must have Judgment according to your Demerits.* To which the Doctor answered; *So to rise would be the greatest Fall I can ever receive, for I should fall from Christ to Antichrist; for I believe the Religion established by King Edward was according to the Holy Scripture, the only Rule of the Christian Religion, and from it I will not depart as long as I live.*

Having received this Answer, they proceeded to examine him upon divers other Articles, and after long arguing, condemned him as an Heretick,

1. For holding and maintaining the Marriage of Priests lawful, though he proved it from St. Paul's Epistles to Timothy and Titus, and shewed, that to hinder and forbid Marriage to any Order or Degree of Men is a Doctrine of Devils, 1 Tim. iv. 3. and that the four General Councils, which in his Time were said to have the same Authority as the four Evangelists, allow it, especially the Nicene.

2. For denying their Doctrines of Transubstantiation and Concomitacion, two juggling Words of Papists, (as he calls them) by which they do believe, and would compel others to believe, that Christ's natural Body is by the Consecration of the Priest made of Bread and Wine, and the Godhead is presently joined to it, so that the same being entire Christ, both God and Man ought to be worshipped with godly Honour, and offered

ferred to God both for the Quick and dead, as a Propitiatory Sacrifice. This Doctrine he declared his Abhorrence of, as most wicked Idolatry, Blasphemy, and Heresy.

3. For affirming the Pope to be Antichrist, and Popery Antichristianity.

4. For confessing the Doctrine of the Bible to be a sufficient Doctrine, touching all and singular Matters of the Christian Religion, necessary to Salvation.

5. For alledging, that the Oath against the Supremacy of the Bishop of Rome, was a lawful Oath, as was also the Oath made by the People of this Realm, touching the King and Queen's Pre-eminence; for *Chrysostom* saith, That Apostles, Evangelists, and all Men in every Realm, ought to live in Subjection to the Authority of Kings, as God's Officers and Deputies. He received the Sentence of Death passed upon him with great Joy; and told the Bishops, who pronounced it upon him, *That he doubted not but God would require his Blood at their Hands, and that the proudest of them would one day repent of receiving Antichrist, and thus tyrannizing over Christ's Flock.* Having thus said, he was ordered to be carried to the Clink, and from thence in a Week's Time, was removed to the Poultry Compter, whither Bishop Bonner came in a few Days to degrade him in order to his Suffering. Soon after this the Doctor was taken by the Sheriffs of London, and being convey'd to an Inn without Aldgate, he was delivered to the Sheriff of Essex, who conducted him to Chelmsford in that County, where the Sheriff of Suffolk received him, and carried him through Hadley to Aldham Common, where he was burnt, as is above said.

James Abbes, burnt at S. Edmund's Bury, Aug. 2. 1555. He was a young Man, and having a full Perswasion of the Truths of the Doctrines taught in King Edward VI.'s Reign, fled for Safety to escape the cruel Persecutions of the Times, set on Foot by the Bishops. He wandered some Months from Place to Place, and at length coming into this County, was apprehended by the Setters of that Reign, and carried before Dr.

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Hopton, Bishop of Norwich; being examined concerning his Religion, and charged with Principles called Heretical, he had not Art enough to conceal them, but being timorous and unsettled in them, the Bishop with Threatnings and fair Promises, over perswaded him to recant, although much against his Conscience; and to encourage him to persevere, gave him a Piece of Money at their Parting. *Abbes* received the Money, but was no sooner gone from the Bishop, but his Conscience began to return upon him with cruel Lashes, and bitterly accuse him for this Fact, telling him, That he had highly displeased God by consenting to his fawning Delusions, and deserting the Truth for such petty Gains through Fear. He remained some Time in this Anguish of Soul, but at last took up a Resolution to go to the Bishop, and returning him his Money, telling him, That it repented him that he had given Consent to his wicked Perswasions, and had accepted his Money. The Bishop was a little surprized at the young Man's Resolution, but laboured himself and his Chaplains, to win him over to their Faith, but all in vain; he stood firm to his own Belief, and was burnt at Bury, as is above said.

Robert Samuel, burnt at Ipswich, Aug. 31. 1555. He was Minister of Barfold in this County, and so long as he was suffered to enjoy his Cure peaceably, was a very diligent and careful Pastor of his Peoples Souls; and when he was removed from his Benefice for being married, he sent away his Wife to Ipswich, and continued in and about his Parish preaching to his People privately, and confirming them in the sound Doctrine, yet now and then visiting his Wife, as an Husband ought to do. This was not unknown to one Justice Foster of Cobdock near Ipswich, a furious Zealot for the Popish Superstitions, and one who sought all Ways to entrap the Professors of the Reformed Church; he set some Persons in Ipswich to find him out when Mr. Samuel was at home with his Wife, and give him Notice of it, that he might apprehend him. 'Twas not long before Sa-

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mucl. was discovered and taken, and carry'd to Ipswich Gaol, where he met with many of his Brethren, with whom he passed his Time pleasantly, but was soon removed to Norwich Prison, where the Bishop and his Chancellor Dunnings caus'd him to be loaded with Chains, and almost starved, thinking by such hard Usage to bring him to a Recantation, as he had done many others; but they found themselves mistaken, and therefore resolv'd to bring him to the Stake with all Speed. While he lay in Prison in his pining Condition, before he knew any thing of his Death, he happen'd to fall asleep, and falling into a Dream seem'd to see one clad in white standing before him, who said, *Samuel, Samuel, Be of good cheer, for after this Day thou shalt never more be an hungred, or athirst, which came to pass to his great Comfort; for from that Time to his Suffering, which was some Days after, he neither desired Meat or Drink. It is reported by some that were present at his Death, that his Body when it was burning, did shine as bright and as white as new tried Silver, in the Eyes of those that stood by. Two Women, viz. Anne Potten, a Brewer's Wife, and Joan Trunchfield, a Shoemaker's Wife, were about the same Time apprehended and imprisoned, and were both of them burnt at Ipswich, Feb. 19. 1556.*

Roger Coo, of Melford in Suffolk, an old Man, and by Trade a Shereman, burnt at Yaxford in September, 1555. He having been in Prison some Time, to which he was committed by the neighbouring Justices, was at length brought to an Examination before the Bishop of Norwich, where his Accuser charged him with neglecting to receive the Sacrament; which when the Bishop heard, he asked him, Coo, why will you not Receive? Coo then answered, Because the Bishop of Rome hath charged God's Ordinances, and given the People Bread and Wine instead of the Gospel, and the Belief of the same. How prove you that, said the Bishop? Coo replied, Our Saviour said, He that eateth my Flesh and drinketh my Blood, dwelleth in me and I in him, and Bread and Wine doth not so. The Bishop then asked him,

If the Church is not to be believed. Coo answered, Yea, if it be built on the Word of God. Again the Bishop told him, He had the Cure of his Soul. Coo said, Have you so my Lord? then if you go to the Devil for your Sins, where shall I become? The Bishop then asked him, Whether he would not obey the King's Laws? Coo answered, So far as they agree with the Word of God, I will: To which the Bishop reply'd, That whether they agree with the Word of God, or no, we ought to obey them, if the King be an Infidel. Coo thereupon reply'd, If Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego had done so, Nebuchadnezzar had not confessed the Living God. Coo was after this continued in Prison, and endured many Troubles and Hardships, and at length was burnt, as above.

Thomas Cobb, of Haverhill, Butcher, who was put to Death in the like Fire, September 1, 1555: He was examin'd by Dr. Dunnings, the Chancellor of Norwich, who put to him the common ensnaring Question, Whether he believed that Christ is really and substantially in the Sacrament of the Altar? To which he gravely answered, The Body of Christ, born of the Virgin Mary, was in Heaven, and otherwise he did not, or could believe, because he read in the Scripture, That Christ did thither ascend, and cannot find that he ever descended, and so cannot be bodily in the Sacrament. The Chancellor again asked him, Whether he would obey the Laws of the Realm of England, made for the Unity of the Faith? He answered, That his Body should be at the King and Queen's Commandment, so far as the Law of God would allow, but his Faith should be ruled by the Word of God, the only Center of Christian Unity, for there is but one Faith. These Answers were reported Heretical, and he was condemn'd with some others, Aug. 12, 1555. He was burnt at Thetford.

Thomas Spicer, Labourer, John Denny, and Edmund Poole, burnt at Beckles in one Fire, May 21, 1556. Their Crime was, That they would not go to the Popish Church of their Parish to hear Mass, and (as they called it) receive their Idol, the Breden God. They were taken

ken by the Commandment of Sir John Tirrel of Gipping-Hall, and sent to Aye Dungeon in Suffolk, where they lay, till they were brought before Dr. Dunning, afore said, and Mr. Minge, Register of Norwich, sitting in Judgment at Beckles. The Doctor perswaded them all he could, to turn to their Holy Mother the Church, for they were deceived, and out of the Truth, and not willfully cast away themselves; but not being able to prevail, he unwillingly proceeded to give Sentence, which he read to them with Tears in his Eyes, and being committed to the Secular Power, were executed, as above said. The Articles of Doctrine for which they suffer'd, were, That they did not believe the Pope to be the Supream Head of the Catholick Church, immediately under Christ; nor that Holy Water, Bread, &c. were good to stir up the People's Devotion; nor that Christ's Natural Body was in the Sacrament; but it was Idolatry to worship Christ as really present there, because the Sacrament is only a Memorial of Christ's Passion; That they would not follow the Cross in Procession, nor be confessed to a Priest; and affirm'd, That no Man hath a Free Will to do Good or Evil. When these Men were brought to the Stake the next Day, after other Preparations for Death, they recited their Creed openly; and declaring their Belief of the Holy Catholick Church, Sir John Silliard, the High Sheriff, said, He was glad to hear them say so; 'twas the best Word he heard them speak. Poole presently answered, That tho' they believed a Catholick Church, yet they also believed the Romish Church to be no Part of it.

The Inhabitants of Winson and Mendlesham, against whom the said Sir John Tirrell and his Fellow Justices raised many and great Troubles, causing them to fly for their Lives, to avoid their Persecution, viz. From Winson, Mrs. Thwaites, an ancient Gentlewoman, and her two Servants; Humphrey Smith, William Catchpole, John Mauling, Nicholas Burlingham, and one Rought and their Wives; and from Mendlesham, Simon Ha-

leston, his Wife and five Children; William Whiting, Thomas Dobson, Thomas Hubbard, and their Wives; John Duncon, his Wife and Maid; William Duncon, Thomas Woodward, the Elder; a poor Widow, and two Maid-Servants; and most of those that remain'd, were forced to recant against their Consciences, by Means of their Parish-Priest, Mr. John Brodish. The Doctrines for which they suffered, were, That they believed the Word of God sufficient for Salvation; that the Pope's Authority was usurped; that the Church of Rome was Antichrist; that they defy'd the Mass and all Popish Ceremonies; that Priests might marry; that the Queen was Head of the Church; and that they denied Man's Free Will, and rebuked the Popish Confidence in their good Works. Many of these that were thus persecuted, were Persons of great Substance.

Roger Bernard, Adam Foster, and Robert Lawson, all burnt at S. Edmund's Bury June 30, 1536, in one Fire. R. Bernard was a single Man, and by his Vocation a Labourer, dwelling in Fransden in Suffolk. He was taken by Master Farnage's Men, and imprison'd, because he would not go to Church to hear the Popish Service then set up; and after being brought before Bishop Hopton, was examined in these Particulars. (1.) Whether he had confess'd himself to a Priest, and received the Sacrament of the Altar, or no? He answered, That he had confessed his Sins to God, who (as he hoped) had forgiven him, and should not need to go to a Priest for such Matters, in which he can't help himself. Then the Bishop went to the Altar, and kneeled down before the Sacrament in a Pix, under some Coverings. Bernard followed, but not kneeling, the Bishop asked him, Why he did not do as he did: Dost not thou see thy Maker yonder? Bernard reply'd, My Maker! No, I see only some Clouts hanging on an Heap. At which the Bishop was so angry, that he commanded the Gaoler to take him away, and lay Irons enough on him. Bernard was brought again to another Hearing, and much Art was made use

of by Promises and Threatnings to relent and yield; but not prevailing, he was condemned, and delivered to the Secular Power, which led him to *Berry* with his Companions, to suffer soon after.

Adam Foster, aged about 26 Years, an Husbandman, dwelling at *Mendesham*, was taken in his own House by the Constables of the Town, *George Rivet* and *Thomas Mause*, at the Appointment of Sir *John Tirrel* aforesaid, because he would not go to hear Mass, and receive at *Easter*. He contentedly resign'd himself to them for Christ's Sake, and was by them carry'd directly to Justice *Tirrel*, who sent him to *Aye* Dungeon, from whence he was removed soon after to *Norwich*, to appear before the Bishop, who condemned him. Providence seems to have appeared much in the Behalf of this innocent Lamb. *Mause*, one of the Constables, was stricken with great Fear, and Sickness, of which he pined away, and died, though a young lusty Man. *Rivet* had been a great Reader of Scripture, and accounted a Gospeller, but fell in with the Times, and permitted his Son to be the Church-Clerk, to assist the Priest to say Mass, which gave great Offence to his Friends; but for Lucre's Sake he suffered him to hold that Office still, yet praying that if it displeased God, he would give him a Sign. This God soon did, for having an Horse in which he much delighted, a Bull broke into the Pasture where he was, and gored him so that he died. *Rivet* looked upon this Fact as a Judgment upon him, but let his Son still go on in that Vocation; whereupon he was taken with a Swelling in his Legs, which getting up to his Belly, he dy'd in horrible Pains.

Robert Lawson, a single Man, aged 30 Years, a Linen-Weaver, was apprehended by the Order of Sir *John Tirrel*, Knt. above-mention'd, and by him sent to *Aye* Dungeon, for the same Cause as *Bernard* and *Foster*, and with them was burnt at *Bury*.

John Fortune of *Hintlesham*, Blacksmith, dy'd for the Doctrine of the Gospel, but

whether in Prison with hard Usage, or at the Stake, (as is most probable) doth not clearly appear. He was a Man of a mean Education, but in Spirit Zealous; in the Scriptures ready; in Christ's Cause Valiant; in his Answers acute, yea, marvellous; and in Sufferings patient. He was several Times examined by the Bishop of *Norwich*, and after other Questions, was asked, *Whether dost thou believe the Sacrament of the Altar?* He answered *No*; He believed only the Sacrament of the Body and Blood of Christ. He was then asked, *Why he did not?* He answered, *Because 'tis not written in God's Book.* Then the Bishop said, *You will not believe unwritten Verities.* He reply'd, *No, unless they agree with the written Verities of Scripture; for yours are the Inventions of Men.* Again, the Bishop asked him, *If he did not believe in the Catholick Church?* He answered, *I believe that Church of which Christ is Head; and not that of which the Pope pretends to be Head; for he is Antichrist.* Then the Bishop asked him, *What he thought of the Ceremonies of the Church?* He reply'd, *They are weak and beggarly Elements, the Commandments of Men, and so used in vain in God's Worship.* Being again pressed to answer, *Whether Christ is not substantially present in the Sacrament after the Consecration?* he reply'd, *Christ is God, and if he be not in the Sacrament before Consecration, he can't be after, because God is without Beginning and Ending.* By these Answers he angered the Bishop so, that he told him, *He should be burned for an Heretick.* Fortune reply'd, *Who shall give Judgment; for you are all perjured, and such Persons by Law can't sit in Judgment.* The Bishop hearing this, commanded the Gaoler to take him away, and what became of him afterward we know not; but 'tis probable the Bishop was as good as his Word, to cause him to be burnt for an Heretick.

Agnes Wardall of *Ipswich*, and her Husband, were forced to fly from their Habitation, and leave their Children under the Care of a Servant, that they might preserve their Lives from the Hands of their persecuting Neighbours. He went to

to Sea, and tho' lame in on Foot, God enabled him to good Service, there to get his Bread. His Wife, though under Concealment, yet could not but now and then visit her Children, which being known to the Popish Zealots of the Town, she was once sought for, while in the House, but being locked up in a Cup-board, escaped their Search there; and after hiding herself in an Heap of Nettles, though espy'd by one Manning, who was sent to find her, but would not discover her, she got away safe.

Peter Moon, a Taylor, and Agnes his Wife, with many more, at the Visitation of the Bishop of Norwich, Dr. Hopton, held at Ipswich about *Whitsontide* 1556, were put to great Troubles by the Presentation of their evil Neighbours; Moon and his Wife through Fear, answered his Questions as the Bishop would have them; they cared not who was Head of the Church, nor whether Christ's Body were present really in the Sacrament or no, so that they were safe, and out of their Enemies Power: But they had no sooner got free, but they were wounded in their Consciences, and so ashamed of their Doings, that they were at the Brink of Despair. He was tempted to stab himself, but God had Mercy on him as a Penitent, and comforted him.

John Noyes of Laxfield, Shoemaker, who was burnt at Laxfield, Sept. 21, 1557. He was apprehended on this Occasion. Certain Justices of Peace sitting at Hoxton, gave Commandment to the High Constables and Petty Constables to inquire in their Towns, if there were any that refused to come to the Mass, and other Popish Services, and bring them a Certificate of them, within fourteen Days. The Constables having receiv'd such a Charge, Thomas Lovell the High Constable, Wolfren Dowling, and Nicholas Stannard, two zealous Catholics of Laxfield, went the next Day, and having taken John Noyes, carry'd him before the said Justices, Mr. Thurston, Sir John Tirrel, and Mr. Keene, Sir John Silliard being then High Sheriff, before whom he being accused of

many Things, was by them cast into Aye Dungeon, where having lain some Time, he was carried to Norwich, to be examined by the Bishop. The Questions upon which he was examined, were,

1. Whether he thought the Ceremonies of the Church were good, and helped Devotion.

2. Whether he believed the Pope to be the supream Head of the Church upon Earth.

3. Whether he believed the Body of Christ to be in the Sacrament under the Form of Bread.

We have only his Answer to the last, which was This; That he believed the natural Body of Christ to be in Heaven only, and not in the Sacrament, for that is a Remembrance only of Christ's Death, and so is a spiritual Food to God's People. The Bishop then said, *The Sacrament is God*: But Noyes answered, *He could not believe that*. These Answers being judg'd Heretical, The Bishop proceeded to condemn him, and remanded him to Norwich Prison, and from thence to Aye Gaol, or Dungeon, out of which he was carried to Laxfield, and there burnt, as is abovesaid.

John Jarvis, a plain Fellow, a Man-Servant in the Town of Laxfield, being present at his Execution, and pitying his Torments, said, *Good Lord, how the Sins of his Arms shrink up*. When he spake these Words, two of the Sheriff's Men stood behind him, who going presently to their Master told him that Jarvis said, *What Villain Wretches are these!* Their Master bad them lay hold on Jarvis, which they accordingly did, and carried him before the Justices Thurston and Kene, who sat then at Fressingfield, and ordered, that Jarvis should be set in the Stocks the next Market-Day, and whipped about the Market afterward, but through his Master's Friendship with the Constables, he suffered the Punishment on Sunday, and so they let him go.

Richard Yeoman, Dr. Tayler's Curate at Hadley, burnt at Norwich, July 10. 1558. He was left by the Doctor to take Care of

his People in his Absence, being a godly devout Man, and well read in the Scriptures, and very acceptable to the Inhabitants of the Town. He held the Cure 'till the Doctor was deprived, and one Mr. Newall had gotten the Benefice; for then this latter turned him out, and put in a Popish Curate, who should maintain and continue the *Romish* Religion, which was thought now fully established. Mr. Yeoman being thus dismissed from his Cure was forced to fly, that he might not fall into the Hands of the Popish Zealots of the Town, and wandering from Place to Place, exhorted all Men as he had Opportunity, to be steadfast to the Truth, and not be moved by the present Troubles, brought now upon them for the Trial of their Faith, to forsake it, knowing that they shall for their Constancy receive a just Remuneration of Reward. This when his Adversaries got Knowledge of, they laid wait for him, and to escape their Hands he came again to *Hadley* secretly, trusting to his Wife to conceal him, which she did for some Months. But at length Parson Newall had Intelligence that he was at home, and having gotten the Bailiffs and their Servants, entered his House in the Night, and found him in Bed with his Wife, whom Newall called his Whore; but Yeoman defended the Lawfulness of his Matrimony. Him they took and carried to the Cage, to keep him 'till Day. He found there one John Dale, whom, having spoken against the Parson's superstitious Worship, Mr. Newall had caused to be put in the Stocks, in which he had sat three or four Hours. When it was Day they were both brought before Sir Henry Doiley, who considering they were both poor and aged Men, persuaded the Parson to punish them with a Day or two's Confinement, and release them. But he calling them pestilent Hereticks, desired him to do his Office, and so he made their *Mittimus* to *Berry* Goal, where they inveighing against Popery, were loaded with Irons, and thrust into a nasty Dungeon. Dale died there, and Yeoman was soon after removed to Nor-

wich, and was there burnt as is above said.

John Cooke, a Sawyer, Robert Miles, alias Plummer, a Shereman, Alexander Lane, a Wheelwright, and James Ashley, a Bachelor, burnt in one Fire at *S. Edmund's Bury*, a little before the Sickness of *Queen Mary*. They were severally examined by Bishop Hopton, Sir Edward Walgrave, and several others. The Question, which was put to them as they appeared, was, *What was the Cause they did not go to Church in these Days, as they did formerly in King Edward's?* Cooke answered, *Because they have made the Sacrament of the Altar an abominable Idol, and the Vengeance of God is come upon all them that maintain it.* Sir Edward at these Words called him rank Traitor, and said, *He deserved to have his Tongue cut out.* Miles answered, *Because he would follow no false Gods.* The Bishop reply'd, *Who told thee that the Sacrament is God.* Miles answered, *Even you, and such as you are.* Lane answered, *His Conscience would not suffer him so to do.* Ashley gave the like Answer, and so they were sent again to Prison, and within a few Days appear'd again to receive the Sentence of Condemnation, and were burnt, as above.

Alexander Gouche, and Alice Driver, burnt together at *Ipswich*, Nov. 4, 1558. Gouche lived at *Woodbridge*, and Driver at *Gronsborrough*, but happening to be together at this last Place, Justice Noon of *Martlesham*, a busy Man in those Times, having Information of them, took his Servants and others, and went to Driver's House, and having taken them, sent them together to *Melton Gaol*, where they were kept to the Assizes at *Bury*, and examined before Chief Justice Higham. They boldly asserted the Truth of the Gospel, and defy'd the Pope, and all Papistical Trash; and Driver likened the Queen to *Jezabel*, for her persecuting, which so angered the Judge, that he ordered both her Ears to be cut off presently, which was accordingly done, and she as joyfully bore it. After the Assizes they were carried back to *Melton Gaol*, and within a short Time removed to *Ipswich*.

Ipswich, to be examined by the Bishop's Chancellor, Dr. Spenser, and others: They were chiefly examined about the Sacrament of the Altar, Refusing Mass, and the Pope's Supremacy. As to the First, *Driver* said, *She found no such Sacrament in the Scripture*, yet she granted there was a Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and desired of the Doctor to shew her what a Sacrament is. He answered, 'Tis a Sign: Then, said she, *It is not the Thing signified*. At which Dr. Gascoine asked her, whether she believed God's Omnipotency; which she owning, he inferred that as Christ had said of the Bread, *It is his Body*, he could make it so. Then said she, *it was his Body that his Disciples eat the Night before Christ suffered*: Yea says the Doctor. *What Body then was it that was crucified, since the Disciples had eaten it the Night before; Had Christ two Bodies? Are you not ashamed of such Doctrines?* Upon this she was taken away, and *Gouche* being examined, concerning the Sacrament, said, *Christ was in Heaven, and the Sacrament was the Remembrance of his Death and Passion*, and refusing to go to Mass, or acknowledge the Pope supreme Head of the Church, was with *Driver*, condemned and delivered to the Secular Power, and burnt.

John Alcock, who was a Shearman by Trade, came to *Hadley* in Dr. Tayler's Time, to get Work, and being a devout young Man, after the Doctor and his Curate, Mr. Yeoman were carried away, he read the *English Service* in the Church to the People. When Mr. *Newall* came to be Parson, he still remained in the Town; and being in *Hadley Church*, upon a Sunday, when the Parson came by

with the Procession, did not move his Cap, nor pay any Reverence to it: Mr. *Newall* perceiving it, laid hold of him, and charged the Constable with him, till he could examine him. When he was brought before him, he asked him what he thought of the Sacrament of the Altar; he answered, *You make a shameful Idol of it, and you are Idolatrous Priests*. *Newall* then said, he was a stout Heretick, and soon after taking him with him to *London*, he was put into a Dungeon at *Newgate*, where, after many Examinations and Troubles, and nasty keeping, he died. His Body was bury'd in a Dunghil; for the Papists would not suffer such as they called Hereticks, when they had killed them, to have a decent Burial.

Philip Humphrey, *John* and *Henry David*, Brothers, who were burnt at *S. Edmund's Bury*. They had been tried before *Sir Clement Higham*, Lord Chief Justice at that Place; and though the Queen was so sick that she was past Recovery, he was so hasty in suing out the Writ for their Burning, that they were brought to the Stake but a Fortnight before the Queen died.

William Brown, of *Little Stanham*, was a long Time in Trouble, because in his Sermon soon after *King Edward's Death*, he said, *It is reported, That King Edward was bury'd with a Mass by the Bishop of Winchester*. If it be so, they are all Traitors that did it, because it is against the Truth and Laws of the Realm, the Glory of God, and Honour of that King. But at length he was freed by the Council, yet being deprived of his Living, wandered about in Want and Poverty to his Death.

The CHARITY-SCHOOLS of this County, are,

BOXFORD, a School for the teaching of twenty Boys.

Buers *S. Mary's*, a School for the educating of thirty poor Boys. It is upheld

by Subscriptions of 20*l.* per Annum for the Teacher.

Bradley magna, a School at first for sixteen Boys, which is now increased to twenty-four,

four by Reason of greater Contributions, and Part of them are cloathed.

Bury S. Edmund's, being a large and populous Town full of Gentry, maintains three Schools, one for forty Boys, and the two other for fifty Girls. Here is a settled Fund of seventy Pounds *per Ann.* besides Collections and occasional Gifts, for the Support of them. The Boys at first had only a Cap and two Neckcloths allow'd them yearly; and the Girls only two Caps; but now they have so many Benefactors, that they are all cloathed.

Dalham, a School for twenty Boys, all cloathed.

Dunwich, a School for the Children of the Town, supported by a private Gentleman, who pays twenty Pounds a Year to a Master to teach them.

Eye, or *Aye*, a School for thirty Boys, erected in 1716, all cloathed.

Freckingham; ten Children of this Place are taught by Contributions, at the School erected by a noble Lord at *Chippenham* in *Cambridgeshire*.

Gazely, a School, but we have not the Particulars of it.

Glemsford, two Schools for forty Boys.

Hacheston, a School founded by *Richard Porter*, Esq; deceased, who by his Will endowed it for teaching twelve poor Boys of this Parish and *Parham*, a Village adjoining, and gave a Dwelling for the Master.

Halesworth, a School settled for twenty poor Boys, by the Will of the aforesaid *Richard Porter*, Esq; who has settled a sufficient Revenue upon it for the Teacher.

Harteshe, where, *October 11.* in the Year 1709, was opened a School for the Instruction of thirty-two Children. *Somer-ton* hath joined with it, and together maintain forty Boys.

Haverill, a small School erected in 1716 for seven Boys, probably since augmented, it being a considerable Market-Town, but we have no Account of it.

Horringer, alias *Hortingsheath*, a School for all the poor Children of the Place, supported in Part by Contributions, and the Help of a private Gentleman, who

gives the yearly Interest of an hundred Pounds to it, and intends to make it perpetual, as soon as he can meet with a proper Purchase, which 'tis hoped he has done.

Ipswich hath three Charity-Schools; one of them, which consists of thirty Boys, is maintained by the Contributions of a few Persons, who have bound out several to Trades, or sent them to Sea. Another of them is for forty Boys, which are all cloathed; and the third is for forty Girls, who are also cloathed. The Subscriptions amount to about an hundred Pounds a year, and a Gentleman hath given eight Pounds a Year for ever, for the Support of those Schools.

Lidgate, a Charity-School, but we have no Account of it.

Martlesham, a School for several poor Children, who are taught and supply'd with Bibles and other good Books by private Benefactors.

Market-Weston, a School for the Instruction of divers Children, maintained at the Charge of a single Gentleman, to us unknown.

New-Market, two Schools, one for twenty Boys, and the other for as many Girls, supported by fifty Pounds a Year, first settled by *Queen Anne*, and we suppose, continued by his Majesty King *George*.

Neyland, a School for forty Boys, viz. Thirty out of *Neyland*, and ten out of *Stoke*; Part of them are cloathed. It is maintained by thirty Pounds *per Annum* Subscriptions. There is a quarterly Meeting held there by the Subscribers, who at that Time have a Sermon, and the Children of this School are publicly examined. Here is also another School for twenty Girls, who are taught for ten Pounds yearly, paid by certain Ladies, and Gentlewomen of the Neighbourhood.

Ousden, a School for fifteen Boys, who are taught to Read, Write, and understand Arithmetick, and say their Catechism. It is supported by a Subscription of Six Pounds *per Annum*, and occasional Contributions. One of the Subscribers gives them

them the Use of a Room for a School, gratis.

Parham Hachefton. See Hachefton above.

Rufham, a School for the teaching the Children of that Parish, and Bradfield S. George, to Read, Write, and Cast Accounts, supported at the Charge of the Ministers, and Inhabitants of the said Parishes.

Somerton. See Hartest above.

Stow-Market, a School for twenty Boys, all Clothed.

Stradbroke, a School set up in 1716, for twenty Boys, all Clothed.

Sylham-Near, a School for ten Girls,

taught at the Charge of the Minister.

Tuddenham, a School begun here in 1714, much encouraged by the Minister, who pays for teaching six Children; and 'tis hoped is greatly increased since.

Wickham-Brooke, a School for thirty Boys, and twenty Girls, of which some are set to work for the Maintenance of it.

Wingfield, a School for thirty four Children, all Boys, opened at Midsummer 1708. The Master is paid a Sum yearly by two Ladies.

Witnesham, a School for ten Boys, of which we know no more.

Divines of Eminency, who were born, or inhabited in this County, but the particular Place is not known.

WILLIAM Pye of Oriel College, created Doctor of Divinity in 1545. He seemed a zealous Reformer in King Edward's Days, being then Archdeacon of Berkshire; but in Queen Mary's Days changed his Mind, and obtained great Preferments, viz. the Deanery of Chichester, the Prebend of Litton in the Church of Wells, and the Rectory of Chedsey in Somersetshire. He was one of those Persons who was engaged in the Disputation with Archbishop Cranmer, and Bishop Latimer at Oxford, a little before their Martyrdom there. He was reputed a learned Man, and an eloquent Preacher. He dy'd in the Year 1557, as may be supposed, because we find that Dr. Thomas White succeeded him in his Archdeaconry that Year.

John Spencer, D. D. of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, a noted Preacher, and Chaplain to King James I. He was a great Admirer of Mr. Richard Hooker, and Mr. John Reynolds, Master of his College, into whose Place he was elected after his Decease. He was revered by all good Men for his Knowledge, Learning and Piety, and is chiefly to be remembered for the extraordinary Pains which

he took several Years before his Death, with the judicious and compleat Divine, Mr. R. Hooker above-mention'd, in compiling that learned and profitable Work, *The Ecclesiastical Policy*, put out under the Name of Mr. Hooker only; for he would not be perswaded to put his Name to it, though he had a special Hand in it; but upon the reprinting of it, he set an Epistle before it, and subscribed it I. S. He dy'd April 3, 1614, and was bury'd in Corpus Christi Chapel, under a fair Monument.

Richard Kidder, Dean of Peterborough, and Rector of S. Martin Outwich, and at length Bishop of Bath and Wells, upon the Deprivation of Dr. Thomas Ken. He was a learned and pious Man, and a great Writer; he hath many Sermons and other Treatises extant; but his chief Work was against the Jews, whom he endeavoured to convince from Scriptures and the Rabbinical Writers, That JESUS of Nazareth is the Messiah promised by God, and foretold by the Prophets. He with his Wife, was kill'd by the Fall of his Palace at Bath and Wells, in the Tempest 1703.

Robert Grossthead, bred in Oxford, where he became most eminent for Religion and Learning, in all Arts and Sciences. He was at length raised to the See of Lincoln in 1235. He was a stout Opposer of the Pope's Oppression of this Nation in his Time, and a sharp Reprover of the Corruptions of the Church and Court of Rome. He wrote no fewer than three Hundred Treatises, most of which are preserved in MSS. in the Westminster Library, and had been published in three large Folio's, by Bishop Williams, one of his Successors, had not the late Civil Wars discouraged him. The Piety of his Life and Death was such, that though he was loaded with Curses from the Pope, he obtained the Reputation of a Saint, not among the Vulgar only, but all unprejudiced Men. His Death happened Anno Domini 1254, and no Doubt having turned many from the gross Errors of his Time, he is numbered with the Angels and true Saints of God.

John Pascall, D. D. of Cambridge, a great Scholar, and a popular Preacher. He was by the Favour of King Edward III. Bishop of Landaffe, being at the same Time Bishop of Scutari, which was to him a Shadow without a Substance, and thereupon left, because a small Something is better than a Nominal Nothing. He dy'd Anno Domini 1361. He was descended of genteel Parentage in this County.

John Peverell, descended of good Parentage in this County, was bred a Carmelite Frier in Oxford, where he commenced Doctor of Divinity. K. Richard II. made him Bishop of Ossory in Ireland; for though in that King's Reign, the Kings of England did not present to the Bishopricks of Derry, Rapho and Clogher in the Province of Ulster, till the Reign of King James I. but the great Irish Lords disposed of them to their Chaplains; yet the Bishopricks in the South of that Nation were ever in the Disposal of our Kings; and so this Bishoprick was given to Peverell. From Ireland he was removed to Llandaff in Wales, and from thence to Worcester in England, in which See, after he had sat ten Years, he dy'd Anno

Domini 1417, and was bury'd in his Cathedral.

John May, bred in the University of Cambridge, where he became Professor in 1545, was elected Master of Katharine-Hall in 1564, and made Vice-Chancellor in 1569, and was at length consecrated Bishop of Carlisle in 1577; and having continued eleven Years in that See, dy'd April 1598.

John Boys, a Scholar of Andrew Downs, and Fellow of S. John's College in the University of Cambridge. He was a profoundly learned Man, and as such preferred to be a Prebendary of the Church of Ely, and Parson of Boxworth in Cambridgeshire; but also being an excellent Grecian, and Divine, was employed in Matters of the greatest Consequence to the Church, for he was one of the Translators of the Bible in 1604. He also wrote some Notes upon Chrysostome, when it was put out by Sir Henry Savile at great Expence, and that with so much Judgment, that Sir Henry styles him, *Ingeniosissimus & Doctissimus Boisius*; and his Notes, *Doctissimas Observationes*, and some other Things, which by some are through Mistake, imputed to another John Boys, who has wrote Expositions upon the Epistles and Gospels, &c.

Humphrey Nelton, born in this County, but a Carmelite Frier in Norwich. He was Heir to a fair Fortune from his Father, but voluntarily abandoned it to profess a Religious Poverty. He was the first Monk that entered into the Monastery built by Philip Warin of Cowgate, who in a Fit of Sorrow for his Wife, endowed it with his whole Estate. He was the first Carmelite who in Cambridge took the Degree of Doctor of Divinity, which being at that Time unusual, was thought absurd, because it could not be thought that a Doctor's Hood could sit well upon a Frier's Coul. He flourished under King Henry III. and King Edward I. at Norwich, and was bury'd with great Solemnity by those of his Order, Anno Domini 1303.

John Horwinger, born of good Parents in this County, and very well accomplished in many Parts of Learning. His Delight was

was in Travelling; and it was his Luck, as he was going towards *Rome*, that he fell into the Company of certain *Italians*, who, according to the Genius of that People, being great Admirers of themselves, and Contemnners of all other Nations, vilify'd *England* as an inconsiderable Country, whose Ground was barren, and People barbarous. *Horminger* was very impatient to hear his Native Country so traduced, and could not forbear speaking in her Defence, in which he so elegantly Epitomized the Commodities thereof, that the *Italians* were ashamed of their Slander. But he was not content with his Verbal Apology, for as soon as he returned Home, he set himself to write a Book, *De Divitiis & Deliciis Angliæ, Of the Riches and Pleasures of England*; which had it come to our Hands, might have helped our Design. He flourished in the Year of our Lord 1310, as *Bale* and *Pitz* tell us.

John Kinningham, a Native of this County, bred up a *Carmelite* first in *Ipswich*, and then in *Oxford*. He was the twenty-fifth Provincial of his Order in *England* and *Ireland*, and Confessor to *John of Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*, and his Lady. He was the first that encountered *Wickliffe* in the Schools at *Oxford*, disputing with him upon some Philosophical Subtilties with so much Ingenuity, that *Wickliffe* being pleased with his Modesty, prayed heartily for him, that his Judgment might be convinced; but what was the Success we do not find. He dy'd a very aged Man in the Year 1399, and was bury'd at *York*, a Place far distant from *Ipswich*, the Place of his first Profession; but it was usual for Provincials to travel much in their Visitations.



The TABLE of the Towns, Villages and Hamlets of this County, together with the several Hundreds and Deanaries in which they stand, and the Value of the Churches both in the King's Books, and their present Worth: Shewing what Livings being not above 50 *l. per Annum*, are exempted from paying First Fruits and Tenths.

Towns Names.	Hundreds.	Deanaries.	Valuation.			Real.
			King's Books.			
A cton	Babergh	V. Sudbury	9	6	8	
Akenham	Bosmere	R. Cleydon	9	11	5½	45 0 0
ALBOROUGH	Plumefgate	R. Orford	33	6	8	
Alderton	Wilford	R. Wilford	14	18	4	
Aldham	Cosford	R. Sudbury	10	13	4	
Aldringham	Blithing					
Allington, or Athe- lington	Hoxon	R. Hoxon	4	14	2	29 9 8
All-Saints	Wangford	R. South Elmh.	8	0	0	
Alpheton	Babergh	R. Subbury	10	1	8	
Ampton	Thedwastre	R. Thedwastre	5	2	1	29 12 8
S. Andrews	Wangford	V. Wangford	5	13	4	
Arwerton	Sandford					
Ash juxta Sand- ford, alias Comp- sey-Ash	Looes	R. Looes	14	5	0	
Ashby	Lothingland					
Ash-Bocking	Bosmere	V. Bosmere	9	18	6½	43 17 ½
Ashfield	Blackborn					
Aspall	Hartefmere					
Aslington, alias Ashington	Babergh	V. Sudbury	10	0	0	47 10 0
Backton	Hartefmere	R. Hartefmere	19	13	3½	
Badlingham	Hoxon	R. Hoxon	22	16	8	
Badley	Bosmere					
Badwell-Ash	Blackbourn					
Bailham	Bosmere	R. Bosmere	12	4	9½	
Bardwell	Blackbourn	V. Blackbourn	7	17	1	
Bargham	Blackbourn	V. Cleydon	12	10	4½	

Towns Names.	Hundreds.	Deanaries.	Valuation.		King's Books.	Real.
Bargholt	Sandford					
Barham	Bosmere					
Barking cum Dernsden	Bosmere	R. Bosmere	27	10	7½	
Barnardiston, or Barondiston	Risbridge	R. Clare	7	10	5	39 0 0
Barnaby	Mutford	R. Lothingland	3	0	5	
Barnham Gregory	Blackbourn	R. Blackburn	7	11	10½	
Barnham Martin	Blackborn	R. Blackburn	8	5	5	
Barningham	Blackborn	R. Blackburn	13	9	0½	44 10 4
Barnston	Risbridge	R. Clare	7	10	10	
Barrow	Thingoe	R. Thingoe	23	9	9½	
Barham	Wangford	R. Wangford	15	6	8	
Barton	Thedwastre	V. Thedwastre	10	15	7½	39 10 11
Barton-Mills	Lackford	R. Fordham	14	15	10	
Batisfield	Bosmere	V. Bosmere	8	0	7½	45 0 0
Bawdsey	Wilford	V. Wilford	6	13	4	44 4 8
Bayton, or Beeton	Thedwastre	R. Thedwastre	4	3	9	29 10 11
Belings Mag.	Carleford	R. Carleford	10	4	7	41 12 0
Belings Par.	Carleford	R. Colnes	6	7	3	
B E C K L E S	Wangford	R. Wangford	21	12	3½	
Bedfield	Hoxon	R. Hoxon	14	0	0	48 10 4
Bedinfield	Hoxon	V. Hoxon	8	0	0	49 5 8
Belsted, or Balsted Par.	Sampford	R. Sampford	7	6	0½	49 14 11
Belton	Lothingland	R. Lothingland	17	15	0	31 16 5
Benaker	Blithing	R. Dunwich	18	0	0	
Benhall	Plumsgate	R. Orford	7	1	3	28 16 0
Bentley	Sampford	V. Sampford	6	2	11	45 18 0½
Berton Mills	Lackford	R. Fordham	14	15	10½	
Bergham	Bosmere	R. Claydon	12	10	5	
Beynton	Looes	R. Looes	5	12	1	43 19 1½
Bildeston	Cosford	R. Sudbury	12	6	10½	
Blakenham Magna	Bosmere	R. Bosmere	6	16	0½	30 12 0
Blakenham Parva	Bosmere	R. Bosmere	10	3	4	
Blaxhall	Plumsgate	R. Orford	20	0	0	
BLITHBOROUGH.	Blithing					
Blundesdon, or Bluntesdon	Lothingland	R. Lothingland	3	16	8	46 4 8
Boulge, cum Debach	Wilford	R } Looes	3	12	1	9 4 8
Boxford	Babergh	R. Sudbury	20	0	0	18 7 2
Boxted, cum Hartest	Babergh	R. Sudbury	29	14	2	
Boyton	Wilford	R. Looes	5	12	1	
Bradfield Combust	Thedwastre	R. Thedwastre	4	19	7	29 12 7
Bradfield Monks, alias S. George	Thedwastre	R. Thedwastre	11	7	3½	
Bradfield S. Clare	Thedwastre	R. Thedwastre	7	4	7	
Bradfield	Wilford	V. Wilford	4	4	2	46 1 6

Towns.	Hundreds.	Deanaries.	Valuation.			Real.
			King's Books.			
Bradley Magna	Risbridge	R. Clare	17	1	5½	
Bradley Parva	Risbridge	R. Clare	5	0	10	44 19 8
Bradwell	Lothingland	R. Lothingland	28	0	0	
Bramfield	Blithing	V. Dunwich	6	7	6	40 5 0
Bramford	Bosmere	V. Bosmere	13	3	9	
Brampton	Blithing	R. Dunwich	20	0	0	45 2 10
Brandeston	Looes	V. Looes	9	16	8	41 9 7
BRANDON	Lackford	R. Fordham	20	18	1½	
Brantham, or Bra- ham, cum Barg- holt }	Samford	R. Samford	25	10	0	
Bredfield	Wilford	V. Wilford	4	4	0	
Brent Ely, or Brentilleth, } alias Combust	Babergh	V. Sudbury	8	0	0	
Bresworth	Hartefsmere	R. Hartefsmere	4	8	1½	42 13 4
Brettenham	Cosford	R. Sudbury	11	3	10	
Brightwell	Carleford	R. Lothingl.	28	0	0	
Brifet	Bosmere					
Brockley	Thingoe	R. Thingoe	10	4	2	
Brome	Hartefsmere	R. Hartefsmere	10	0	2½	44 11 0
Bromeswell	Wilford	R. Wilford	4	15	7½	26 0 0
Brustard	Plumsgate					
Buckleham	Colnes	R. Colnes	9	1	7	
BUDDESDALE	Hartefsmere					
Bulkham	Blithing					
BUNGAY	Wangford	R. Wangford	8	0	5	21 15 0
Bures	Babergh	V. Sundbury	12	16	6½	
Burgate	Hartefsmere	R. Hartefsmere	13	10	10	
Burgh	Carleford	R. Carleford	8	3	4	43 16 10
Burgh-Castle	Lothingland	R. Lothingl.	6	13	4	44 6 1
Burftall	Bosmere					
Bury S. Edmunds	Thingoe					
Buxhall	Stow	R. Stow	20	0	5	
Buxlow	Blithing	V. Dunwich	4	6	8	
Capells	Samford	R. Samford	13	8	4	
Carlton	Hoxon	R. Hoxon	3	11	0½	
Carlton Cove, or Colville }	Mutford	R. Lothingland	12	10	7½	24 1 0
Carfey	Cosford					
Cavendish	Babergh	R. Sudbury	26	0	0	
Cavenham	Lackford	V. Fordham	5	5	10	30 0 0
Charsfield	Looes					
Chattham	Samford	V. Samford	4	13	4	24 7 8
Chedbury, or Chetbury }	Risbridge	R. Clare	4	2	8½	46 0 0
Chelmondeston, or Chempston }	Samford	R. Samford	8	10	0	46 2 8
Chelworth	Cosford	V. Sudbury	8	8	9	

Cheshunt

Towns.	Hundreds.	Deanaries.	Valuation.			Real.		
			King's Books.					
Chefhunt	Blithing	V. Dunwich	6	7	6			
Chevington	Thingoe	R. Thingoe	16	3	9			
Chillesford, or Chefilford	Plumefgate	R. Orford	5	3	4	33	2	6
Chilton	Risbridge	R. Sudbury	5	6	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	12	8
Chipmeadow	Wangford	R. Wangford	10	0	0			
C L A R E	Risbridge	V. Clare	4	18	9	37	10	1
Claxton	Carleford	R. Carleford	16	13	4			
Cleydon	Bosmere	R. Cleydon	10	0	0			
Clopton	Carleford	R. Carleford	16	13	4			
Cockfield	Babergh	R. Sudbury	30	0	0			
Coddenham, cum Cap. de Crowfield	Bosmere	V. Bosmere	12	0	5			
Combs	Stow	R. Stow	25	17	8 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Coniweston	Blackborn	R. Blackborn	13	0	4			
Cookly, or Cokeley	Blithing	R. Dunwich	6	13	4			
Copdock, alias Cop- pedhook	Samford	R. Samford	9	12	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	41	14	0
Cornerd, or Cor- neth Magna	Babergh	R. Sudbury	9	0	0	39	10	0
Cornerd, or Cor- neth Parva	Babergh	R. Sudbury	8	2	8 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Cotton	Hartefmere	R. Hartefmere	15	10	2 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Corton	Lothingland	V. Lothingl.	0	0	0	10	0	0
Covehith	Blithing							
Cove North	Wangford	R. Wangford	10	0	0	48	8	10
Cove South	Blithing	R. Dunwich	6	2	11	28	0	0
Cowling	Risbridge							
Cranesford	Plumefgate	V. Orford	6	13	4	44	18	0
Craneley	Hartefmere							
Cratfield	Blithing	V. Dunwich	5	7	11	36	0	0
Creting, All Saints	Bosmere	R. Stow	10	0	5	45	12	0
Cretingham	Looes	V. Looes	9	10	10			
Creting S. Mary	Bosmere	R. Bosmere	7	14	2	46	14	0
Creting S. Olave	Bosmere	R. Bosmere	4	17	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	4	0
Creting S. Peter	Bosmere	V. Stow	10	2	6	46	11	0
S. Croft	Wangford							
Crowfield	Bosmere							
Culford, al. Colsford	Blackborn	R. Blackborn	8	0	0	44	11	0
Culpho	Carlesford	R. Carlesford	5	7	11	7	0	0
Dagworth	Stow							
Dalham	Risbridge	R. Clare	15	10	5			
Dalingho	Wilford	V. Wilford	13	6	8	48	11	0
Darham	Blithing	V. Dunwich	4	10	10	26	2	7
Debach	Wilford							
D E B E N H A M	Thedwastre	V. Claydon	15	2	6			
Denham	Hoxon	V. Hoxon	5	0	10	39	9	8
Denington	Hoxon	R. Hoxon	36	3	6			
Denston	Risbridge							

Depding

Towns.	Hundreds	Deanaries.	Valuation.			Real.
			King's Books.			
Depding, or Depden	Risbridge	R. Clare	10	11	5½	
Downham	Lackford					
Drinkston, or Drikeston	Thedwastre	R. Thedwastre	16	17	1	
Dunningworth cum Tunstall	Plumefgate	R. Orford	4	10	0	35 17 4
Dunwich S. John	Blithing	R. Dunwich	16	10	5	12 5 8
Dunwich All Saints	Blithing	Benef. Dunw.	5	1	10½	
Earfwell, or Eriswell	Lackford	R. Fordham	0	0	0	13 0 0
Eastnesse	Blithing		16	6	8	
Easton, or Efton	Looes	R. Looes	10	18	6	45 12 9
Easton Bavent	Blithing	R. Dunwich				
Easton Gosbeck	Bosmere					
Edwardston	Babergh	V. Sudbury.	4	13	4	39 11 0
Ellow	Wangford					
Elmsfeth, or Helmsfeth	Cosford	R. Sudbury	13	7	1	
Elmswell	Blackborn	R. Blackborn	11	7	1	
Elmham South	Wangford	R. S. Elmham				
		All Saints	8	0	0	41 10 0
		S. Nicholas	6	0	0	38 12 11½
		S. James	8	0	0	41 12 6
		S. Margaret	6	2	11	19 10 0
		S. Michael	4	17	11	32 10 4
		S. Peter.	8	0	0	
Elveden, or Elden	Lackford	R. Fordham	12	17	6	
Erwarton, or Ever- warton	Samford	R. Samford	10	13	4	
Engate	Wangford	V. Wangford	7	6	8	6 1 4
Ewfton	Blackborn	R. Blackborn	13	7	11	
Eye, or Aye	Hartefmere	V. Hartefmere	11	14	7	
Eyke	Looes	R. Looes	15	0	0	41 2 0
Eyken, Eken, or Iken	Plumefgate	R. Orford	6	13	4	41 17 4
Fakenham Magna	Blackborn	R. Blackborn	11	10	5	45 10 8½
Fakenham Parva	Blackborn	R. Blackborn	13	7	11	
Falkenham	Colnes	R. Colnes.	7	11	0	
Farnham	Plumefgate					
Felixtow	Colnes	V. Colnes	5	9	7	
Felsham, or Falsham	Thedwastre	R. Thedwastre	8	4	7	
Finbarow Mag.	Stow	V. Stow	5	1	3	37 10 0½
Finbarow Parv.	Stow	V. Stow	1	13	4	8 0 0
Fenningham	Hartefmere	R. Hartefmere	10	10	5	
Flempton, or Flenton	Thingoe	R. Thingoe	5	0	0	
Flixton	Lothingland	R. Lothingl.	0	0	0	14 0 0
Flixton	Wangford	V. S. Elmham	6	0	0	27 5 11
Flowton	Bosmere	R. Bosmere	3	9	9½	26 14 0
Fordley cum Mid- leton	Blithing	R. Dunwich	5	0	0	36 10 0

Fornham

Towns.	Hundreds.	Deanaries.	Valuation.			Real.		
			King's Books.					
Fornham All-Saints	Thingoe	R. Thingoe	19	10	5			
Fornham Genevese, } or Genouese	Thedwastre	R. Rhedwastre	7	1	0½	35	10	11½
Fornham S. Martins	Thedwastre	R. Thedwastre	7	11	3	37	10	11½
Foxhall	Carlesford							
Framesden	Thredling	V. Cleydon	10	0	2½			
Framlingham	Looes	R. Looes	43	6	8			
Franston	Hartefmere	R. Hartefmere	13	6	8			
Frekenham	Lackford	R. Fordham	16	11	4			
Fresingfield	Hoxon	V. Hoxon	17	17	1			
Frekingham	Lackford	V. Fordham	3	15	2½	25	0	0
Freston	Samford	R. Samford	6	7	6	47	0	0
Freston cum Snape	Plumesgate	R. Orford	5	0	0	14	0	6
Fritton, or Freton	Lothingland	R. Lothinglan.	6	13	4	39	17	9
Frostenden	Blithing	R. Dunwich	12	0	0	45	16	0
Gayley	Risbridge	V. Clare	10	10	5			
Gedding	Thedwastre	R. Thedwastre	4	13	4	23	13	7½
Gipping	Stow	R. Gipwin	8	13	9			
Gipping New-Town	Stow	R. Gipwin	4	12	8			
Gislam, or Gysleham	Mutford	R. Lothinglan.	13	6	8	42	9	7½
Gessingham	Hartefmere	R. Hartefmere	26	1	6½			
Glemham, Mag.	Plumesgate							
Glemham, Par.	Plumesgate	R. Orford	6	0	0			
Glemsford	Babergh	R. Sudbury	30	0	½			
Gorleston, or Gurle- ston, cum South- Town, alias Yar- mouth, Parva	Lothingland	R. Lothinglan.	11	0	0	46	16	9
Gosbeck	Bosmere	R. Bosmere	8	5	5	38	11	4
Greetingham	Looes	R. Looes	9	10	10	42	9	5
Groton, or Growton	Babergh	R. Sudbury						
Grunsbrough	Carlesford	R. Carlesford	17	11	3			
Gunton	Lothingland	R. Lothinglan.	5	6	8	20	10	0
Hacheston, or Hat- cheston	Looes	V. Looes	6	1	10½	22	18	3½
Hadley, Pecul. Cantuar.	Cosford	R. Sudbury	45	2	1			
HALESWORTH.	Blithing	R. Dunwich	20	0	0			
Hankdon	Risbridge	R. Clare	7	10	0			
Hargrave	Thingoe	R. Thingoe	4	11	8			
Harkstead, or Herk- sted	Samford	R. Samford	11	3	9			
Harleston, alias Halston	Stow	V. Stow	2	0	0	27	14	8
Hartest and Boxted.	R. See	Boxted above						
Hasby	Lothingland	R. Lothinglan.	6	0	0	16	0	0
Hasketon, juxta Woodbridge	Carlesford	R. Carlesford	13	6	8	49	6	8

Towns.	Hundreds.	Deanaries.	Valuation.					
			King's Books.			Real.		
Haslewood	Plumsgate							
HAVERHIL	Risbridge	V. Clare	6	5	0	38	10	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hawley, alias Halley	Stow	V. Stow	7	19	2	44	10	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hawstead, alias Halsted	Thingoe	R. Thingoe	11	16	10 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Hedgesset	Thedwastre	R. Thedwastre	12	17	11			
Helmingham	Bosmere	R. Bosmere	18	0	0			
Helmley	Colnes	R. Colnes	4	19	1			
Hemmingston	Bosmere	R. Bosmere	8	11	5 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Hempton	Blackborn	R. Blackborn	13	4	2	48	1	4
Hendale	Bosmere	V. Claydon	10	0	10	32	13	8
Hengrave	Thingoe	R. Thingoe	9	7	1			
Henham	Blithing							
Henley	Bosmere							
Hensted	Blithing	R. Dunwich	12	0	0			
Hepworth	Blackborn	R. Blackborn	13	17	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	49	10	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Heringfleet	Lothingland							
Heringswell	Lackford	R. Fordham	9	9	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	49	9	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hetcham, or Heck- am	Cosford	R. Sudbury	26	13	4			
Heveningham, or Heningham	Blithing	R. Dunwich	11	6	8	45	10	0
Higham	Samford	V. Samford	5	5	8	47	13	0
Hinderclay	Blackborn	R. Blackborn	9	19	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	47	11	3
Hintlesham	Samford	R. Samford	33	9	6			
Hinton	Blithing							
Hitcham	Cosford	R. Sudbury	26	13	4			
Holbrooke	Samford	R. Samford	11	11	3			
Hollesey	Wilford	R. Wilford	12	16	8			
Holton	Blithing	R. Dunwich	10	13	4			
Holton	Samford	R. Samford	7	14	7	49	11	0
Homersfield	Wangford	R. S. Elmham	5	6	8	29	10	0
Honington	Blackborn	R. Blackborn	7	13	4	39	13	2
Hoo	Loes							
Hopton	Blackborn							
Horham	Hoxon	R. Hoxon	12	7	1			
Horninghearth, Mag.	Thingoe	R. Thingoe	10	17	8			
Horninghearth, Par.	Thingoe	R. Thingoe	2	6	0 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Horworth	Blithing							
Hoxon, or Hoxne	Hoxon	R. Hoxon	12	3	6 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Hulverstreet	Wangford							
Hundon	Risbridge	V. Clare	7	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	42	10	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hunston	Blackborn							
Huntingfield	Blithing	R. Dunwich	13	6	8			
S. James	Wangford							
Icklingham								

—All-Saints

Towns.	Hundreds.	Deanaries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
—All-Saints	Wangford	R. Fordham	12 17 6	
—S. James	Lackford	R. Fordham	11 11 5	44 11 6
—S. Mary's	Lackford			
Ickworth, or Eken- worth	Thingoe	R. Thingoe	7 11 5	34 11 0
Ilketshall				
—S. Andrew	Wangford	V. Wangford	5 13 4	36 12 0
—S. Margaret	Wangford	V. Wangford	5 3 9	27 11 4
	Wangford	V. Wangford	5 6 8	
	Blackborn	R. Blackborn	12 15 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	
	Wangford			
S. John's Ipswich, or Gip- pifwic	Bosmere	R. Ipswich hath four Churches, viz.		
	Stoke-Mary		12 0 0	
	S. Helena's		8 13 9	33 18 8
	S. Matthew's		5 0 0	19 19 0
	S. Stephen's		4 12 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 2 0
	Laxford	V. Fordham	13 7 6	
	Blackborn			
Ixning				
IXWORTH				
Keddington, alias Ketton	Risbridge	R. Clare	16 8 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Kellishall, or Kels- hall	Hoxon	R. Hoxon	20 0 5	
Kenford	Lackford			
Kensley	Cosford			
Kentford cum Kir- by, alias Gaisly	Risbridge	R. Clare	7 3 4	43 16 6
Kenton	Looes	V. Looes	8 0 0	
Kesgrave	Carlford			
Kessingland, or Kif- singland	Mutford	V. Lothinglan.	10 0 0	42 10 0
Kettlebaston	Cosford	R. Sudbury	13 6 0	47 11 0
Kettleborough	Looes	R. Wilford	16 0 0	
Kirkley, alias Thirkley	Mutford	R. Lothinglan.	5 16 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 10 0
Kirtlow	Mutford			
Kirton	Colnes	R. Colnes	10 13 4	
Knetshall, alias Knadshall	Blackborn	R. Blackborn		
Knotshall cum Buxlow	Blithing	R. Dunwich	11 0 0	32 0 0
Kushmere	Mutford			
Lackford, or Lake- forth	Thingoe	R. Thingoe	19 10 5	
Lakinheath	Lackford	V. Fordham	14 18 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 9 4
Languardfort	Colnes			
Langerston	Colnes			
Langham	Blackborn	R. Blackborn	5 16 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	

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Lavenham

Towns.	Hundreds.	Deanaries.	Valuation.		Real.		
			King's Books.				
Lavenham	Babergh	R. Sudbury	20	2	11		
S. Lawrence	Wangford						
Lawshell	Babergh	V. Sudbury	20	2	8½		
Lawton	Hartefsmere						
Laxfield	Hoxon	V. Hoxon	9	13	4	44	9 10
Layham	Cosford	R. Sudbury	16	0	7½		
Laystoff, or Lowstoft	Lothingland	V. Lothinglan.	10	1	0½	43	16 6
Layston	Blithing	V. Dunwich					
Letheringham	Loes						
Levington	Colnes	R. Colnes	6	1	8		
Lidgate	Risbridge	R. Clare	15	10	5		
Linsey	Cosford						
Linsted, Mag.	Blithing						
Linsted, Parv.	Blithing						
Livermore, Mag.	Thedwastre	R. Thedwastre	15	8	11½		
Livermore, Parv.	Blackborn	R. Blackborn	6	2	11	34	11 4
Lophamford	Blackborn						
Lownd	Lothingland	R. Lothinglan.	8	0	0	40	10 3
Ludham, or Lowdham, cum Pitstre	Mutford	V. Wilford	6	10	0	23	0 0
S. Margaret's.	Wangford	R. Wangford	5	13	8		
S. Margaret's	Wangford	R. S. Elmham	6	2	9½		
Marlesford	Loes	R. Loes	9	6	8	47	9 0
Martlesham	Carleford	R. Carleford	10	18	9	47	10 0
Melford	Babergh	R. Sudbury	28	2	6½		
Melford, longa	Babergh	R. Sudbury	23	6	8		
Mellis	Hartefsmere	R. Hartefsmere	9	15	0		
Melton	Wilford	R. Wilford	9	6	8	47	19 8
Mendham	Hoxon	R. Hoxon	5	5	2		
Mendlesham	Hartefsmere	V. Hartefsmere	14	9	2½	23	4 7
Metfield	Hoxon						
Mettingham	Wangford	V. Wangford	6	17	3½	29	11 4
S. Michael's	Wangford	R. S. Elmham	4	18	9		
Micklefield	Bosmere	V. Bosmere	9	11	0½		
Midleton	Blithing						
Milding, alias Mildenhall	Babergh	R. Sudbury	10	13	4		
MILDENHALL vulgo Milner	Lackford	R. Fordham	22	8	1½		
Monks- Ely, or Munselleth, pecul.	Babergh	R. Sudbury	13	18	11½		
Monewdon	Loes	V. Loes	8	13	4		
Monks-Soham	Hoxon	R. Hoxon	19	5	2½		
Moulton, Pecul.	Risbridge	R. Clare	13	6	8		
Moulton, Pecul.	Risbridge	V. Clare	4	7	8½		
Mutford, cum Barnby	Mutford	V. Lothinglan.	7	17	1	30	19 3

Nacton.

Towns.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.			Real.
			King's	Books.		
Nacton	Colnes	R. Colnes	8	7	1	
Naughton	Cosford	R. Sudbury	10	15	0	44 11 0
Nawton	Cosford	R. Thingoe	5	19	4½	
Nedding, or Nedg- ing	Cosford	R. Sudbury	8	12	11	44 11 0
NEEDHAM	Bosmere					
Nettlestead	Bosmere	R. Bosmers	8	11	10½	27 11 10
Newborn, alias Nunburn	Carleford	V. Carleford	7	4	2	20 14 8
Newmarket, S. Mary	Lackford	R. Fordham	4	15	2½	33 9 0
Newton, juxta Sud- bury	Babergh	R. Sudbury	17	3	8½	
Newton, juxta Stow	Stow	V. Stow	7	15	5	48 0 0
Nayland	Babergh	R. Sudbury	9	0	10	
S. Nicholas	Wangford	R. S. Elmham	6	0	0	
Northalls, alias Covehithe	Blithing	V. Dunwich	5	6	8	8 0 0
Norton	Blackborn	R. Blackburn	14	3	9	
Nowton	Thingoe	R. Thingoe	5	19	4	
Ockold	Hartefmere	R. Hartefmere	19	1	5½	
Okeley	Hartefmere	R. Hartefmere	9	4	9½	
S. Olaves	Lothingland					
Oldton, or Owlton	Lothingland	R. Lothinglan.	14	13	4	
Onhouse	Stow	R. Stow	7	2	6	
Orford	Plumsgate					
Oston cum Brisset	Bosmere	R. Bosmere	7	16	0½	29 10 11½
Otley	Carleford	R. Carleford	16	6	5½	
Owsden	Risbridge	R. Clare	10	3	9	
Pakefield	Mutford	R. Lothinglan.	14	0	0	29 1 1
Pakenham	Thedwastre	V. Thedwastre	10	3	9	41 10 11
Palgrave	Hartefmere	R. Hartefmere	19	11	2	
Parham	Plumsgate	Loes	0	0	0	20 0 0
Pefnall, or Pefon- hall	Blithing	Cur. Dunwich	0	0	0	13 6 8
S. Peter's	Wangford	R. S. Elmham	8	0	0	
Petestree	Wilford					
Pethaugh	Thredling	R. Cleydon	9	12	1	45 10 3½
Pistree	Mutford	See Lowdham above.				
Playford	Carleford					
Polsted	Babergh	R. Sudbury	22	0	0	
Poltingford, alias Poltingworth	Risbridge	V. Clare	6	10	0	41 11 6
Preston	Babergh	V. Sudbury.	5	6	3	
Quersted, or Whe- rested	Samford	V. Samford	5	6	8	44 10 2
Ramsholt	Wilford					
Rattleden.	Thedwastre	R. Thedwastre	20	0	2½	

Redgrave

Towns.	Hundreds.	Deanaries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Redgrave cum Bottsdale, or Budfdale	Hartefmere	R. Hartefmere	25 7 1	48 10 8
Redlingfield	Hartefmere			
Redsham	See Ringfield below			
Reed	Thingoe	R. Thingoe	2 18 1	44 11 0
Rendhams	Plumsgate			
Rendlesham	Looes	R. Looes	24 13 4	
Richinghall the Upper	Hartefmere	R. Hartefmere	9 13 11	43 11 4
Richinghall the Lower	Blackborn	R. Blackborn	16 5 2	37 10 7
Ringfield, cum Redsham	Wangford	R. Wangford	12 0 0	
Ringshall	Bofmere	R. Bofmere	11 18 1	
Risby	Thingoe	R. Thingoe	19 10 5	
Rishangles	Hartefmere	R. Hartefmere	7 13 1	
Romborough	Blithing			
Rougham	Thedwastre	R. Thedwastre	23 18 6	
Rowley	Looes	R. Looes	3 12 0	
Roydon, cum Capella de Southwold	Blithing	V. Dunwich	13 6 8	28 0 0
Rushbrooke	Thedwastre	R. Thedwastre	8 1 5	39 10 11
Roydon	Samford	R. Samford	14 0 0	
Rushmere, ambæ Medietates	Mutford	R. Lothinglan.	7 6 8	25 0 0
Rushmere	Carleford	V. Carleford	4 6 8	37 11 4
Rushford	Mutford	R. Lothinglan.	7 6 8	
Sandcroft	Wangford	R. S. Elmham	10 0 0	40 10 0
Sapiston	Blackborn			
Saxham, Mag.	Thingoe	R. Thingoe	11 13 11	
Saxham, Parv.	Thingoe	R. Thingoe	8 11 5	
SAXMUNDHAM	Plumsgate	R. Orford	8 15 10	48 13 8
Saxted	Hoxon			
Sekford	Carleford			
Seamer	Cosford	R. Sudbury	11 7 1	
Shaddingfield	Wangford	R. Wangford	12 0 0	38 17 6
Shanfield	Wangford			
Shelland	Stow			
Shelley	Babergh			
Shepmeadow	Wangford	R. Wangford	10 0 0	36 0 0
Shimplingthorp, al. Shimplingthorn	Babergh	R. Sudbury	16 17 1	
Shotley	Samford	R. Samford	20 0 0	
Shottesham	Wilford	R. Wilford	4 16 0	22 12 8
Sibton	Blithing	V. Dunwich	0 0 0	45 0 0
Sisewell	Blithing			

Small.

Towns.	Hundreds.	Deanaries.	Valuation.			Real.		
			King's Books.					
Smallbridge	Babergh							
Snape, cum Freston	Plumsgate	V. Orford	5	5	7½	19	8	0
Soham Earls	Looes	R. Bosmere	10	0	0			
Somerleyton, or } Somerlton	Lothingland	R. Lothinglan	12	0	0			
Somersham	Bosmere	R. Bosmere	8	0	0			
Somerton	Babergh	R. Sudbury	6	16	8			
Sotherton	Blithing	R. Dunwich	5	6	8	43	1	7
Sotterley	Wangford	R. Wangford	10	0	0	44	10	5
Southold	Hoxon							
South-Town	Lothingland							
SOUTHWOULD	Blithing	Cap. Dunwich.	See Roydon above.					
Speckshall, or } Sparkshall	Blithing	R. Dunwich	14	0	0	33	10	0
Sprowton	Samford	R. Samford	20	18	9			
Stanningfield, or } Stanfield	Thedwastre	R. Thedwastre	8	0	2½			
Stansfield	Risbridge	R. Clare.	10	9	4½			
Stansted	Babergh	R. Sudbury	10	0	0			
Stanton	Hartefmere							
Stanton, All-Saints	Blackborn	R. Blackborn	9	6	0½	34	9	9½
Stanton, S. John	Blackborn	R. Blackborn	9	4	9½	39	10	8
Sternfield	Plumsgate	R. Orford	8	14	4½			
Stoke	Babergh	V. Sudbury	19	0	10			
Stoke	Risbridge							
Stoke-Ash	Hartefmere	R. Hartefmere	11	1	3			
Stoneham A'spol	Bosmere	R. Bosmere	19	10	2½			
Stoneham Earls	Looes	R. Bosmere	17	2	6			
Stoneham Terming- } ham, alias parva	Bosmere	R. Bosmere						
Stoven	Blithing							
STOW	Stow							
Stow Langtoft	Blackborn	R. Blackborn	8	7	8½			
Stow Maries	Stow	V. Stow	10	13	4½	46	10	0½ together.
Stow Peters	Stow	V. Stow	6	1	8½			
Stow West	Blackborn	R. Thedwastre	9	17	3			
Stradbrook	Hoxon	V. Hoxon	9	19	4½	33	9	10
Stradshall	Plumsgate							
Stradshall	Risbridge	R. Clare	9	10	0½			
Stradford St. Andrew	Plumsgate	R. Orford	5	0	0	25	12	6
Stradford	Samford	R. Samford	13	0	0	49	11	2
Sturston	Hartefmere	R. Hartefmere	6	16	8	31	13	4
Sudborn cum cap.de } Oxford	Plumsgate	R. Orford	33	6	8			
SUDBURY All- } Saints	Babergh	V. Sudbury	4	11	5	20	0	0
Sutton, or Stutton	Samford	R. Samford	12	17	6			
Sutton	Wilford	V. Wilford	8	2	1	24	5	0
						Swelling,		

Towns.	Hundreds.	Deanaries.	Valuation.			Real.		
			King's Books.					
Sweffling, or Sweft- Hing	Plumsgate	R. Orford	9	2	8½			
Swillond	Bosmere	V. Claydon	7	9	4			
Sylham	Hoxon							
Tatingston, or Tad- ington	Samford	R. Samford	6	13	4			
Tattington cum Brunditch	Hoxon	V. Hoxon	12	10	2½			
Thebarton	Blithing	V. Dunwich	26	13	4	31	13	4
Thelnetham	Blackborn	R. Blackborn	16	18	4	49	10	0½
Thetford S. Mary	Lackford							
Thorndon	Hartefsmere	R. Hartefsmere	24	11	10½			
Thornham, Mag.	Hartefsmere	R. Hartefsmere	7	11	3	47	10	0
Thornham, Par.	Hartefsmere	R. Hartefsmere	4	14	4½	28	13	3
Thorp	Blithing							
Thorp Morieux	Cosford	R. Sudbury	18	14	6½			
Thrandeston, al. Franston	Hartefsmere	R. Hartefsmere	13	6	8			
Thurlow, Mag.	Risbridge	V. Clare	10	11	5½			
Thurlow, Par.	Risbridge	R. Clare	7	10	5			
Thorington	Blithing	R. Dunwich	7	0	0	30	0	0
Thurston	Thedwastre	V. Thedwastre	6	13	4	39	10	0
Thwaite, alias Wheight	Hartefsmere	R. Hartefsmere	6	3	1½	34	11	9
Timworth	Thedwastre	V. Thedwastre	9	17	11			
Tostock	Thedwastre	V. Thedwastre	6	8	6	39	10	11
Trimley, St. Martin	Colnes	R. Colnes	12	0	6			
Trimley, St. Mary	Colnes	R. Colnes	16	13	4			
Troston	Blackborn	R. Blackborn	10	4	7			
Todenham	Lackford	V. Fordham	10	17	6			
Tudenham, or Tud- ingham	Carleford	R. Carleford	10	13	4	23	0	6
Tunston, or Tun- stall, cum Do- ningworth	Plumsgate	R. Orford	16	10	5	35	17	4
Tyrkele	Lothingland	R. Lothinglan.	5	6	9½			
Ubbeston	Blithing	V. Dunwich	6	13	4	35	0	0
Ufford	Wilford	R. Wilford	8	5	0			
Ugshall, or Uggleshall	Blithing	R. Dunwich	13	6	8	48	3	8
Walderswick	Blithing							
Waldingfield, Mag.	Babergh	R. Sudbury	21	6	8			
Waldingfield, Par.	Babergh	V. Sudbury	4	18	11½	29	11	0
Walpole	Blithing							
Walsham in the Willows	Blackborn							
Walton	Colnes	R. Colnes	4	6	8			

Towns.	Hundreds.	Deanaries.	Valuation.					
			King's Books.			Real.		
Wangford	Blithing							
Wangford	Lackford	R. Fordham	9	11	10½	39	11	0
Wantesden	Plumesgate							
Washbrooke	Samford	V. Samford	8	6	8	44	8	6
Watlesfield, or Warlesfield	Blackborn	R. Blackborn						
Wattesham	Cosford							
Waybred	Hoxon	V. Hoxon	4	15	0	26	9	2
Weigh	Hartefmere	R. Hartefmere	6	3	1			
Wenham Combust	Samford	R. Samford	8	13	4	45	12	0
Wenham, Par.	Samford	R. Samford	5	8	11½	45	12	0
Wenhaston	Blithing	V. Dunwich	6	0	10	30	0	0
Westerfield	Bosmere	R. Cleydon	11	10	7½	47	16	10
Westhall	Blithing	V. Dunwich	10	2	3½	40	0	0
Westhorp	Hartefmere	R. Hartefmere	4	18	1½	43	11	3
Westleton	Blithing	V. Dunwich	8	0	0	33	0	6
Wesley	Thingoe	R. Thingoe	9	15	5			
Weston, alias Mar- ket Weston	Blackborn	R. Blackborn	8	19	7	44	11	8
Weston Coney, al. Counston	Wangford	R. Blackborn	13	0	5	44	11	4
Weston, alias Coney Weston	Wangford	R. Wangford	13	6	8	46	8	7
Westow	Babergh	R. Thedwasfre	9	17	3½	39	10	11
Wetherderf	Stow	R. Stow	6	13	4	49	10	0½
Whatfield	Cosford	R. Sudbury	15	0	5			
Wetheringset	Hartefmere	R. Hartefmere	33	9	2			
Wetherdale	Hoxon	R. Hoxon	6	16	8	41	14	4
Wheltham, Mag.	Thedwasfre	R. Thedwasfre	9	15	7½			
Wheltham, Par.	Thedwasfre	R. Thedwasfre	4	13	4	35	10	0
Whepstead	Thingoe	R. Thingoe	14	4	2			
Whersted	Samford	See Quersted above						
Whitton cum Thurston	Bosmere	R. Cleydon	6	11	5½			
Wickham Market	Wilford	V. Wilford	6	16	8	22	0	0
Wickham Brooke, or Wykam Brooke	Risbridge	R. Clare	8	6	10½			
Wickam Skeyth	Hartefmere	R. Hartefmere	5	8	1½	40	10	1
Wilby	Hoxon	R. Hoxon						
Willingham All- Saints, al. Ellow	Wangford	R. Wangford	12	0	0	35	1	10
Willingham, S. Mary	Wangford	R. Wangford	6	13	4	23	0	0
Willisham	Bosmere							
Wingfield	Hoxon							
Winston	Thredling	V. Cleydon	9	3	9			
Wisset	Blithing							
Wiston	Babergh	V. Sudbury	4	19	4½			

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SUFFOLK

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parish
ownies

FOLKE	Ipwich	Orford	Aldeborow	Durwich	Sowle	Leiston	Bungay	Haldesthorpe	Framingham	Debham	Eye	Buddlesdale	Wulpet	Burye	Nedebam	Mildenall	Waverill	Hadley	Flamham	Sudbury	Clave	Woodbridge	New Market	Thetford Nor	Dys Nor	Saxmeham
mouth North	21	24	22	16	14	6	3	15	21	25	22	25	33	38	30	40	50	37	39	43	45	27	46	21	22	20
mundham NE	23	5	4	6	8	24	11	5	5	11	11	19	22	26	14	33	36	20	24	27	32	8	36	24	14	75
Nor N	15	17	18	17	18	21	20	12	8	6	4	3	11	16	10	20	27	17	17	21	23	13	25	11	70	
North Nor	20	26	27	28	29	32	20	23	18	15	13	9	9	8	14	10	20	18	14	18	17	21	15	77		
Market Com	28	37	39	41	43	46	35	37	26	25	26	22	16	10	23	6	9	21	15	16	11	31	82			
bridge NE	5	6	9	14	16	23	16	13	7	8	11	14	15	11	9	30	30	12	18	20	25	64				
W	10	32	33	37	38	43	33	33	26	21	23	20	12	9	17	14	5	13	7	6	42					
W	15	26	28	33	35	40	30	30	23	18	4	5	10	16	5	23	26	12	15	45						
W	13	24	26	30	32	37	26	27	20	15	17	14	7	8	10	16	12	6	49							
W	8	18	20	15	27	33	14	23	16	12	15	14	9	13	7	21	18	50								
W	25	36	38	42	44	49	37	38	31	26	27	23	17	12	21	14	42									
W	27	35	37	38	39	41	30	33	27	23	22	18	14	8	20	56										
N	6	15	17	20	22	27	18	17	10	5	8	8	7	13	57											
NW	18	27	29	32	33	37	26	27	20	16	16	12	6	52												
NW	12	21	22	26	27	31	20	21	15	10	11	8	56													
N	14	18	20	20	21	24	13	15	10	7	5	69														
N	12	14	15	15	17	20	11	6	4	68																
N	8	12	14	16	17	22	13	5	70																	
N	11	9	10	11	12	17	9	7	77																	
N	17	11	10	9	6	10	6	82																		
N	20	16	15	11	11	13	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	
NE	27	20	17	10	8	7																				
NE	20	11	9	2	74																					
NE	18	9	7	72																						
NE	13	2	67																							
E	11	63																								

SUFFOLK
sends
XVI Members
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has
30 Towns
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572 Parishes
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22 Hundreds
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995000 Acres
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Inhabitants

in compass

140 Miles

Dunwich

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THE APPENDIX, CONTAINING

Several Additions to the Chorography and Ecclesiastical History, which Mr. *Burrough* hath been so kind to impart to us, since the County of *Suffolk* was most of it printed off; as also some Corrections of some Things material which have been mistaken in the Printing.

In Baber or Babergh Hundred.

Additions and Corrections to Lavenham, p. 176.

MR. *Burrough* tells us, That the Inhabitants have a Tenure of Land here, which *Littleton*, the famous Lawyer, calls *Burrough English*, viz. That the younger Sons inherit the Lands and Tenements which their Fathers had in this Manor, if they happen to die intestate. N. B. There is the same Custom at *Maldon* in *Essex*, but it is limited to the youngest Son.

Correct. p. 177. col. 1. lin. 27. have served for have never served. And l. 29. have oftentimes for have been oftentimes.

P. 180. col. 2. l. 23. after Sudbury, add, He was an excellent Scholar, and open'd two Synods with Latin Sermons, which was rare in that Age, but was a great Enemy to Wickliff and his Followers.

Additions to Acton, p. 181. col. 1. Acton-Place (or Manor-House) is the beautiful Seat of William Jenners, Esq; lately built by his Father Robert Jen-

ners, Esq; who purchased it, and the Lands thereunto belonging, of Mr. Daniel, whose Family had resided in it several hundred Years.

In the Church was a Chantry, call'd, *Our Lady's Chantry*, which was sold to Sir *Thomas Paston*, Knt. in the 2d Year of King *Edward VI's* Reign. In it also is a Monument for *Andrew de Bures*, who dy'd in 1360: Sir *Edward Bryan* marry'd *Alice* the Daughter and Heir of his Descendent Sir *Robert de Bures*, who lie bury'd both of them here. Sir *Robert* lies Cross-legg'd.

P. 181. col. 2. put before Boxted, Boxford, the ancient Seat of the Paytons, Knights, who were descended of the same Male-Stock as the Uffords Earls of Suffolk, as appears from their Coat-Armour, Argent, a Cross engrail'd, Or; for they assumed the Sirname of Payton, according to the Fashion of the Age they lived in, from their Manor of Payton-Hall in this Place.

The Manor of this Town is in the Crown at this Time, as is also the Advowson of the Rectory. Two Fairs are held

held here yearly, viz. on Easter-Monday, and on S. Thomas's Day, December 21. Queen Elizabeth founded a Free-School for the teaching of Grammar, &c. and endowed it with a competent Maintenance.

P. 182. col. 2. add to Bures S. Mary, William Martin of Lincoln's-Inn, Esq; left a Legacy of 2000 l. in the Hands of certain Feoffees, that out of the Interest arising from it, among other Things, the Sum of 40 l. should be paid yearly to the Vicar of the Parish-Church of Bures S. Mary, and his Successors for ever.

Add to Edwardston, p. 184. col. 1.

Hubert de Montchensey possessed this Manor of Edwardston as a Tenant to William the Conqueror, as appears by Domesday Book. He gave the Church to the Monks of Abingdon for a Cell to their House, and by this Charter confirmed his Gift, 15 Hen. 1. who also ratify'd it, Anno 1115, Nigellus d'Oiley and Radulph Basset were Witnesses to the Charter. William de Montchensey, Heir Male to Gurin, enjoy'd the Barony of Montchensey, and was summon'd to Parliament, 49 Hen. 3. under that Title; but being taken Prisoner in the Barons Wars, was attainted, and dy'd without Issue. Thomas de Montchensey his Grandson and Heir, recovered the greatest Part of the Inheritance of the Montchenseys the Barons out of the King's Hands, but was never restored to the Barony. He marry'd the only Daughter and Heir of William de Beauchamp of Bedford, &c.

A great Part of the great Tythes of this Church being appropriated to the See of Ely, since the Dissolution of the Monastery of Abington, the Right Reverend Father in God Dr. Matthew Wren, Bishop of Ely, upon some Proposals made to the Bishops, that at the renewing of their Leases they should either make the Vicars Lessees, or cause some Pension to be allowed them as an Augmentation of their Revenue, order'd a Rent of 18 l. 5 s. a Year should be paid to the Vicar of this Church, and his Successors for ever, as divers other Bishops did in other Places.

Add to Stoke by Neyland, p. 186. col. 2.

Tendring-Hall was anciently a Manor-house of the Dukes of Norfolk, from which Family it passed to the Lord Windsor. The Dukes of Norfolk came into the Inheritance of it, by the Marriage of Sir John Howard, Knt. to Alice the Daughter and Heiress of Sir William Tendring. The Lord Windsor sold it to one Mr. Williams, the Father of Sir John Williams, Knt. who is the present Owner of it. In the Hall there was anciently a Chapel.

The Tower of the Church of this Place is about 110 Foot high; and being situated upon an Hill, the Steeple of it is said to be a Sea-Mark to the Mariners that pass by the Mouth of the River Arwell, at 15 or 16 Miles Distance. In the Church and Chancel are several fair Monuments for the Howards, as Sir John Howard, who marry'd the Heiress of Tendring, who dy'd in 1400; the Lady of John Howard Duke of Norfolk, who dy'd in 1452; as also for Sir William Tendring, and Katharine his Wife, who dy'd in 1408; the Lady Windsor; John Payton, &c.

Add to Long-Melford, p. 184. col. 2. l. 20. after Domesday,

Upon the Dissolution of the Abby of Bury S. Edmunds, 37 Hen. 8. that King granted to William Clopton, Esq; the Manor of Monks-Melford, formerly belonging to the Hospital of S. Saviour without the North-Gate of Bury, in as ample a Manner as the late Abbot of Bury held it in the Right of the late dissolved Monastery; and to Sir William Cordell the Manor of Melford, and Advowson of the Church, to which Queen Mary I. added a Grant of the said Hospital, Reg. 1. Sir William soon after founded an Hospital at Melford, and having dedicated it to the Holy Trinity, settled the Lands of S. Saviour's upon his, in 1580. Of this Hospital we shall give an Account afterwards. Sir William left no Issue of his Body, and so his Sister became his Heir. She marry'd Richard Allington, Esq; second Son of Sir Giles Allington, and brought her Estate

state to his Family; but having no Issue Male by him, *Mary Allington* her Daughter was her Heir, and by Marriage brought her Estate to *Sir John Savage*, who had Issue by her *Sir Thomas Savage*, Knt. created July 15, 9 Jac. 1. Lord Viscount Colchester; his Son and Heir *John* was raised to the Honour and Dignity of Earl of Rivers, and was succeeded in his Honour by *Thomas* his Son and Heir, whose Successor was *John* Earl of Rivers. 'Twas *Mary* the Widow and second Wife of this Earl that was plunder'd so miserably at her Seat at *Melford-Hall*, in Plate, Money, costly Hangings, and other rich Furniture, with what she lost at her other Seat at *S. Osyth* in *Essex*, to the Value of 100,000*l.* And at the same Time the Rector *Mr. Robert Wareyn* was plunder'd, and sequestred for his Loyalty. All this while *Melford-Hall* lay under a Mortgage to *Sir John Cordell*, made to him by the first Earl of Rivers, which being afterwards sold to *Sir Robert Cordell*, Bart. he made *Melford-Hall* his Seat, as it continued for several Years, 'till the Male Issue failed.

P. 186. col. 1. l. 7. for *Stye* read *Aye*.

In Blackburn Hundred.

P. 187. col. 1. *Ixworth* is placed under the Hundred of *Blackbourn*, which *Mr. Burrough* places in the Hundred of *Thingo*; but if we are mistaken, it is because not being Inhabitants of the County, we have followed the Maps and the *Index Villaris*, which are the best Guides we have. Yet in another Place he seems to allow us right, yet disallows our placing the *Harvey* Family there, because their Residence is at *Ikenworth* in *Thingo* Hundred, two Miles South-West of *Bury*, and informs us, that *Ixworth* is the Seat of *Thomas Norton*, Esq., a Branch of the *Hampshire* Family of *Nortons*; and that after the Dissolution of the Monasteries the Priory of *Ixworth* was exchanged by *Henry VIII.* with one *Mr. Connington* for *Non-such* in *Surrey*. We own our Mistake, which we have fall'n into thro' the Similitude of Names, which are often spelt the same Way.

2

Add before *Badwell*, p. 188. col. 1. *Badwell*, or *Babenwell*, are (as *Mr. R.* tells us) not rightly put together, for they are in two different Hundreds, the first in *Blackborn*, and the last in *Thingo*, and 'tis at this last that the Monastery of *Grey-Friers* was. Our Mistake is founded upon this, That we find only *Badwell* in our Maps or Villars's, and the Names of Places in all our Charters, Records, and Inquisitions are written so many different Ways, that we concluded *Babenwell* must be the same as *Badwell*, because we found no other Place of the like Name, and we were not willing to omit it altogether.

In Blithing Hundred.

Add in *Dunwich*, p. 190. col. 1. after
Abode here,

In King *Edward the Confessor's* Time, *Edric de Lefefeld* held *Dunwich* for one Manor; and when the Conqueror's Survey was made, one *Robert Malet* held it. Then there were two Plough-lands, now but one, the Sea hath washed away the other, and there was always one Plough-land in the Demefn; then there were twelve Borders, now but two, and 24 Freemen, who had each of them 40 Acres, who paid all Customs to the Manor, then 126 Burgeses, now 236. In the Reign of King *John* the Free-Burgeses of *Dunwich* gave that King for their Liberties, which he granted to them, Reg. 1. 300 Marks of Silver, besides ten Falcons and five Gircfalcons; by which Charter they were made a Free Borough, and had Liberty or Power within their own Precincts to try and judge Causes, and receive the Forfeitures arising from them within the Limits and Jurisdiction of their Court, as also Toll and Theam, (i. e. a Privilege to take and keep Bondmen, Villains and Servants with their Generations one after another) *Infangthef*, (i. e. Authority to try and judge a Thief taken within the Jurisdiction of their Borough) and *Outfangthef*, (i. e. Liberty to take a Thief and carry him to the Place where the Fact was committed, and there have him try'd.)

try'd.) They had also the Liberty to carry their Goods up and down to Fairs and Markets, free from Toll, Pontage and Stallage. And they gave more to the same King 200 Marks and 500 Eels for having *Wrec*, (i. e. Goods thrown over-board, when a Ship was over-laden, or cast away at Sea) and *Lagan* (i. e. Goods lying under Water, or at the Bottom of the Sea) inserted in their Grant. King John remitted 40 l. per Annum of his Fee-Farm Rent, which had been 120 l. per Annum, and now this poor Town stands charged still with 80 l. per Annum, which is twice as much as any other Coast-Town either in Norfolk or Suffolk pays.

Amend p. 195. col. 1. Layton for Layston.

Add p. ead. col. 2. after Sibberton,

Southwold, or *Sowold*, a small Corporation, and Sea-Port Town, famous for the Rendezvous of the English Fleets in the Dutch War, which is memorable for two Naval Victories obtain'd over that Republick, June 3, 1665, and May 28, 1672, both under the Conduct of the then Duke of York, (afterwards King James II.) as High Admiral. The Town is strong and pleasant, situate upon a Cliff, with the Sea on the East, and the River *Blith*, over which there is a Draw-bridge on the West, and a Bay on the South, made by the Shooting forth of *Easton-ness*, which was the *Extensio*, or *Elongatio* of the Ancients, and is the most Eastern Point of England. The Cliff hath several Pieces of Cannon planted on it, to secure the Country from any Invasion that Way.

In *Bosmere Hundred*.

Add to Ipswich, p. 197, col. 1. after County, within three Lines of the Bottom,

In this Burrough there were in the Time of King Edward the Confessor 538 Burgeses, who paid Custom to the King, and had 40 Acres of Land each; but when *Little Domesday Book* was drawn up, there were but 110 Burgeses who paid Customs, and 100 poor Burgeses, who could pay but one Penny an Head, and 328 Mansions lay then Waste; it was the ancient Domesne of the Crown, and the Lands belonging to it, were held in Fee-

Farm by Grant from the Crown, as appears by the same Survey, where it is found under the Title of *Terra Regis*, fol. 319. The Burgeses of Ipswich paid a Fine for a Grant, and Confirmation of their Liberties, and to have their Town at Farm for 60 Marks, and an annual Rent of 100 s. 6 Rich. 1. Mr. Scrivener of Ipswich gave a Scholarship in Cambridge to *Clare-hall*. Mr. Smart an Alderman of this Town, gave 19 l. a Year, and Mr. Scrivener 22 l. a Year, to maintain six Scholars in *Pembroke-Hall*, Cambridge.

P. 200, col. 2. line 5. after p. 408- add,

Dr. Benjamin Laney, descended of a good Family in this Town, was educated in *Christ's College*, Cambridge, from whence being removed to *Pembroke-Hall*, he became Fellow, and at length Master there. Before the Troubles came on he was Prebendary of *Westminster*, and Chaplain to the King. In 1643 he was ejected out of his Masterhip and stripp'd of all. After which he suffered many Calamities 'till the Restoration of King Charles II. when he recovered his Mastership, and soon after was made Dean of *Rocheſter*, Bishop of *Peterborough*, *Lincoln*, and *Ely*, where he died in 1674. He hath some Sermons in Print, and a small Piece against *Hobbes*.

P. 201, before Bargham.

Badley, the Lordship of Edmund Alcock, Esq; who having no Issue Male, his Daughter and Heir married Simon Poley, and brought it into his Family, Anno 1481.

P. 201, col. 1. to Bargham, add,

In the Church here lieth interred Helena, the Wife of Edward Bacon of *Shrubland-Hall* with this Epitaph upon her Tomb.

Helena Filia unica, & Hæres Thomæ Little de Bray in Comitatu Berk. Armig. Nupta Edwardo Bacon, Armig. vixit Annos 37, et Vita integritate, animique immunitate, ut Uxor, Mater, & Amica inter primos habetur. Hæc tamen post partum XIX Filiorum, & XIII Filiarum, ætatis plus minus 82, expiravit, Anno Redemptionis, 1646, Julii 24. Edward Bacon Hæc Husband was the 3d Son of Sir Nicholas Bacon, Lord Keeper.

Add

Add in Nettlesled, p. 202, col. 2. line 23.

The *Wentworths*, who had their Seat in this Place, were descended from the *Wentworths* of *Wentworth Woodhouse* in *Yorkshire*, where they had been of great Antiquity.

P. 203, col. 2. add to *Oston*, after his Kingdom,

Which was the more inhuman, because it was done treacherously at an Entertainment, Anno 793. Time hath quite demolished the Castle, so that there now remains nothing but a Mole or Ditch, to shew where it was. We observe nothing more of this Village but this, that the learned and pious *Lancelot Andrews* Bishop of *Ely*, who died in 1626, left 4000*l.* to purchase an Estate for the Use of poor Men and Boys, Clergymens Widows, and Prisoners, which he vested in Trustees for the Purposes aforesaid, which they did in this and the neighbouring Parish of *Elmseth*, &c.

In *Cosford Hundred*,

Add to *Hadley*, p. 207. col. 1.

This Town is a Peculiar of the Archbishops of *Canterbury*. The Church is adorned with a tall Spire covered with Lead, and has a Ring of eight Tunable Bells in it. King *James I.* granted to this Town a Charter of Incorporation, which King *James II.* took away. The Revenues of the Market, and Shambles belong to the Town. It is of some Note for the Martyrdom of *Dr. Rowland Taylor* their Minister in Queen *Mary I.*'s Days.

In *Hartefmere Hundred*.

Add to *Aye*, or *Eye*, p. 209. col. 2.

Concerning this Town we find thus much in *Domesday Book*, viz. *Edric* held *Eye*. There were in it 12 Plough lands in the Reign of King *Edward the Confessor*. Now *Robert (Malet)* holds it in *Demefne*. There is a Park for Deer, and a Market, to which belong 25 Burgesses. To the Manor belong 48 Socmen (i. e. Tenants in ancient *Demefne*) who had 121 Acres

of Land, of whom 37 were the Lord's Vassals.

Leland seems to intimate to us, that it was anciently so moist a Place especially in Winter, that it was little better than a standing Fen, when he tells us, that Barges came up to it from the Haven of *Cromar*, or the Creek near it, there having formerly been found by the Monks of *Eye* in scouring their Ditches, large Rudders pitched all over, with large Nails, and other Naval Instruments.

This Lordship hath several Times been settled in Jointure upon the Queens of *England*. After many Changes in this Honour, Sir *Frederick Cornwallis* descended lineally from Sir *John Cornwallis*, Steward of the Household to King *Edward VI.* and Sir *Thomas Cornwallis*, one of the Privy Counsellors of Queen *Mary*, and Comptroller of her Household, was April 20, 1661, made Baron *Cornwallis* of *Aye*, by King *Charles II.* whose Interest and Service he added himself to in the worst of Times. 'Tis said that it is by the Interest of this Family, whose Seat is at *Aye Hall*, that it is made a Corporation, and sends Burgesses to Parliament.

P. 207. col. 2. line 2. before the Villages put,

This Town is deservedly of Note for the Births of divers famous Men, viz. *John Overall*, a general great Scholar, and one of the most profound School Divines of his Age, which having raised him to the Chair of the King's Professor of Divinity in *Cambridge*; he afterwards was made Dean of *St. Paul's* by Q. *Elizabeth*, to whom his Patron, Sir *Fulk Grevil*, recommended him, and in King *James I.*'s Reign preferred first to the See of *Conventry* and *Litchfield*, and then to that of *Norwich*, where he died in 1619.

Dr. William Alabaster, as rare a Poet and Grecian, as any Age or Nation ever produced. He was bred in *Trinity College, Cambridge*, and being Chaplain to *Robert Earl of Essex*, in his Expedition to *Cadix*, turned Papist, but from some Disgust taken at the *Romish* Party, returned to the Church of *England*, and was a Prebendary of *S. Paul's*, and Rector of *Tharfield*.

field in *Hartfordshire*. He was much admired for his Cabalistical Learning, and the Tragedy of *Roxana*, several Times acted in *Cambridge*. He died about the Year 1640.

Dr. *Joseph Beaumont*, Master of *Peter-House* in *Cambridge*, and the famous *Regius* Professor of Divinity in that University many Years, yet hath nothing in Print but a Poem called *Psyche*, a sufficient Proof of his Wit and Learning.

Add to *Botesdale*, p. 210. col. 2.

Here is a good Grammar School, endow'd with several Scholarships for such Scholars as are sent from it to *Cambridge*, without limiting them to any College.

In the Hundred of *Hoxon*.

Add to *Denning*, after *Rouses*, p. 214. col. 2. line 2.

Sir *John Rouse* is now Lord of the Manor, and Patron of the Church, in which lie bury'd *Reynold Rouse*, Son and Heir of *Robert Rouse*, who died in 1464, and *Henry de Bello Monte*, or *Beaumont*, Son and Heir of *John Viscount Beaumont*, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter and Heir of *William* [r. *John*] *Phelip Lord Bardolph*, who died in the Year 1443.

In *Lackford Hundred*, add to *New-Market*, p. 218.

The Dyke commonly called the *Devil's Dyke*, was the Boundary between the two *Saxon* Kingdoms of the *East Angles* and *Mercians*, while the *Heptarchy* stood.

The Diverſion of Horſe-racing at this Place hath chiefly been in Uſe in and ſince the Reign of King *Charles II.* who received a wonderful Deliverance by the breaking out of a Fire, while he was here; for being thereby forced to return to *London* ſooner than he deſigned, the wicked Conſpiracy, known by the Name of the *Ry-Plot* was diſappointed by his Retreat, being before the Time of Execution intended by the Conſpirators.

Add to *Mildenhall*, or *Milnale*, p. 218. col. 1. after *Houſes*, line 27.

This Town hath a large and handsome Church and Chancel, with a lofty Tower,

which is 40 Yards, or 120 Foot high. In them are many Monuments for divers of the noble Family of *Norths*. Sir *Thomas Hammer* hath a fine Seat here.

In p. 220. col. 2. line 6. insert,

Kenford, or *Kenetford*, a Village to which *William the Conqueror* granted a Commission or Writ to certain Justiciaries to summon his Tenants and Sheriffs, in whose Jurisdiction the Abbey of *Ely* had any Lands, to appear before his Barons assembled there, who were to cause whatever had been taken from it, to be restored, and allow it to enjoy all the Liberties and Customs which they stood possessed of at the Death of *Edward the Confessor*; and accordingly the Monks recovered, what they could prove had anciently belonged to them, and had been invaded or seized on by any of the *Normans*.

In the Hundred of *Loos*.

Add to *Woodbridge*, p. 225. col. 2. after Honour, line 12.

The Church of this Town being only a bare Curacy, without any Vicarage endowed, was in the Year 1667, augmented by the liberal Donation of *Mrs. Dorothy Seckford* of *Seckford-Hall* in this County, Widow, after this Manner: This pious Gentlewoman by her Indenture bearing Date June 8, 1667, settled on Mr. *Edmund Brome*, then Minister of *Woodbridge*, for the Term of 60 Years, all her impropriated Rectory of *Woodbridge*, and in her last Will and Testament did afterwards appoint, limit, and declare, and will, and devise the same to the Persons to whom she had bequeathed her Estate in *Woodbridge*, upon Trust and Confidence reposed in them from Time to Time to settle an orthodox Minister to serve the Cure during Life, and enjoy all the Tithes, Oblations, and other Profits belonging to the said Rectory, of which the Tithes so given are now worth 40 l. per Annum. This pious Gentlewoman died in the Year 1673.

In the Hundred of Plumefgate.

Add to Blaxall, p. 234. col. 1. line 27.
after Family,

But it continued not long in that Family, for in the Reign of K. Henry IV. Anno 1400, it was in the Possession of the Family of Glemhams, but how it came to them, we find not.

P. 236. col. 2. add at the End of Stratford, after 9 Edw. 1.

Ranulph de Glanville the famous Lawyer and Justiciary of England, who flourished Anno 1171, and was Founder of Butley Priory (though by his Name he was of Norman Extraction) was born in this Town, as Sir Edward Coke tells us, lib. 8. Rep.

To Brusfield,

Mr. Scrivener was Minister of Hase-lingfield, near Cambridge.

To Orford, add, p. 233. col. 2. line 5.

This Place is remarkable for a Light-house at the Nesse, which is call'd Orford Light-house, which is of great Use to the Mariners and Seamen.

P. 234. line 6. col. 1. after Worshipful,
put,

The Reverend Mr. Thomas Redrich, Minister, or Native of this Place, gave 10l. per Annum, to Jesus College, Oxford, 13 Eliz.

After Butley, p. 234. col. 2. place

Buxhall, the Lordship and Seat of the ancient Family of the Coppingers in the Year 1517. 15 Jac. 1.

In Risbridge Hundred.

Add to the Earls of Clare, p. 239. col. 1. line 28.

After the Death of George Duke of Clarence, Brother of King Edward IV. the Dukedom thereby coming into that King's Hands, he made the Herald which properly belonged to that Duke, King at Arms, and gave him the Name of *Clarencieux*. His proper Office now is to martial and dispose the Funerals of all the lesser Nobility, as Knights, Esquires, &c. in all Parts of the Realm on the South Side of Trent; but though it be generally received that King Edward IV. instituted

this Office first, yet Sir H. Spelman proves it a Mistake, for he tells us, that he hath found in his Reading, that *William Horsley* by King Henry V. and *Roger Leigh* by King Henry VI. were appointed Kings of Arms by the Name of *Clarencieux*; but that learned Antiquary professeth himself ignorant of the original Institution, and Reason of it; but gives us his Opinion, that it is not more ancient than King Edward III's Reign; yet he doth not then affirm it to have been used, unless he should be then called *South Roy*, as the Herald, whose Jurisdiction is beyond the Trent Northward is called *Nor-roy*. He is also King at Arms. The great Camden was *Clarencieux* King at Arms, who died in 1623.

Clare-Church is a large and beautiful Building, said to have been erected by an Abbot of Bury. In it Edmund Mortimer, Son of Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, and Grandchild of Edmund Mortimer Earl of March, and Philippa, sole Daughter of Lionel Duke of Clarence, third Son of King Edward III. who was next Heir to the Crown after the Death of Richard II. lies bury'd.

Here was a Religious House of Augustine Friars, founded about the Year 1248, by Dame Joan of Arres, second Daughter of King Edward I. and Gilbert de Clare Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, her Husband. She died, 1 Edw. 2. and was bury'd in the Church of this her Monastery, the King her Brother, and most of the Nobility of England attending her Funeral: She was at her Death the Wife of Ralph de Monthermer, who for her Sake, enjoy'd the Honour of her former Husband.

P. 241. col. 2. add to Stoke-Clare,

Osbert Stoc-Clare, a Monk of Westminster, was a Native of this Place. He was in great Esteem with all good Men for his Learning, and at length, as Leland says, became Prior of his Monastery. He took great Delight in writing and imitating the Lives of the Saints, and to that End wrote the Life of King Edward the Confessor, the Founder of his Monastery, the Miracles of S. Edmund, the Life of S. Ead-burga,

burga, and many Epistles. He flourished about the Year 1136.

Add Chilton, p. 242. col. 1. after
Bradley-Parva, put,

The Manor of *Chilton-Hall* in the Year 1500, was the Seat of *Robert Crane*, Esq; who, or his Son being then a Knight, was High Sheriff of this County, 7 Car. 1. The present Possessor is Sir *John Woodhouse*, Bart. whose Mother was descended of the *Crane*s, Baronets of this Place.

Add Depden after Depdale, p. 242.
col. 2.

Depden (if it may be rightly distinguished from *Depdale*, for in our Villare's, where the one is found, the other is not, no more than in the Map) hath been the Lordship successively of the Family of the same Name, the *Depdens*, *Jarmins*, and *Coel*, and is now the Estate of ——— *Thornhill*, Esq; Dr. *Anth. Sparrow*, Bishop of *Norwich* was born here.

The Church is but small, but is a very handsome one, having a beautiful Font, and a decent Chancel. The Patronage is in the Lord of the Manor.

Add at *Honedon*, or *Hundon*. about the
Saxon County, p. 243. col. 1. l. 4.

The Inscriptions of them were so various, that there was scarce two of them alike, tho' they were generally of the same Bigness and Weight, viz. about the Bigness of our Groat, and were the Roman *Denarii*, or Pennies. The Variety of Inscriptions might arise from hence, that there were in King *Ethelstan*'s Time divers Mints in many Places in this Kingdom, with Masters to every one of them; who having Power to put what Stamps they pleased upon their Coin, follow'd their own Fancies, and so made that Difference. It is much harder to give a satisfactory Reason, why this Money, and so great a Quantity of it should be bury'd with the Dead. No doubt it was upon some superstitious Account, but what we do not pretend to determine, and therefore shall only set down the Conjecture of an ingenious Gentleman, unknown to us, and leave it to the Reader to judge of the Solution of it. There

were (says he) between 2 and 300 Pieces found in the Grave; and if, according to the Computation made by *Greaves*, (p. 117.) 240 *Denarii* make one Pound, then the Deceased might order so many to be bury'd with him, as a kind of Expiation for having privately kill'd a Dane of a servile Condition; for in King *Ethelred*'s Laws, that is the Punishment, as *Lambard* tells us, *Si Anglies morte affecerit Danum servilis Conditionis, integram solvite libram*; if more or less was found, it might answer another Mule't enjoyn'd by the *Saxon* Laws, for killing or maiming some Person of another Quality; or the *Æstimatio capitis* might be laid in the Grave with the Person that was kill'd.

Add to *Kedington* or *Ketton*, p. 243.

col. 2. l. 9. of the *Bernardistons*.

The *Bernardistons* are a Family of great Antiquity in this County, and of no less Honour and Reputation, for *Peter Bernardiston* was Knight of this Shire in the 5th and 6th Year of King *Edward* II, and 28 *Edw.* 1. and from that Time they have flourished, so that several of them were Knights, and since divers of them have been Baronets, so that Sir *Nathaniel Bernardiston*, who lived in K. *Charles* II's Reign, was the 23d Knight of the Family, and his Descendant Sir *Robert* not long since enjoy'd his Ancestor's Estate here.

In *Samford Hundred*.

Add to *Tattingston*, p. 246. col. 2. after
good Services,

John Earl of *Oxford*, and *Thomas Al-mote*, purchased the Free Chapel, call'd *S. Margaret's* of this Place, in the 2d Year of King *Edward* VI.

P. 246. col. 1. l. ult. after do not, put

Stretford, or *Stratford*, or *Strafford*, a small Village, but famous for being the Native Place of a great Man, Dr. *William Nicholson*, who was the Son of a rich Clothier in this Town. After his Academical Progress in Learning, he became Chaplain to *Henry* Duke of *Northumberland*, and School-master at *Croydon*, where finding more Toil than Profit, he retir'd into *Wales*, where he obtained a Canonry,

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the Archdeaconry of *Bricknock*, and two Livings in *Carmarthenshire*, out of which being ejected, he submitted to teach a private School, 'till the Restoration, when by Means of the Earl of *Clarendon* he was made Bishop of *Gloucester*, and had a Dispensation to keep his Archdeaconry in *Commendam*. He was a Person of great Learning, Piety, and Prudence, a sound Churchman, as his *Apology for the Church Discipline*, and his *Expositions on the Creed, Psalms and Church Catechism* prove. He dy'd in 1671-2.

In Stowey Hundred.

Add to *Stow-market*, p. 247. col. 2. l. 9.

It is dedicated to *S. Peter the Apostle*. The Tower and Spire are 120 Foot high, in which are eight tunable Bells. Several of the Family of the *Tyrrels* lie bury'd in it, tho' the Seat of that ancient Family is at *Gisping* in this Hundred, where is also a beautiful and spacious Church. Some of that Family were living there in 1558.

In Thedwardſry Hundred.

Add to *Bradfield*, p. 250. col. 2. l. 10.

The Church of *Bradfield* (*S. George*, as it is now distinguished from three other Villages of that Name in this Hundred, but not so in our ancient Records) stands upon such an high Hill, that tho' the Steeple be but 22 Yards high, it commands so large a Prospect, that from it may be seen sixty Churches in the Circumference; for from it we may look into *Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Essex*, and the *Ile of Ely*. The Fire of *Thrapſton* in *Northamptonshire*, which happen'd a few Years ago, was seen from it. The 4th Bell hath this Inscription, *Quæsumus, Andrea, famulorum suscipe Vota*.

To *Barton*, p. 250. col. 1. l. 27. to Church add, which is large and handsome.

Add to *Heflet*, p. ib. col. 2.

The Church is very beautiful, where several of the Family of the *Bacons* lie inter'd. They had their Residence here from the Reign of King *Henry II.* to that

of King *Charles the Martyr*. From them the Lordship hath since passed, first to the *Walpoles*, next to *Aubrey Porter, Esq;* and lastly to *Thomas le Huq, Esq;* who now enjoys it.

In the Churchyard of this Place is a remarkable Inscription upon a flat Grave-stone, which is as follows:
Redenes Rector, Oves, pro quo rogo Lector Vermibus hic ponor, sic tranat omnis honor.

The *Bacons* built this Church and Steeple, and *John Hoo*, and *Katharine* his Wife, made the Battlements. The *Bacons* of *Heflet* assumed the Arms of the Family of *Danvillers* of *Arwerton*, which are, Argent, three Escutcheons Gules.

Add to *Rushbrooke*, p. 251. col. 2. at the End.

Sir Jermin Davers, Bart. and not long since Knight of the Shire for this County, was the Son of *Sir Robert* by the Cohair of the *Fermins*. His Seat is here. The Lady *Fermin* gave a Scholarship to *S. John's College, Cambridge*; and *Sir Robert Jermin*, who was so great a Benefactor to *Emanuel College*, appropriated one Scholarship to *Bury-Scholars*.

In Thingſ Hundred.

Add to *Bury S. Edmunds*, p. 253. col. 1. at the End.

On the gentle Side of an Hill, having the River *Bourn*, alias *Larke*, made Navigable by Act of Parliament since the Year 1701, running on the East-Side of it, in the North-West Angle of the County.

Mr. Burrough's Description of the Town being more full and exact, we have thought fit to put it in here, tho' with some Repetition.

The Town is very large, viz. three Miles in Circuit within the Walls, and contains five Wards, five Gates, and 34 Streets, strait, spacious, and well paved, intersecting one another; besides the *Angel-Hill, Horse-Market, the Chequer*, like so many Squares, and the several Market-Places, the *Shire-House*, a large Guildhall,

Guildhall, and a flourishing Free-School of a Royal Foundation, having King Edward VI's Bust, who was the Founder, on the Front. Taking in the Suburbs, the Town is one Mile and a quarter from East to West, and a Mile and a half from South to North. The Sweetness of the Situation and the Healthiness of the Air draws a great Resort of the Nobility and Gentry to it, especially at the chief Fair at the latter End of September, beginning on S. Matthew's Day, which is celebrated for having the best Company at it of any in England. Besides which, there are two other Fairs yearly, viz. on Easter Tuesday for Cattle, and S. Edmund's Day, Nov. 20, and two Days after; and three Markets weekly, viz. on Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, all of them as well served as any in the Kingdom. The Market-Cross was beautify'd about 40 Years ago, and intended to have had an Exchange over the Corned, Shops for Traders, and a Tavern; but tho' that Design did not take Effect, yet as it is, the Building is spacious and lofty, adorned with a Lanthorn and a Clock; from whence there is a most beautiful Prospect of the Town and Country round, and the Seats of many of the Nobility and Gentry. The Government of the Town is in an Alderman, as it was in the Saxon Times, 12 Capital Burgesses, 24 Common Council, a Recorder, Coroner, and Town-Clerk, who have the Regalia of Maces, and four Serjeants Attendants. In the latter End of K. Charles II's Reign, it had a new Charter granted it, by which they were enabled to choose a Mayor, and they did so for six Successions, but about the Revolution it returned to the old State again, as it now continues.

P. 254. col. 1. line 13. after fair, insert,

In this Town in the Reign of King Edward VI. there were about 3000 housing Persons; and in Queen Elizabeth's Reign, when the Town petitioned for a Charter to chuse Representatives in Parliament, it is said that there were 4000 Communicants; but that Privilege was not conferred upon them till the Reign of K. James I. who was at the same Time a

Benefactor to it in many other Respects, as new Charters, the Gift of the Lordship of the Town, the Churches, Globes, Tithes, &c. and when in the Year 1608, April 11, there happened a dismal Fire, which consumed some Hundreds of Houses, Warehouses, &c. he was pleased in a most generous Manner to contribute vast Quantities of Timber to rebuild it. In King Charles I's Reign there was a severe Plague here in 1636, which cut off many Hundreds, and so depopulated the Town, that the Grass grew in the Streets, 400 Families lying sick of that Distemper at the same Time, of which the larger Half was maintained at the common Charge, which is said to have amounted to 200 l. a Week, King Henry VIII. is said to have once designed to have turned the Abbey into a Bishoprick, as appears under his own Hand in the Cotton Library; but the Avarice of the Court, and his own unmeasurable Bounty to them, shortened his Scheme, and disabled his Hands. King Charles the Martyr is also reported to have design'd this Place the same Honour, and to have settled in it a Dean, Chapter and Archdeacon, with suitable Revenues, as a thousand Pounds a Year at least on the Bishop, with the Patronage of all the Livings in his own and the Chancellor's Gift, as also in the Archbishop's near adjoining in Suffolk, Norfolk, and Essex; but the woful Distractions of the Kingdom coming on so fast, prevented the glorious Intentions of that good Prince.

Add, p. 254. col. 1. line 32. after here,

About the Year 637, and dedicated it to the Virgin Mary. King Edmund, the last of the East-Anglian Kings, was crowned in this Church, as appears from an ancient MS. in Cambridge, and his Body was there bury'd.

Add to p. 255. line 3. col. 1. after them.

It was thus rebuilt in 1020, and made (as Leland tells us) a Royal Abbey, offering up at S. Edmund's Shrine his Crown, as did many of the English Kings his Successors. The Conventual Church was consecrated upon S. Luke's Day, Anno 1032, by Agelnothus Archbishop of Canterbury,

the Archdeaconry of *Bricknash*, and two Livings in *Carmarthenshire*, but of which being rejected, he submitted to teach a private School, till the Restoration, when by Means of the Earl of *Clarendon* he was made Bishop of *Gloucester*, and had a Dispensation to keep his Archdeaconry in *Commendam*. He was a Person of great Learning, Piety, and Prudence, a sound Churchman, as his *Apology for the Church Discipline*, and his *Expositions on the Creed, Psalms and Church Catechism* prove. He dy'd in 1671-2.

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terbury, in Honour of *Christ*, his *Virgin Mother*, and *S. Edmund*. From this Time the Church came into great Repute, and as in the old Church, which was burnt down, divers of the *East-Anglian Kings*, as *Sigibert*, *Anna* and his Son *Firminus*, and many other great Men were interred, so great Numbers of the highest Rank and Quality chose to be buried in the new one of *Ganute's Breton*, as *Alan Earl of Britain*, Founder of *Richmond Castle*, his Lady and Cousin German, *Constantia* the Conqueror's Daughter, *Alan Niger* his Brother. King *Edward the Confessor* gave *Abbot Baldwin* Liberty of Coinage, as also did *William the Conqueror*.

Add. p. 255. line 6. col. 1. after viz.

In the Reign of *William Rufus*, *Robert* Son of *Hugh*, Earl of *Chester* being Abbot, gave to the Church the largest Bell at that Time in *England*; and *Abbot Baldwin* abovementioned, obtained a *Porphyry Altar* for his Church, of *Pope Alexander II.* which had this especial Privilege, that when all the rest of the Kingdom was under an Interdict, Mass should there be celebrated, unless expressly and by Name prohibited by the Pope. King *Stephen*, Anno Reg. 17, gave Authority for two Mints more than was before, to be set up within the Precincts of *S. Edmund Burgh*.

Add p. ead. col. 2. at the End of King Richard I. after the Words them,

King *Richard I.* out of pure Devotion to King *Edmund the Martyr*, bestowed 15 Marks per Annum to find two Wax Tapers, which he afterwards doubled, and gave 10 Oxgangs of Land at *Ailsham*, that four Tapers might be continually burning at the Altar of *S. Edmund*, and about the Year 1193, when he returned from the *Holy Land*, he offered up at the same Shrine the rich Standard, and Banner of *Isaac King of Cyprus*.

King *John* gave a great Saphire and a large Ruby set in Gold to the same Shrine, which yet he used during his Life, but annually paid 6 Marks to repair it for the Loan of it. King *Henry III.* received 120 Marks of the Convent, towards the Marriage of his Sister *Isa-*

bella with *Frederick Emperor of Germany*. King *Edward III.* having obtained a Loan by Parliament, from the Clergy and Religious, of 100,000 l. the Share of *S. Edmund's Bury Abbey* was 655 l.

P. 255. col. 1. line 24. after Rich, put, Prince Eustace. Heir apparent to the Crown of *England*, after his Father King *Stephen*, being highly disgusted at the Treaty between his Father and *Henry Fitz-Empresse Duke of Normandy*, whereby he was deprived of all Hopes of a Succession to the Crown, left the Court in a Passion, and came to this Town, and demanded of the Convent a large Sum to enable him to carry on his violent Designs. The Abbot treated him with all imaginable Respect, and being loth to have the Kingdom embroiled again with Civil Wars, handsomly refused to comply with his Desires. The Prince not able to bear the most reasonable Denial, ordered his Soldiers to proceed upon such Acts of Violence as these, viz. to seize the Corn in their Granaries, set their Fields on Fire, &c. But he lived not to see his Commands executed, for sitting down soon after to Dinner, he fell into a Fit of a Frenzy, in which he expired. He was at his Death 18 Years of Age born never to be rid of the Calamities of War, and was bury'd with his Mother *Maud* at *Faversham*, whither his Father soon after followed him.

P. ead. col. 2. line 9. after quiet, add,
In this Reign the Jews were numerous in this Town, and had a Synagogue for Divine Worship, called *Moses's Synagogue*, (which now is made an Hospital or Workhouse for 30 Boys and Girls, who are cloathed in Blue faced with Yellow, and are kept under a Master and Mistress to give them a suitable Education.) But they murdering a Boy called *Robert*, in Derision of our Saviour's Crucifixion in 1179, and committing the like Offences in many Places in this Realm besides, they were banished the Realm; but it seems, as if some Way or other they had made their Peace in other Places, for about ten Years after, in the second Year, &c.

P. 258. col. 1. line 25. after drowning, add,

In the same Reign, when *Wat Tyler* rose up in Rebellion in *Kent*, *John Straw* and his Mob rose in *Suffolk*, and came to this Town with a Rabble of 50,000 Men armed, and having apprehended the Lord Chief Justice *Cavendish*, *Sir John of Cambridge* the Prior, and *Sir John Lakenheath* the Keeper of the Barony, beheaded them, and having set their Heads upon the Pillory, compelled the Monks to grant the Townsmen new Charters; but they were soon after defeated and dispersed by *Henry Spenser*, the Martial Bishop of *Norwich*. In the same Reign also in the Year 1393, such violent Rains fell, that the Floods broke into the Church of the Convent, and covered the Area of it.

Several Conventions of the Nobility, and Parliaments have been held here, viz. In King *John's* Reign, Anno 1214, the Barons met here, and made their League against him, and in King *Henry III's* Time, Anno 1247, a Parliament was convened here, and another under his Son King *Edward I.* which granted him a Fifteenth of every Man's moveable Goods. Many fined (i. e. compounded) and the Abbot of *Bury* paid 666 l. 13 s. 4 d. Fine, to discharge his Lands, Tenants, and the Town from it, as did *Henry* the Prior, and *Richard* the Sacrist, for all the Rents and Corn, paying 200 l. The Abbot again fined 50 Marks for an Inquisition to put down the Market at *Lackingham*, if found by the Jurors Prejudicial to *Bury Market*. The Award we find not.

P. 259. col. 2. line 18. after Before them, read,

While the Abbey was standing there were within the Confines of it three Churches, besides the Abbey Church, *S. Margaret's*, *S. Mary's* and *S. James*. 1. The first of these, though now demolished, was much the largest, and most noble, built by Abbot *Anselm*, as will appear by this Description of it. This Church was in length 500 Feet, the Cross Isle 212, and the western Front 240, having two large Side Chapels, *S. Faith* and *S. Katharine's*, the one on the South-West, the other on the North-West,

and two eight-square Towers, each of them 40 Feet over. The Shrine of *St. Edmund* was in an *Apsis*, or Semicircular Chapel at the East End. The Chapel of *S. Mary* was 80 Feet long, and 42 broad, on the North-side, at the End of that Isle; and *S. Mary in Cryptis*, like *S. Faith's* under *S. Paul's* was 100 Feet long, and 80 wide, supported by 24 Pillars. Besides the Dame, there was an high Western Tower over the Middle Isle; and the whole Structure was equal to, if not in some Respects, as Length of the Whole, and Stateliness of the Front, more grand than old *S. Peter's* at *Rome*. The Height we can make no Judgment of, but believe *Ely Cathedral* was framed after the Model of it, by *Hugh Norwood*, who from Abbot here, became Bishop there, and built it. Upon *S. Edmund's* Festival 150 Tapers of one Pound Weight, or more illuminated the Church, Altars, and Windows. *S. Mary* of the Assumption is 220 Feet long, and 70 broad, and about 60 in Height; and *S. James's* is 192 Feet long, 68 broad, and about 58 in Height. Abbot *Anselm* built them all; but now here are two Churches only.

P. ead. col. 2. at the Bottom, after the went, add,

These two Churches are remarkable for their just Symmetry, their large and beautiful Windows, neat Pillars, and noble Roofs; but especially *S. Mary's*, whose three Isles, *S. Peter's* in the North, *JESUS* in the Middle, and *S. Mary* on the South, have all along been distinguished by these Names, and is supported by Angels, with two Arch-Angels next the Chancel, holding in their Hands the sacred Vessels or Tapers, or Books, or Censers, after the Religion of those Times, and under each Window Cherubims, &c. are carved in Wood, which happily escaped the reforming Instruments, of the late Zealots. This Church is much the oldest, being first built in 1005, and rebuilt in 1430, which is the Church so called, now standing; *S. James's* was begun and far advanced in 1500, but not quite finished till the Reformation, when King *Edward*

ward gave 200 l. to finish it, *Jesus Chapel* is now the Chapel to this Church.

P. 269. col. 1. line 21. after *Attiles, Esq;*
add,

7. The last Lord Abbot *Reeve* lieth interred in this Church in the Middle of the Chancel, and had a very large flat Monument of Marble upon him, embellish'd with his Abbey and his own Coats of Arms, with his Pourtraiture in his Pontificals; but it was broke in 1717, to make Room for a new pitiful Stone to cover one Mr. *Sutton*, who was put into the same Grave. The Monuments of Sir *William Drury* and Sir *William Carew, Kts.* and their Ladies are palisado'd round with Iron, having their Effigies upon them, and their Trophies above their Heads. Archdeacon *Finney's* or *Finer's* Monument is of Brass, and under his Image is this Inscription:

*Subjacet hic stratus John Finners sic Vocatus
Archidiaconus quondam Sudburie factus.*

8. The Church Register mentions a Bishop of *Laglin* in *Ireland*, to have been buried here about the same Time with Abbot *Reeve*. The late Archdeacon *Claget* lieth in *St. Mary's* Chancel. In *St. Mary's* Isle is bury'd *John Barrett*, who died in 1463; where, over his Head in great old English Letters is written, *Grace me governs*. He beautify'd the *Risby Gate*, and set up our Lady's Image over the Arch, where the Niches are yet to be seen. *John*, or *Jenkin Smith, Esq;* the great Benefactor to this Church lies bury'd in the present Vestry. In both Churches were formerly great Numbers of Brass Inscriptions and Effigies, which were scandalously torn off, and sold in 1644, for private Lucre by the Churchwardens, as appears by the Town Books. Over the Churches and Chapels were 16 Gilds.

These two Churches at the Dissolution of the Abbeyes could not escape the Plunder of the great Men who were in Authority under that godly Prince King *Edward VI.* for they swept from the Altars

of them about 480 l. worth of Plate, &c. a great Part of which one Mr. *Cay* sacrilegiously perverted to his own Use; the fatal Effects of which Spoil, his Family and Descendents are said to have had sad Experience of; so that for a long Time, and till of late there was hardly any necessary Plate in either Church, and *St. Mary's* is yet destitute of a Dish, or Plate to gather the Offerings in.

At the Reformation there were five Hospitals, viz. *St. Saviour's* at *North-gate*, *St. Peter's* at *Risby-gate*, *St. John's* at *South-gate*, *St. Stephen's*, — and *St. Nicholas* at *East-gate*; one College, called *Jesus College* in *College Street*, consisting of a Warden and six Associates; and the following Chapels, whose Names and Places are yet known, though the Buildings themselves are long ago demolished; as *St. Mary's* at *East-gate Bridge*, another at *West-gate*, another at *Risby-gate*; and *St. Michael's* in the Infirmary; *St. Andrew's* in *Camiterio fractum*; *St. John* in the Hill, and *St. John ad Fontem*; *St. Anne* in *Cryptis*; *St. Thomas* near *St. Saviour's*; *St. Lawrence* in the Court-yard; *St. Gyles* near the Nave of the Church; *St. Petronilla* without the *South-gate*; *St. Botolph* within the *South-gate-street*; *St. Edmund*, or *Round Chapel* in the Churchyard, and *St. Denyse* — besides the Hermitage at *West-gate*, and thirteen other Chapels, whose Tithes and Places are not known, at this Distance, by Reason of the many Alterations Time, Fire, and other Accidents have made in the Town; so that there have been there above 40 Churches and Chapels in all, and most of them amply endowed, as appears from the Value of the First-fruits and Tithes, which afforded a Maintenance as well as an Employ for 40 or 50 Clergymen, under a Dean and Archdeacon, who officiated in the several Churches, Chapels, Colleges and Hospitals.

P. 269. col. 1. line 3. add, after are
called,

William Harvey seems to have been a Person of Note in this Town in ancient Times, but when we know not. He was a Doctor and Professor of Divinity at *Oxford*, and being arrived at the highest

est Pitch of Learning composed several learned Works, which were kept in the Library of the Monastery, 'till the Suppression, but were then so embezzled, that we have no more left of them, than their Titles, viz. ordinary Questions, Scholastick Lectures, and controverted Problems.

Joscelin of the *Brilland*, a Street so called in this Town where he was born, was a Monk here in 1214. He wrote an accurate Chronicle of the Abbey, and the Life of *St. Robert*, the Boy whom the Jews crucified in 1179.

John Eversden, a learned Monk of this Monastery, who wrote about the Kings and Bishops of England about the Year 1337.

P. ead. col. 2. line 11. after 1345. add,

Boston of *Bury*, a Monk, and a very eminent Author, who wrote a Book, which he entitled, *Canobitarum Speculum*, &c. but that which gained him immortal Honour was, his *Catalogus Scriptorum Ecclesie*. He was a most indefatigable Searcher of Libraries in the Cathedral Churches, Abbeys, Universities, &c. He flourished about the Year of Christ 1410.

Edmund Bromfield, so learned, that *Leland* is of Opinion none of the Monks in this Monastery ever exceeded him. He is said to have gone through his Studies in England, and then went to *Rome*, where he gave such Testimonies of his Abilities in the Schools, that he was chosen Professor, and stiled by the Doctors there, Count Palatine of the University. He was by the Pope and his Consistory appointed Bishop of *Landaff*, in 1389. He was doubtless a Writer, but we know nothing of his Works. He dy'd and was buried in his Cathedral at *Landaff*, in 1391.

John of *Bury*, alias *Northwold*, was Abbot here about 1280, and wrote the Annals of this Kingdom, and the Dispute between *Robert Grossthead*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, and *Pope Innocent IV.*

John Lidgate, the celebrated Poet of his Time, was a Monk here about 1440.

William Saucrest, Archbishop of *Canterbury* in King *James II.*'s Reign, was educated at the Free-School here and

lived in this County after his Ejection to his Death.

John Sudbury, D. D. Dean of *Durham*, in King *Charles II.*'s Reign, was a Native of this Town, and gave to it 30*l.* a Year in Land, for the putting out three poor Boys every Year Apprentices, which Lands are increased in their Rents.

Dr. Batley, Archdeacon of *Canterbury*, a learned Antiquary, was a Native here.

Dr. William Glagett, once a Lecturer here, was born in this Place, and educated at the School. He removed from hence to be Preacher to the honourable Society of *Gray's-Inn*, and there died, much too soon for the Interest of Learning and Religion, as his Learned Works testify, viz. His Discourse concerning the Operations of the Holy Spirit, with a Confutation of some Part of *Dr. Owen's* Book upon that Subject, in three Parts, in the second of which is an Answer to *Mr. John Humphrey's* Animadversions on the first Part, and the Notion of Idolatry considered and confuted, as understood by the Roman Church. He died at *London*, March 1688. His Brother,

Nicholas Glagett, succeeded him in his Lecture of *S. Mary's Church* at *Bury*, where he continued to his Death. He was Archdeacon of *Sudbury*, and Doctor of Divinity, but hath only two Sermons in Print, one of them entitled, *A Persuasive for Peaceableness and Obedience*, *London*, 1683; the other preached in this Town before *William*, Bishop of *Norwich*, May 4, 1686. They were both the Sons of

Nicholas Glagett, A. M. Rector of *S. Mary's Church* in this Town, where he was held in great Veneration by the People for his Preaching and singular Piety. He hath written a Book entitled, *The Abuses of God's Graces, discovered in the Kindness Causes*, &c. Printed at *Oxford* in 1619. He died in the Year 1663, *Æt.* 56, and was bury'd in the Chancel of his Church, as his Son *Nicholas* above-mentioned, was.

Furnham, a small Village famous only for a Battle fought by *Edward* Son of King *Elfred* with *Iskild* his Uncle's Son, near this Town, over whom he gained a compleat Victory.

Vol. V. of the History of the County of Suffolk, p. 161.

By 261. col. 2. in Hawsted, add after
9 Edw. 1.

Whose Family is long since extinct. One of the Family lieth buried in the Chancel of the Church in the Figure of a Knight Templar with his Legs across. Their Arms were Gules, a Fret, Or, on a Chief Argent, two Mulletts Sable, as they appear in the North Window of the Church. Here are several fine Monuments of the Drury's, and Cullums in the Chancel, and particularly a very elegant Wall-pie for the Heiress of the Drury's, with her Effigies cumbent, and a large Inscription too long to be here inserted.

P. 262. col. 2. at the End of Horning
shearth add,

In Little Horning shearth Hall, in the great Chamber, were in the Reign of King Charles II. carved and painted the Arms of King Edward the Confessor, and those of the Abbot of Bury, who had this Hall, Hardwick, Redgrave, Milford, and Elmwell Halls, for his Country Seats, and Pleasure Houses. 'Tis now one of the Seats of Sir Jermin Davers, Bart.

After Lackford put,

Risby, Memorable for nothing, but the particular Figure of the Tower of the Steeple, which being round is supposed to be a Danish Building.

Susham, the Lordship and Estate of the ancient Family of Crofts, who had their Seat here, and for divers Ages flourished in great Esteem, several of them were Knights, and of them Sir Thomas Crofts was High Sheriff of this County in Queen Elizabeth's Reign, Anno 36. He was the Father of Sir John Crofts, and Grandfather of William Crofts, who being brought up in the Court of England from his Youth became Gentleman of the Horse to the Duke of York, Captain of the Guard to the Queen Mother, and Gentleman of the Bed-chamber to King Charles II. all which Places he executed with such Approbation, that he was at length sent Ambassador into Poland, where he managed that Trust with such Prudence, that he was for his good Services advanced by Letters Patents dated at Brussels, May 8. 1638, to the Dignity of a Baron of this

Realm by the Title of Lord Crofts of Susham. He marry'd two Wives, but having no Issue by either of them, his Honour became extinct by his Death. He hath been a great Sufferer for King Charles II.

Susham Church is also (as we conjecture) of Danish Building, by the round Form, and in it are several fair Monuments for the Family of Crofts, and in particular for the abovementioned Lord Crofts, and his Lady, who was Wharfedale, the Lordship of the Abbot of Bury. The Church here had a Spire upon the Steeple, which was blown down by the great Wind at Oliver's Death, as was also that of Dullam in Risbridge Hundred.

P. 263. col. 1. within four lines of the Bottom, after kept here, read,

Here is also a good Grammar School well endowed by Sir John Leman, Kt. who at the same Time, viz. in the Reign of King James I. appropriated to it some Scholarships in Emmanuel College, Cambridge.

P. 264. col. 1. before Flinton, after

Here is also a good Grammar School, to which are appropriated ten Scholarships in Emmanuel College, Cambridge, but of whose Gifts we know not. P. 268. col. 2. before Wickham, put, Dr Thomas Wood Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry was born in this Town and bury'd in the Church here in the Year 1692.

P. 274. among the Barons, for George Gage and Edward Gage.

P. 275. col. 2. line 32. after See Trade,

To the Goodness of the Air may be imputed the Cleanness of the Women's Complexions, which hath produced this Proverb, Suffolk Fair Maid, though perhaps much of their Beauty may be imputed to their Cleanliness and Care, for 'tis certain Winds and Air will much diminish the Skin without wash and with them, the Situation of this County, which is something high and free from Bogs, may much conduce. Yet let the most beautiful remember, a fair Face must have a good Heart, or Solomon's

Words

Words will take Place: As a Jewell of Gold in a Swaine's Snout, so is a fair Woman without Discretion.

P. 276. line 38. col. 1. after London, put, To this Product conduces very much the Richness of the Milk, which the Cows yield in this County, and hath long ago established this Proverb, Suffolk Milk is the best in England; for though 'tis possible other Counties may have very good Milk according to the Richness of the Ground; yet, generally speaking, no County can compare with this for good Milk and Cream, which made Prince Maurice, when Spinola the Spaniard extolled his Country for yielding such fine Fruit,

as Oranges twice a Year, extol England and Holland for affording Cream twice a Day, as much excels Spain. Of this good Milk may good or bad Cheese and Butter be made, according as it is managed, which is usually according to the Markets by the best House-wives. Dr. Fuller tells, that when he lived in Cambridge, Suffolk Cheese was esteemed of the best Sort, but then they were made thin for Digestion; and tho' the Suffolk Butter now carries the Bell, yet 'tis because they find greater Profit in making their Cheese lean that it may be fit for Sea-Voyages, which makes it the best in England for that Purpose.

Additions to the ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

PAGE 278. col. 1. line 31. after Province read, About the Year 636.

P. 280. col. 1. line 20. after Poynings &c. put,

The Templers had an House here, but we have no Account of it.

P. 281. col. 1. Of the Abbey of S. Edmund's Bury,

Mr. Burrough having mixed his Account of the Abbey and Town together, disagreeing to our Method, as we have singled out what we thought necessary and new to us in our Topography, so we shall concerning the Abbey, not willingly omitting any thing Material, nor repeating more than what is unavoidable.

This Convent continued under the Government of 29 Abbots from Urius the First (written also *Wur*) unto John Reeve, alias Melford, who surrendered it at the Dissolution to King Henry VIII. all which Time the Abbey continually increased in Power, Wealth, and Beauty, and kept up the Character of one of the best regulated Monasteries in the Kingdom. The Abbot was one of the great Mitred Abbots, that by their Place sat among the Peers in Parliament, held 52 Knights Fees and an half, had a Grant of a superior Juris-

diction over eight Hundreds and an half, and was exempt from all Visitation, Episcopal, Archiepiscopal, and Legantine, except that of a Legate *de Latre*, and in most Cases acted as *Episcopus Loci*. King Edward the Confessor did give to Abbot Baldwin Liberty of Coinage. King Richard I. gave 15 Marks per Annum, to find Wax Tapers, and afterwards doubled them, and gave 10 Oxgangs of Lands at Ailsham to maintain them continually burning about S. Edmund's Shrine; at which, afterwards in 1193, when he was returned from the Holy War, he offered the rich Standard and Banner of Isaac King of Cyprus. King Henry III. received 120 Marks of this Convent towards the Marriage of his Sister Isabella with Frederick II. Emperor of Germany. To this Abbey many of our Kings often repair'd, some out of Devotion, others for their Pleasure, as K. Edward the Confessor, K. Henry I. K. Henry III. K. Edward III. K. Henry VI. &c. and continued there sometimes several Weeks together.

In this Abbey were a Lord Abbot, and several great Officers, as a Prior, Sub-Prior, Sacrist, &c. 80 Monks, 15 Chaplains, and 111 Servants Attendant within the Walls of

of the Monastery. Of these Clergymen and Monasticks was the Abbot's Synod composed, which met in the Chapel of St. Mary's. The Convent and great Church were built of Stone taken out of Barnack Quarry in Northamptonshire, and not brought from Caen in Normandy as Stow reports. Robert Son of Hugh, Earl of Chester being Abbot in the Reign of William Rufus, gave to the Church the great Bell, then the biggest in England. The Convent was very stately, resembling a City, as Leland, who saw it in its Glory justly observes. It had three grand Gates for Entrance, high Walls and several Towers containing in them the Abbey Church and Monastery, the Palace and three Churches, the Chapter House, two Cloisters, an open Ambulatory, several Chapels and Offices of all Kinds. The

Chapter-house was 100 Foot long, and 40 broad; the Abbey biggest Gate was 62 Foot high, and 40 in Front, and 62 in Depth. The Turrets, while they were standing (as they were a few Years ago) were about 14 Foot higher than them. The Abbey Revenue was valued at the Dissolution at 2336 l. per Annum, and had at the same Time 5000 Marks of Gold and Silver, besides Vestments and Jewels of great Value taken away at the same Time. Having thus described the Town and Abbey, it may not be improper to subjoin the following Description of both, when it was in its Prosperity, in Verse, set up in a curious Window in the Cellarer's Office, that was in the Monastery. It was entitled, *Iconotypicon Buriense*, and is among Sir Henry Spelman's MSS. and thus begins:

*Est locus Icenus inter celeberrimus Urbes
Frugiferis Campis & ameno in Sidere lectus.
Quo fuit Edmundo structurâ, opibusque superbum
Genobium antiquum Divi de Nomine dictum
Illic congeries multorum splendida Regum
Multarum ætatum manibus fabricata Magistris
Quadrato ex lapide, & sublimibus alta columnis
Marmore conspicuis, laqueato in virtute texta
Sidereos referens mortali in imagine vultus
Mœnia quid Memorem primis eductam quid arces
Efferrem Bisores, penetralia multa vicissim
In Cælum junctis iterantia culmina tectis
Dixoris eximiam spaciis brevioribus Urbem.*

In English thus:

*There is a Place among th' Icenian Towns
With fruitful Fields, and verdant pleasant Downs;
St. Edmund's Monastery stands in the same,
And from that Saint the Town doth take its Name.
In it the Royal Bounty much appears,
Set off with th' Art of best Artificers,
In polish'd Stone, and Marble Pillars shewn,
And Roof, like Starry Sky, as all must own;
Pinnac'd Tow'rs, and Walls with folding Gates,
Many large Rooms, Contrivance delicate:
Such lofty Tops as seem to touch the Skies,
You'd say, it doth a small City comprize.*

Whereas

Whereas Mr. Burrough desires that the Lives of the Abbots of Bury should be written, as we have done the Lives of the Abbots of *St. Alban's*; we were willing to have gratified so great a Benefactor to our Design, but not being able by all our Searches to find more than the Names of the Abbots and Dates of their Death, we have thought fit to add them.

Wyus Monke of Hulm, made the first Abbot of Bury, died _____ Anno 1044
Leofflanus succeeded him, and died _____ Anno 1065
Baldwinus was his Successor, having been Abbot 32 Years, died _____ Anno 1097
Robert Son of Hugh Earl of Chester was Abbot seven Years, and was deposed Anno 1102
Robert Prior of Westminster was put into his Place, and died _____ Anno 1107
Aldboldus succeeded him, and was Abbot 12 Years, he died _____ Anno 1119
Anselm, Nephew of *Anselm Archbishop of Canterbury*, was chosen Bishop of London in 1138, but not being accepted there, continued Abbot here } Anno 1148
to his Death, which happened _____ }
Ordingus his Successor was Abbot eight Years, and died _____ Anno 1156
Hugh Prior of Westminster obtained this Abbacy after him, and died Anno 1180
Sampson held this Abbacy after him 31 Years, and died _____ Anno 1211
Hugh was chosen Abbot after a Vacancy of two Years in 1213, and being consecrated Bishop of Ely, sat 16 Years, and being removed — } Anno 1229
Richard Abbot of Burton in Staffordshire was placed in his Room, he died Anno 1233
Henry succeeded him, and was Abbot 15 Years, dying in _____ Anno 1248
Edmund de Walpole, Dr. in the Decretals obtained this Abbacy, and died Anno 1256
Simon, after a short Vacancy was elected Abbot in 1257, but how long he held the Place we find not; his Successor was
John de Norwold, who died in _____ Anno 1301
Thomas Tottington succeeded him, and was Abbot 11 Years, dying _____ Anno 1312
Richard de Draughton was Abbot after him 23 Years, dying _____ Anno 1337
William de Bernham succeeded him, and died _____ Anno 1361
Henry de Hunstanton was chosen, but died before his Confirmation whereupon,
John de Brinkele became Abbot, and held his Office 18 Years, dying Anno 1379
John de Tinmouth made Abbot, 7 Rich. 2.
William of Cratfield created, 13 Rich. 2.
William of Exeter, who was made, 5 Hen. 6.
William Curteys raised to it, 7 Hen. 6.
John Boon preferred to the Abbacy _____ Anno 1457
Richard Hengham put in _____ Anno 1475
Thomas Raclesden succeeded him, and held it but three Years, dying _____ Anno 1478
John Reeve, alias *Melford*, he resigned the Abbey to King Henry VIII.

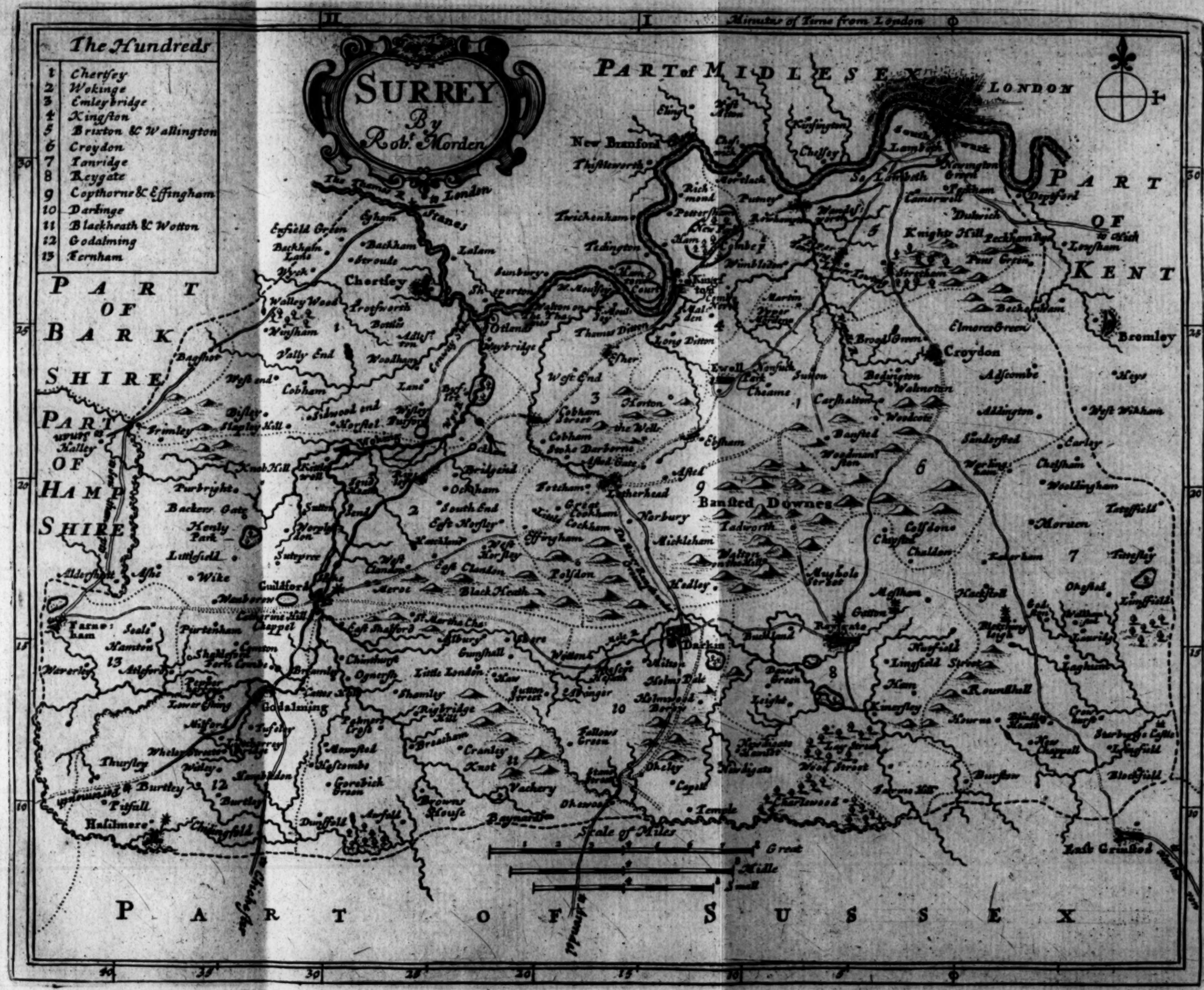
This County of Suffolk hath had these eminent Saints and Authors, Natives of it besides those above mentioned.

King Sigibert, who flourished _____	Anno Domini 630
S. Etheldreda _____	673
S. Ethelbert _____	749
S. Edmund the King _____	870
S. Neor _____	883
Herbert Lofinga, Bishop of Norwich _____	1120
Robert Groshead, Bishop of Lincoln _____	1253
William Rushbrook _____	disto

Thomas

Thomas Bungay	1290
John Polsted	1340
Richard Westonsset	1350
John Paschal	1361
John Stokes	1374
Richard Lavingham	1381
Richard Depdale, or Depden	ditto
Simon Sudbury Archbishop of Canterbury	ditto
Thomas Edwardston	1396
John Kinningham	1399
Thomas Peverel	1418
Thomas Rudburn Archdeacon of Sudbury	1419
Nicholas Bungay	1440
Robert Pirningham	1460
Thomas Elliot	1546
Robert Talbot, a Prebendary of Norwich, and a famous Antiquary	1550
Alan Beaucelliff, alias Beules	} Ancient, but their Times are not known.
Trifingfield, the Grammarian	
John Samerton	
Thomas Lavingham	
Richard Ringsted	

List of Names	
1	John Smith
2	James Brown
3	Robert White
4	Thomas Green
5	William Black
6	Richard Grey
7	Henry Jones
8	George King
9	Edward Lee
10	Thomas Young
11	John Adams
12	James Wilson
13	Robert Taylor
14	Thomas Evans
15	William Hall
16	Richard King
17	Henry Lee
18	George Young
19	Edward Adams
20	Thomas Wilson
21	John Taylor
22	James Evans
23	Robert Hall
24	Thomas King
25	William Lee
26	Richard Young
27	Henry Adams
28	George Wilson
29	Edward Taylor
30	Thomas Evans
31	John Hall
32	James King
33	Robert Lee
34	Thomas Young
35	William Adams
36	Richard Wilson
37	Henry Taylor
38	George Evans
39	Edward Hall
40	Thomas King
41	John Lee
42	James Young
43	Robert Adams
44	Thomas Wilson
45	William Taylor
46	Richard Evans
47	Henry Hall
48	George King
49	Edward Lee
50	Thomas Young
51	John Adams
52	James Wilson
53	Robert Taylor
54	Thomas Evans
55	William Hall
56	Richard King
57	Henry Lee
58	George Young
59	Edward Adams
60	Thomas Wilson
61	John Taylor
62	James Evans
63	Robert Hall
64	Thomas King
65	William Lee
66	Richard Young
67	Henry Adams
68	George Wilson
69	Edward Taylor
70	Thomas Evans
71	John Hall
72	James King
73	Robert Lee
74	Thomas Young
75	William Adams
76	Richard Wilson
77	Henry Taylor
78	George Evans
79	Edward Hall
80	Thomas King
81	John Lee
82	James Young
83	Robert Adams
84	Thomas Wilson
85	William Taylor
86	Richard Evans
87	Henry Hall
88	George King
89	Edward Lee
90	Thomas Young
91	John Adams
92	James Wilson
93	Robert Taylor
94	Thomas Evans
95	William Hall
96	Richard King
97	Henry Lee
98	George Young
99	Edward Adams
100	Thomas Wilson



Surrey.

SURREY, or as it was called by the Saxons, *Suð-pea*, from its Situation on the South-side of the River *Thames* (for in their Language *Suð* signifies *South*, and *pea* a *River*) and by *Bede*, *Suthriona* is an Inland County, encompassed on the East by *Kent*, on the South by *Sussex*, on the West by *Barkshire* and *Hampshire*, and on the North by *Middlesex*, from which it is divided by the River *Thames*. It is but a small County, and is almost square, containing about two and twenty Miles in Breadth, and an hundred and twelve in Circumference, in which Space of Ground are about Five hundred and ninety-two thousand Acres of Land, and Thirty-four thousand two hundred and eighteen Houses, and an Hundred and forty Parishes, and eight or nine Market-Towns, thirty-five Vicarages, and four hundred and forty-nine Villages and Hamlets.

While the *Romans* remained in this Part of *Britain*, this County and *Sussex*, with the Sea-coast of *Hampshire*, was inhabited by the *Regni*, called by *Ptolemy* in his Geography, *Πύργοι*; for what Reason is not certainly known. Mr. *Cambden* unwillingly offers his Opinion, that it comes from *Regnum*, a Kingdom, because the *Romans* granted them the Privilege of continuing under a Regal Government, for *Tacitus* tells us, that *Cogi-*

dunus King of the *Britains* had certain Cities put under his Government, according to the Custom of the *Romans*, who gloried in having Kings their Vassals and Slaves; but he adds, that this Derivation doth not seem probable, and so he dismissed it; yet some others have espoused it, if not as true, yet as the best.

In the Times of the Saxons this County was under the Government of the South-Saxon Kings, of whom we shall speak more at large when we come to *Sussex*, which seems by the Name to have been the Seat of that Kingdom, and this County only a Province of it. While the Saxon Monarchs lived peaceably together (which was not long) this County had its Share in their Prosperity; but when Ambition stirred them up one against another, this County with *Sussex*, after a short Succession of Kings, was by Conquest made a Province of the West-Saxon Kingdom, and remaining in that State, was much ravaged and plundered by the Danes under *Turkill* and *Swayne*, 'till they subdued the whole Nation of the Saxon Monarchs, and became Kings of *England* themselves, for three Successions, viz. of *Canute*, *Hardicanute*, and *Harold*.

Upon the Settlement of the Normans, *William the Conqueror*, cantoned out the Possessions of the Saxons among his Captains, and other Followers, who had been

assistant

assistant to him in his Successful Expedition, and set him on the Throne of England, in this County as he had done in others, after this Manner, viz. He gave,

To Hugh de Montgomery	4	} Manors.
To Edward de Salisbury	1	
To Jeffrey de Magnavill	1	
To Richard de Tonebrugg, or Clare	38	
To Milo Crispin	2	
To William de Braose	2	
To William Fitz-Ausculph	7	
To Gilbert D'Aquila	1	
To Walter Fitz-Other, or Windsor	3	
To Godwin, Earl of Kent	2	
To Leofwine, Earl of Kent	1	

This County had its own High Sheriff 'till about the Beginning of the Reign of King John, when it was joined with Sussex; and though in some Alter-Reigns, it was separated from it for a Time once or twice, yet it was not totally divided from it, 'till the Reign of King James I. Anno 1615, and being confirmed by King Charles I. it continues to have its own proper High Sheriff to this Day. In the Reign of King Edward III. John Rotherwick, Abbot of Chertsey, was a great Benefactor to this County in many Particulars, for he built the Chancel of the Church at Egham. He devised many Ways to set the Poor on Work; he enclosed a Piece of Ground, called the *Hassocks*, and erected two Mills for publick Use, the one at Cobham, the other at Windlesham, called *Hook-Mill*. He also planted a Coppice, called *South-Moor* at Cobham, and made the Pond, called *Gracious Pond* on Cobham Heath.

Anno 1537. 29 Hen. VIII. when the Pope's Supremacy was laid aside, and that King was invested by Act of Parliament with the Title, of *Head of the Church*, in his Dominions of England and Ireland, there was a new Valuation of the Tenth and First fruits of the Clergy all over England, 'tis supposed somewhat higher than they had been before, by such Commissioners as the King appointed, of whom the Bishop of the Diocese was always one. These Commissioners were some of the chiefest Persons of every County under the Degree of Barons. Their Names for most of the Counties are lost,

but for this County they were Sir Nicholas Carew and Sir Matthew Brown, Knts. Thomas Stidolf, Esq; and John Banister, Gent. This County in the late Times of the Troubles were very zealous and forward in encouraging the Parliament's Proceedings against King Charles I. for they presented a Petition to the House of Commons, subscribed by two thousand Hands, and another to the House of Lords, wherein they congratulated the Lords, for joining with the Commons in settling the Militia, &c. and having complained of the Delays in relieving of Ireland, and the Distractions of the Nation, which could not be redressed so long as there were evil Counsellors about the King, and Popish Lords in the House, prayed them to concur with the Commons to remove them. This Petition within a Day or two produced the Bills against Bishops Votes, Pressing Soldiers, &c. This is all we meet with, as to the general History of this County, and so we proceed to the Chorography.

This County, for the more regular Government of it, is divided into thirteen Hundreds, viz.

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Blackheath, or Wotton. | 6. Dorking, |
| 2. Brixton, or Allington, | 7. Emley-bridge, |
| 3. Chertsey, or Godley, | 8. Farnham, |
| 4. Copthorn, or Effingham, | 9. Godalming, |
| 5. Croyden, | 10. Kingstone, |
| | 11. Reygate, |
| | 12. Tanbridge, |
| | 13. Woking. |

Of

Of which as they stand;

I. The HUNDRED of BLACKHEATH.

This Hundred is bounded on the East by the Hundred of *Darking*, on the South by the County of *Sussex*, on the West by the Hundred of *Godalming*, and on the North by the Hundred of *Woking*. The Fee of this Hundred is in the Crown, and the Government in the High Sheriff. There is no Market-Town in this Hundred, *Guilford*, *Godalming*, and *Darking* being situate conveniently for it. The Villages of Note in it, are these,

Albury, or *Alderbury*, which Name some suppose to be taken from the *Alders* growing plentifully about it, but our Antiquaries rather believe its true Name to be *Aldbury*, that is, *Oldbury*, it being a Place of very ancient Note, as all Places beginning with *Ald*, which in the Saxon Language signifies *Old*, are. The most ancient Lords of it were, so far as we can find, the Family of *Gresham*, from which it passed to the *Randills*, and from them to the *Duncombs*, of whom it was purchased by *Thomas Howard*, Lord High Marshal of England, in 1638, and Earl of *Arundel*, a great Lover of Antiquities, who made it his Seat. His Grandson *Henry*, Duke of *Norfolk*, was equally delighted with it, and very much improved it, pulling down the old Buildings, and erecting a noble Pile on its Foundation, cutting a Canal about a Quarter of a Mile long, and sixty Feet broad, and planting a Vineyard above it of twelve Acres, and the same Length, adorning it with fine Gardens, through which the River *Wye* runneth, Variety of Fish-Ponds, and a fine Park, in which the House stands. But that which is most admirable in this Seat, is the *Hypogaeum*, being a Passage or Perforation dug quite through the Bottom of a mighty Hill, a Furlong or more in Length, and leading into an agreeable and pleasant Vally. It was at first intended for a Way to the House, but a Rock at the South-end hindered that Design; yet it is still preserved, as a pleasant and admired Grotta.

This *Henry*, Duke of *Norfolk*, upon the Death of his Lady, fell into a deep Melancholy, and not caring to perfect what he had begun, left many Things unfinished, which so discouraged his Son and Successor *Henry*, that he left it almost in Ruins to his Son *Thomas*, the present Duke of *Norfolk*, who hath sold it to *Hineage Finch*, Earl of *Ailesford*, who is daily adding to the Beauty of it. But though this Earl be the Chief Lord, *George Duncomb*, Esq; hath a small Manor in this Parish, called *Weston*, for his Seat, which is a fair House, and hath neat Gardens.

In this Parish is Part of *Blackheath*, upon which is a Toft, (as the Lawyers call it) or Platform of a Roman Temple, on the Plain, a little distant from the Road leading to *Cranley*, Eastward. In the Year 1636 there were plain Appearances of the Foundation, both of the Square and Circle, which in some Places were as high as the Top of the Banks are now; but since they have been so digged up for the Stone and Brick, by such as valued their own Gain more than Antiquities or Temples, that there is little of it remaining besides some Roman Tiles with eight Angles, some Pieces of Roman Bricks and Lumps of Stone, with Roman Mortar. The People here have a Tradition, that heretofore the River ran in the Bottom below the Roman Temple. Upon the Heath adjoining there have been digged up, and sometimes cast up by Moles, several Roman Coins. There are also in this Parish some Gunpowder Mills, where they use Charcoal made of the *Alders* that grow here, to blacken the Powder, but Mr. *Evelin* is of Opinion, that the strongest Powder is made of Dog-wood Coals.

The Church here is a Rectory worth about 160 l. a Year, and in the Gift of the Earl of *Aylsford*. Mr. *Hansley*, Chaplain to Bishop *Juxon*, and Archdeacon of *Colchester*, was Minister of this Parish when the Rebellion begun in 1642, and being a meek Man, was forced from it. The Parsonage House stands in *Weston*, which is a Tithing in this Parish, and is about Half a Mile from the Church.

In the Church and Chancel are many Monuments for the Dead deposited there, which are at large set down in Mr. *Aubrey's History* of this County, to which we shall refer our Reader, that we may not make ours Voluminous, contenting ourselves only with their bare Names, viz. *John Weston, William Weston, Judith George, Henry and William Duncomb, Henry Wicks, Elizabeth Merry*, and that famous Mathematician, Mr. *William Oughtred*, who was Rector of this Parish many Years. His Body lies on the North-side of the Chancel, but without any Memorial of him. Mr. *Smith* gave to the Poor of this Parish six Pounds a Year for ever to be paid out of the Manor of *Warburton* in *Suffex*.

Awfold, hath nothing memorable in it but an Hamlet, called *Sydney*, which lies near the Side of a Brook, North. It is an ordinary Farm-house lately, if not at present, the Estate of Captain *Dodington* of *Westminster*. Mr. *Smith* gave to the Poor of this Hamlet 5 l. a Year for ever, to be paid as above.

The Church is a Rectory in the King's Gift, and in the Deanary of *Stoke*. In the Church is nothing remarkable, but in the Churchyard are several Inscriptions for *Frenchmen*, who in the Massacre of *France* came into this Nation for Refuge, and set up an House in this Place for making Glass, and were there bury'd.

Bramley, the Lordship of the Lord *Berkley*, if not wholly, yet at least in Part; for *Maurice Lord Berkley*, 22 Hen. 7. dy'd seiz'd of four Pounds yearly Rent out of this Manor, and he was disinherited of great Part of the Estate of his Family by his Brother *George Lord Berkley*, for not marrying a Wife of noble Parentage.

The Benefice here is a Chapel of Ease to *Shalford*, and is dedicated to the *Holy Trinity*. In the Chancel Window are several Escutcheons, but to what Families they belong is not known. The Font which is made of speckled Marble, was erected at the Charge of *Henry Ludlow*, Gent. whose Seat is here, in 1708. The Monuments in this Chapel are for *Richard Bridger*, and *Joan* his Wife; in the

Chancel several of the Name and Family of *Ludlow*, who are interred in the South Cross-Isle. They have long flourished in this Place. Mr. *Smith* gave to the poor of this Place, six Pounds a Year, to be paid out of the Manor of *Warburton* in *Suffex*.

Chilworth, the Lordship and Estate of the *Randills* for some Ages, and now is the Possession of *Morgan Randill*, Esq; one of the Representatives in Parliament for the Town of *Guilford*. This Place is famous for the Gun-powder Works, which are here, 'till upheld by the Encouragement of Mr. *Randill*. The Powder-Mills here were the first erected in *England*, for before all our Gun-powder was imported at great Expence from foreign Parts, but since they have been wonderfully increased; for in a little Valley adjoining to it, where there is Plenty of Water from the Springs there arising, there are no less than eighteen Powder-Mills, which are driven by it, so that we may call it, a little Common-wealth of Powder-makers, who are as black as Negroes. The Mills are farmed out to divers Persons. The Art of making this Powder, and preparing Materials for it deserve well the Observation of the Curious and Ingenious. For, first, They have a Nursery of Earth for the making of Salt-Petre, as also a Boiling house where the Salt-Petre is made, and Shoots, as also a Corning-house and separating, and finishing Houses, and likewise a Brimstone-mill, and an Engine to searh it, with other Implements. Here are also a great many Fish-ponds, wherein are excellent good Carps, as bright and sweet as River Carps; and Mr. *Randill* is said to have the best Hop-Gardens in *England*.

This Hamlet, or Tithing is in the Parish of *St. Nicholas* of *Guilford*, though near two Miles distant from it. It is no Place for a Market, yet hath a great Fair once a Year seven Days before *Michaelmas*, viz. On the Feast of *St. Matthew*, for Cattle, Cheese, Fish, and many other Things. The *Londoners* come to it to furnish themselves with divers Sorts of Goods. They say, they have a Charter, which

which grants them a Fair to last five Days.

Cranley, antiently the Lordship and Estate of the *Sidneys*, from whom the Earls of *Leicester* are descended. They had their Seat here, but have alienated this Manor, which is now in the Possession of *Edward Bray* of *Shere* in this Hundred, Esq; *Mr. Smith* hath settled 8*l.* a Year upon the Poor of this Parish for ever, to be paid out of the Manor of *Warburton* in *Sussex*, for their Use.

Kachery is a Seat in this Parish belonging antiently to *James Boteler*, Earl of *Wiltshire*, and being forfeited to the Crown in the Contest between the *Yorkists* and *LANCASTRIANS*, when *Edward IV.* was seated on the Throne, was given by that King to *John Tucket* Lord *Audley*, from whose Family it hath since passed to the *Onslows*, and from them to the *Baynards*, and then to the *Evelins* of *Wotton*, who are, or lately were possessed of it. It was surrounded by a Park, but it is now disparked. The Manor of *Knoll* in this Parish belongs to *Thomas* Lord *Onslow*, whole Ancestor *Arthur Onslow* of *Clandon*, Esq; settled here soon after he came out of *Shropshire*.

The Church here is a Rectory in the Deanery of *Stoke*, and in the Patronage of the Family of *Cheynells*. It is a large and handsome Edifice, was probably Collegiate, and the Architecture of it shews it to be as old as the Reigns of King *Rich. II.* or King *Hen. IV.* The Monuments in this Church and Chancel, are for *William Sidney*, Esq; *Robert Harding*, Alderman and Goldsmith of *London*, and *Agas* his Wife, *Walter Knoll*, *Michael Pike* Rector of it, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, *Henry Cheynell*, D. D. Rector of it, *Sir Arthur Onslow*, *Sir Richard Onslow* and Dame *Elizabeth* his Wife; *James Whitfield*, who gave a Bell and Chimes to the Parish, and twenty Pounds to the Poor, and *Richard Mower*. On the South-side of the Chancel are three Seats in Stone for the Bishop, Priest and Deacon. The Benefice hath been let for 330*l.* a Year.

Thomas Cranley, who takes his Name from this Parish, and is thought to have been born in it, is a great Ornament to

it. He was educated in *Oxford*, and became the first Warden of *New College*, from whence he was removed to the Archbishoprick of *Dublin* in *Ireland*: He went thither in 1398, in the Retinue of *Thomas Holland*, Duke of *Surrey*, and Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*. Being in that Kingdom, and behaving himself with due Subjection and Prudence, he was made Chancellor of that Nation, by King *Henry IV.* and Chief Justice by King *Henry V.* If he answered the Character *Marlburgensis* gives him, viz. That he was clear in Complexion, proper in Stature, bountiful in House-keeping, and House-repairing, a great Clerk, a deep Divine, and an excellent Preacher, he was one of the most admirable of the Sons of Men; being eighty Years of Age he returned into *England*, and dying in 1417 at *Faringdon*, was bury'd in *New-College* Chapel, and not at *Dublin*, as some have said. *Henry Smith*, Citizen and Alderman of *London*, commonly called *Dog-Smith*, because he in an Humour went about begging with a Dog, left 8*l.* a year to this Parish for ever, for the Relief of the Poor, to be paid as in *Albury*.

Dunsfold, the Lordship and Seat of the Family of *Strudwicks*, who are Patrons of the Living. In this Parish are an Iron-mill and two Corn-mills. The same *Mr. Smith* hath given 6*l.* a Year to the Poor of this Parish for ever, to be paid as before.

The Church is a Rectory in the Deanery of *Stoke*: It is built in the Form of a Cross like a Cathedral, and valued at 150*l.* per Annum. *Mr. Henry Strudwick* is, or lately was the Incumbent. On the South-side of it in the Wall, are three Niches, or Seats for the Bishop, Priest and Deacon. In the Chancel is a Monument for *Dr. John Shipfay*, Rector of this Parish, and Chaplain to King *Charles I.*

Ewhurst, so called from the vast Quantities of *Ew*, or *Yew-trees*, which formerly abounded there, but are much diminished within these few Years. It is in the Deanery of *Stoke*, and the present Lord of the Manor, is *Edward Bray* of *Shere*, Esq; 'tis very probable he is descend-

descended of the Lords Bray, to whose Ancestor Sir Reginald Bray, the Manor of *Shere*, and other Estates of James Lord Audley were given, as will more at large be shewn in the Parish of *Shere*, in the Conclusion of this Hundred.

The Church here is a Rectory in the Deanary of *Stoke*, worth about 120 Pounds a Year. It is built all of Stone in the Form of a Cross, stands pleasantly on a rising Ground in the Vale, and from it is a good Prospect. In it (saith Mr. Aubery) there is nothing worthy of Notice antient or modern.

Gumshall, or as it is written in *Domesday-Book*. *Gomesfelle* was Part of the large Possessions of Harold, Earl of the West Saxons, when that Survey was taken; but to whom it descended after him, we find not.

Hale-house, the Seat anciently of Edward de la Hale, who had a large Estate then in these Parts, but it belongs now, or lately did, to Mr. John Hayne, who not finding among his Writings any Deed of Bargain and Sale made to his Ancestors, supposeth, That it came to his Family by an Inter-marriage of one of his Name with the Coheiress of the Family of de la Hale.

Hasecomb, the Lordship and Estate formerly of the Covetts, an ancient Family who inhabited in this Place. Captain Covett was the last Heir Male of this Family. He was a zealous Man for King William III. and having raised a Troop for his Service, carried it into Ireland, and was made Governor of *Carlingford* Town and Castle. From thence he was ordered to go into Scotland, and in the Voyage was almost starved by the Master of the Transport for Lucre sake, by which he was so much weakened, that he died soon after he was set on Shore. He left a Son nam'd Anthony; but his last Wife Mary having this Lordship for her Dowry, his Son sold the Reversion to Mr. John Fox of *Guilford*, who left it to his Son, but it was lately upon Sale, and may have at this Time some other Owner. The Manor is about 200 Pounds a Year.

The Church is a Rectory in the Deanary of *Stoke*, worth about an 100 Pounds

per Annum. It lies low in a Vale just under an Hill. In the Church are these Monuments, viz. For Mr. Richard Holland, Rector of this Parish, and Mary his Wife; Mary the Widow of Captain Covett, after married to Mr. Nathaniel Sturt; Edward, Son of John Covett, Esq; Edward Parkhurst of *Horsham* in *Suffex*, and Anne his Wife, and Francis Denyer, Yeoman. Mr. Smith hath given 3*l.* a Year to this Parish for ever, to be paid as in *Aldbury*.

In this Parish on an Hill called *Castle-Hill*, are the Remains of a Roman Camp; the Works of it are single, and the Camp almost square, according to the Fashion of the Ground. The Works are not great, which are manifest Signs of a Roman Camp. From it is a large Prospect over the whole County of *Surrey*.

Loseley, or *Loxley*, the Seat of the Family of Mores, Knights, encompassed with a Park in a delicate and pleasant Situation.

S. Martha's Chapel belongs to the Manor of *Chilworth*. It is situated upon the Top of a steep round Hill; there is a single House below it, to which it is a Burial-place. Here is a Tradition, that this Chapel, and another about a Mile distant, and exactly situate like this, dedicated to *St. Katharine*, were built by two Sisters named *Martha* and *Katharine*. In it lie bury'd William Morgan of *Chilworth*, Esq; whose Son, Sir John Morgan was knighted at *Cadix* in *Spain*, in 1596, and Mr. Vincent Cutter, a Captain of a Man of War in King William III.'s and Queen Anne's Reign, against the French.

From this Chapel opens a large View over the Level, which is in the Weald of this County and *Suffex*, to the Flats and Meadows of *Godalming*, Hills in *Hampshire*, over all the North Parts of this County, and a thin blue Landskip of *Oxfordshire*. The Elms by the Villages and Hedges, and the Meadows being of different Greens, look like tufted Velvet. Below it all the Country round about it South and West are enclosed, and are generally green Pastures and Meadows.

Oakwood, a Village standing upon the very Edge of this County, next *Suffex*.

It takes its Name from Oaks, which of old were so plentiful hereabouts, tho' now almost all of them are grubbed up, that this Town and the Territories about it were taken out of a large Wood of them, which overspread all this Part of the Country. The present Lord of the Manor is Sir John Evelyn, Bart. of Wotton, or his Heirs.

Here is a Chapel of Ease to the several Churches of Wotton, Abingen, and Oakley in this County, and two in *Sussex*, founded by *Edward de la Hale*, Esq; who also liberally endowed it out of his own Estate, for the Benefit of those adjoining Parishes abovementioned, because they lay at too great a Distance from their own Church. The Tradition is, That he settled a Revenue of 200 *l. per Annum* (some say 400) for the Maintenance of an able Minister. He did not so much as establish a Chantry for his Soul, and so the Estate so settled could not be charged with any superstitious Design, yet in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, by Virtue of an Inquisition, unjustly taken out upon the Pretence, that it was endowed for the Maintenance of a Mass-Priest, to pray for the Soul of the Founder, it was alienated from its sacred Use, and given to some Lay Person. It belongs now to one Mrs. *Harvey*, or lately did, a Woman of that covetous Temper, that she will allow nothing to the Priest that officiates, so that he has no other Maintenance than five Marks yearly out of the Exchequer, and twenty Nobles out of the Estate given by Mr. *Hale*, and the Generosity of Mr. *George Evelyn*, with whom he lives. There were not long since three Bells belonging to it, but the whole Edifice being so much out of Repair that it was ready to fall, two Neighbouring Gentlemen sold them, and with the Money, and an Addition of about 8 Pounds a piece of their own Money built Buttresses about it in divers Places to support it, and so put it again into a tolerable Condition for the pious Use it was designed. But the Inside is hardly decent, having no Pavement, but the original One, the Earth, except that in the Chancel on the North-Side lies a large

Marble Gravestone, loose, said to be for the Founder, bearing on it the Figure of a Person in Armour graven on a brass Plate in a devout Posture, treading on a Lion, and uttering these Words, *Ihesu Mercy*; and under his Feet this Inscription, *Here lieth Edward Hale, Esq; who died September 8. 1431.*

Ogner/h, a small Village, but the Object of Mr. *Smith's* Charity, who has given 8 *l.* a Year for ever to the Poor, to be paid, as in *Aldbury* above.

Shalford, or as it is written in antient Records, *Schaldeford*, which was 23 *Ed. 1.* the Lordship and Estate of *Richard Fitz-John*, a very wealthy Baron, who being in the Wars of *France*, died possessed of it, and divers other Lands. He left no Issue, and so his four Sisters were found to be his next Heirs. *Emme* his Wife survived him, and had assigned for her Dowry 26 *Edw. 1.* this Manor of *Schaldeford*, which upon the Partition of his whole Estate among his Sisters was allotted to *Maud*, Countess of *Warwick*, after her Decease. How long it continued in her Family after *Emme's* Decease we find not, but it appears, that in 13 *Edw. 3.* Anno 1338. Sir *Thomas de Bradeston*, who having been some Years a Servant in that King's Court, and attended him in his Wars into *Scotland* and *Flanders*, was much in his Favour, and obtained a Grant of this Manor for his Life. He died the Tuesday after St. *Bartholomew's* Day, 1359, 34 *Edw. 3.* and left his Estates to his Grandson *Thomas* (Son of *Robert* his Son, who died in his Life-time;) but this Manor being assign'd to *Agnes* his Grandmother for her Dowry, he came not into the full Possession of it 'till 43 *Edw. 3.* This *Thomas* dy'd a little after, viz. 48 *Edw. 3.* and left his Lands to his only Daughter *Elizabeth*, who making Proof of her Age (being then Wife of *Walter de la Pole*) had Livery of her Inheritance, and brought it into his Family.

The Church here is a Vicarage, and hath in it these remarkable Monuments, viz. For *Roger Elliot* and *Margaret* his Wife: His Figure is in a long Gown with wide Sleeves, and faced with *Ermin*; *Roger*

ger Heath, Esq; a Justice of the Peace for the County of Surrey, and a Benchler of the Inner Temple, London; for the *Wintershulls*, as is thought, but the Inscriptions are lost, two Marble Grave-stones; *John Stint* of *Bramley*, Esq; and *Mary* the Wife of *Sir Henry Pollexfen*, Knt. Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and Daughter of *George Duncomb*, heretofore of this Parish, Esq; In the Churchyard also there is a Stone-Tomb railed in for *George Duncomb*, Esq; who married the Daughter of *Sir Henry Pollexfen*, Knt. above mentioned, and in the Church-Porch is a Marble Grave-stone for *Robert Wintershull*, Gent. who dy'd of the Plague in the Year 1603. Mr. *Henry Smith* hath given 6 Pounds *per Annum* for ever to the Poor of this Parish, to be paid as in *Albury*.

There, or, as it is written in Old Histories and Records, *Schyre*, or *Shyre*, the Manor and Estate of *Richard Fitz-John*, who dying possessed of it 25 *Edw.* 1. but without Issue, left it to his four Sisters and their Issue, with his other Estates. This Lordship upon the Partition 27 *Edw.* 1. came to *Joan* the Wife of *Theobald Botiller*, the youngest Sister, in whose Posterity it continued some Successions; for it is found to belong to *James Boteller*, Son and Heir to *James* the Fourth, Earl of *Ormond*, created by King *Henry VI.* July 8, 1449, a Peer of England, by the Title of Earl of *Wiltshire*. He (as in Gratitude he thought himself obliged) firmly adhered to that Prince in all his Contests with the Duke of York, and his Son *Edward*, who at length having deposed King *Henry*, and thereby gained the Crown, caused this Earl (then Earl of *Ormond* by the Death of his Father in 1452) to be beheaded for Treason at Newcastle, Anno 1461, whereby his Estate became forfeited to the Crown, and his Person was attainted in Parliament the same Year.

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X x

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This Place, tho' but a small Village, was of a great Note about threescore Years ago, for its Clothing Manufacture, but hath been in a decaying Condition ever since. Their Trade consisted chiefly in making blue Cloths for the Canary Islands, which happen'd to be ruin'd by their unjust Dealings, viz. Out of an avaritious Design, they got an Art of stretching their Cloths, which should have been but 18 Yards long, to 22 or 23 Yards, which made them much thinner, and less lasting. This was at length discovered abroad, and thereupon not only returned again upon the Merchant's Hands, but not permitted to be sold in any of their Markets. *A just Reward of such fraudulent Practices*; which being also done at Guilford, found the same deserved Effect.

The Church here is a Vicarage, and the Impropriator is Mr. George Duncomb, of Albury, who hath leased the Tithes out to Mr. Richard Webb of this Parish, who pays the Vicar. It is in the Deanery of Stoke, and is a very large and handsome Building, having these Things worthy of Notice in it, viz. At the East-End of the North-Isle, is a Vault strongly barricadoed with Iron, which some doubt not to say, was done to keep the Copes, Plate, and other sacred Utensils belonging to the Church, safe from sacrilegious Hands; Monuments for divers Persons, as for Mr. Henry Cheynell, within the Rails of the Altar; Mr. William Matthews; John Caryl of Tangle; Mr. Richard Gwin, a Citizen of London, who hath left 20 l. a Year to this Parish for ever, for a Gift of twelve Four-Penny Loaves every Sunday to the Poor, and the Schooling of six poor Boys; he dy'd in 1701: Dame Elizabeth, an Irish Lord's Daughter, and Wife of Simon Caryl of Tangle, Esq; a large Altar-Monument without any Inscription; Mr. Thomas Eliot, Filacer for

the Counties of Surrey and Sussex in the King's Bench, and Clerk of the Peace for Surrey, and Alice his Wife; Elizabeth, Daughter of Mr. Henry Bosseville; Elizabeth the Daughter of Thomas Bleverhayset; Henry Elyot, and Joan his Wife; Sir Francis Duncomb, Baronet, and Emeline the Wife of Andrews Hobbys, Esq; who dy'd October 23, 1486. This is all we observe remarkable in the Villages of this Hundred, and so we proceed to

II. The HUNDRED of BRIXTON, or ALLINGTON.

This Hundred, the richest in this Shire, lies most Northward of any in this County, and borders on the East upon Kent; on the South, upon the Hundred of Croydon; on the West, upon the Hundred of Kingston; and on the North upon the River Thames, which divides it from Middlesex. The Fee of it is in the Crown, and the Government in the Sheriff and his Officers. The chief Place in it is the Borough of

SOUTHWARK, * the chief Town of this County, so called from its Site on the South, over-against London, to which it seems a Kind of Suburbs, yet so large and populous, that it may vie with most Cities in England for Bigness. It was anciently a distinct Corporation in itself, for in the Beginning of the last Century but one, it was governed by its own Bailiffs, and so continued, 'till it was united to the City of London, in the Reign of King Edward VI. at the earnest and incessant Request of the Londoners to the Protector, who was at length prevailed upon to grant it; yet rather by the Force of 647 l. 2 s. 1 d. paid for the Charter itself, and 500 Marks more for certain Privileges, enjoyed before by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Abbots of Bermondsey, Priors of S. Mary Overy's, or Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk.

*Tis

* N. B. Having been obliged to give an Account of this Borough, as made a Member, or Ward of the City of London, in our History of that City, under the Title of The Bridge Ward without, p. 189. We shall add no more to it in this Place of its Situation in Surrey, than what was omitted there, and that with all Brevity.

*Tis probable that this Petition, though hardly obtained, was grounded upon a Grant made to the City of London in the Minority of King Edward III. An. 1327, wherein Southwark was appointed to be under the Rule of the City, and the Mayor of London for the Time being, to be always Bailiff of Southwark, and have Power to ordain such a Substitute in the same Borough, as he thought fit to exercise the Authority of a Bailiff; but it seems this Privilege was again lost, and the Borough chose their own Bailiff, 'till London made it a Ward by Purchase.

This Borough consists of many Streets, and Lanes well filled with large Piles of Buildings of late, through many Accidents by Fire made much more light-some and commodious than anciently they were. The Chief of them are Long Southwark, which extends itself in Length as far as S. George's Church, and beyond it to Newington, which is above a Mile Southward; another Street — extending itself Westward on the Banks of the River Thames, to Lambeth and Vaux-Hall, above two Miles from the Bridge; and a third — which goes Eastward to Battle-Bridge, (so called because it was anciently maintained by the Abbey of Battle in Suffex) Horseleydown and Rotherhith. All these Streets are contained in one or other of these Parishes, of which we shall speak briefly, viz. S. George's, Newington, S. Mary Bermondsey's, S. Olave's, S. Saviour's, or S. Mary Overy's, with Christ-Church, S. Thomas's, and Rotherhith.

S. George's Parish is very large, containing seven or eight Hundred Houses, and hath these Places of Note in it, viz. Suffolk House, built by Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, in the Reign of King Henry VIII. but coming afterward into that King's Hands, it was called Southwark-Place, and made Use of for a Mint for Coining of Money. Queen Mary gave it to Nicholas Heath, Archbishop of York, and his Successors, in Recompence for York-House, which her Father had forced from Cardinal Wolsey and the See of York. He sold it, and with the Money purchased Norwich-House, near Charing-Cross,

which he left to his Successors. Suffolk-House was turned into Streets, and retaining the Name of the Mint, became the Harbour of Bankrupts and Debtors, till the Privilege was taken away by the Parliament, 8 & 9 W. 3. but was after kept up by Violence, and an open Defiance of Laws made to redress it. The White Lyon Prison, now made an House of Correction; the King's Bench, Marshalsea, and Lock, an Hospital for the Lame and Impotent, and such as labour under Venereal Diseases. It belongs to S. Thomas's Hospital, but has its own Surgeons.

The Church is a Rectory, esteemed worth in Tithes about 60 l. per Annum, besides the Perquisites, which in so large a Parish amount to much more. The Lord Chancellor hath the Presentation. It stands without the Freedom of the City of London. It is judged to be of a very ancient Foundation, and once belonged to the Abbey of Bermondsey, to which it was given by Thomas Arden, and confirmed by his Son of the same Name. In it, besides the Monuments mentioned in our History of London, are a very large Painting in Wood, in Memory of several of the Family of Lenthalls; a white Marble Gravestone for Dr. Hobson, Parson of the Parish, and a Tablet for his Father, Uncle, Brother, and two Sons; an Atchievement in Memory of Queen Anne; and others for Elizabeth and William Boyd; Marca Dereham; Captain Wenborn, and Justice Hudson. To it belongs a Burying-Ground, lying at some Distance from it, called S. Andrew's Burying Ground, Consecrated to that Use by Jonathan Bishop of Winchester, Nov. 30, 1711.

At the South-End of the Borough, lie S. George's Fields, which extend as far as Newington. In them is the only Windmill that grinds Corn about the City of London. A Roman Causeway passes through these Fields from Milbank in Westminster, towards Newington; and about forty Years since was found in digging, a Roman Urn, now preserved in the Repository of the Royal Society in Crane-Court, near Newington; but in this Parish are pleasantly
X x 2 situated

situated twenty-two Alms-houses, neatly built, and consisting of three Quadrangles, with a Garden behind them, founded by Sir John Lemon, Knt. and others of the Fishmongers Company, who are the Patrons and Governors of it. K. James I. as he came by it from Scotland, gave it the Name of S. Peter's Hospital, alluding to S. Peter the Titular Saint of the Fishmongers. The Statutes by which the Poor in the Hospital are to be governed, are Twenty-Nine; and that none may be ignorant of them, they are printed and set up in a Frame in every Apartment of the Alms-folk, who are to bring with them Household-Goods when they are admitted, and leave them to the House when they die, to defray their Funeral Charges, and for the Benefit of the Alms-people, who are to attend them in their Sicknesses.

In *Blackman-Street* also in this Parish, are eight Alms-houses for sixteen poor People, 8 of them to be put in by the Drapers Company, and the other eight by the Parishoners. They were founded in the Year 1651, by Mr. John Walter, some Time Clerk of the Drapers Company, which pays to each of them Five Shillings a Month, and each House is allowed Half a Chaldron of Coals. One of the Men is to read Prayers, and is to be allowed Twelve Shillings a Year for his Pains. And for this Purpose they have a Chapel in the Middle of their House, which hath of late been used also for a Charity-School for the poor Children of the Parish. Mr. Walter left several Orders and Ordinances, comprized under twenty-four Heads, for the good Regulation of the poor Alms-people who should inhabit in his House; which the Company of Drapers, or some of their Court of Assistants, are to read over to them once every Year in their Chapel at their Visitation, that the Alms-people may observe them.

Newington-Butts, so called from an Exercise much practised in the Days of King Henry VIII. and encouraged by King James I. and King Charles I. by the Commissions granted in the Favour of the Archers, who use to shoot at Butts in

this and many other Towns of England, to fit them for their Service in the Regiment of Archers; and tho' both the Exercise and Use of Archery in War is laid aside, yet this Place being particularly famous for it, keeps the Name to distinguish it from another *Newington* near London, called *Stoke-Newington* in *Middlesex*. This Village, in all Probability, is very ancient, as is conjectured by its Nearness to S. George's Fields, and an Hamlet called *Walworth*, which make a Shew of Antiquity. It contains near seven Hundred Dwelling Houses, and extends from the Fishmonger's Alms-houses to *Kennington Common*, where is the Place for Execution of Criminals for this Borough of *Southwark*. We place this Village in *Southwark*, because it was granted to the City of London in the Charter with it, when it was made a Member of that City.

The Church is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and is therefore in Writing expressed by the Name of the Church of S. Mary *Newington*. It is built with Brick and Boulder, or irregular Stone, and being very small, hath lately been made more capacious to receive the Inhabitants, by the Addition of two Galleries. It is well paved and pewed, hath a neat, tho' small Altar-Piece, and a Brass-Branch for Candles, of the Gift of one Mr. *Combers*. The Monuments in it are for James *Reading*, Esq; and Mary his Wife; Thomas *Yallop*; Mr. George *Powell*; William *Dale*, a Surgeon, and Elizabeth his Daughter; Sir Hugh *Brown*, Knt. his two Wives, four Sons and six Daughters, all in Statues, and in a Posture of Devotion. He repaired and adorned the North-Isle of the Church, where his Monument of Marble stands. In the Church is a Table of the Benefactors to the Parish and Poor, whose Gifts together amount to above four Hundred Pounds. In the Chancel is interred Mr. Nicholas *Floid*, the Author of the *Historical, Geographical, and Poetical Dictionary*, publish'd in 1670, and 1686, and Rector of this Parish, but without any Memorial, as were divers others, both in the Church and Chancel. The Advowson

son of this Benefice belongs to the Bishops of Worcester for the Time being, and is a Peculiar of the Archbishop of Canterbury's, though in the Diocese of the Bishop of Winchester. It is a Rectory, and has a Glebe of 40 l. per Annum, or more, which, with the Fees and Perquisites, make a tolerable Living.

S. Mary Bermondsey, a Manor belonging to the Crown, when *Domesday-Book* was compiled, and it appears by some old Writings, that the Manor-House was a Royal Palace, all the Conqueror's, and his Son, King William Rufus's Reigns; but King Henry I. gave the Manor and Palace to the Priory of Bermondsey, which was soon after translated thither, and a Church therein built, not only for the Use of the Monks, but the Parishioners. Of the Priory we shall treat more at large, in our *Ecclesiastical History* of this County. King Henry III. gave to the Prior of this House a Grant of a weekly Market every Monday, and a Fair yearly, to continue three Days, viz. on the Eve, Day, and Morrow of the Feast of the Holy Trinity; which, tho' it always happens upon a Sunday, was no Impediment to keeping the Fair then, nor many Ages after, being not forbidden till the Reformation. The Manor of Bermondsey being the ancient Demesne of the Crown, all the Lands and Tenements *cum pertinentiis* in the Manor, are impleadable in the Court of this Manor only, by the King's Writ, according to the Custom of the said Manor, and not at common Law.

The Church here is a Rectory, and is supposed to be worth, with all Perquisites, to the Incumbent, about 150 l. a Year. It is in the Patronage of Mr. Traps, and being very old, and Part of it fallen down, was pulled down, and rebuilt in 1680. The present Building is of Brick, rendred over with a Finishing, and paved with the same Materials, but about the Altar with black and white Marble. It is handsomely pewed, hath two Galleries, and up and down the Church are these Monuments, viz. for Mr. William Castle, a great and skilful Shipwright, and a Justice of the Peace in

this County of Surrey; Mr. William Williams, and Susanna his Wife; an Achievement for Queen Anne; a Marble Grave-Stone for Mr. Elton, in whose Grave Mr. Whitaker was bury'd; Sir William Stuart, Knt. Mr. Thomas Brian and his Daughter Joanna have a Monument in the Church-yard, as have also several of the Family of Mauduit, Dissenters as we suppose, the Father of them, Mr. Isaac Mauduit, being called *A Minister of the Gospel*.

S. Olave's Parish is situate on the East-side of the Borough, and contains in it S. Olaves Street, the South-part of London-Bridge, as far as the Draw-Bridge, Horesley-Down; Part of the Muzee, and many other Lanes and Parts of Streets, wherein are about two Hundred Houses. In this Place the most remarkable Things are, (1.) A large Stone-House with an arched Entrance, which anciently belonged to the Prior of Suffex, and was his Mansion when his Business called him to London, but hath been since converted into a common Inn, being known by the Sign of the Walnut-Tree. (2.) A Key, or Wharf, built by Isabel, Wife of Hamon Goodcheap in 1330, then a Widow, by the Permission of Richard Swandland, Lord Mayor of London. (3.) A large House, built partly of Timber, and partly of Brick, which belonged to the Abbot of S. Augustin's near Canterbury, and seems to have been built one of the first Houses on this Side the Thames, over-against the City. It was called *Abbot's Inn*, and was held of John Earl of Warren and Surrey, at the annual Rent of five Shillings, which was paid by the Abbot, till William Craspeis paid the Obligatory Suit, and acquitted the Abbey. (4.) A Free School founded by Queen Elizabeth, who incorporated sixteen Parishioners as Governors. The Revenues that maintain it, were purchased by the Parish, and consist chiefly of Ground-Rents in Horesley-Down; but they have been since much augmented. This School is free for all the Boys of the Parish, and for their Instruction there is constantly kept two Masters, who have, the Head-Master, 60 l. a Year; the second Master 40 l. the Writing-Master 50, and

and an *English Master* 20 l. (5.) The Street called the *Maes*, or *Maze*, takes its Name from a certain Figure, which upon Festival Days the young People used to Dance, or (as the Term was) tread. It was a Kind of a Labyrinth, and is thought to have been brought hither by our *Danish* Ancestors. Here is no Sign of it, but at *West-Ashton* in *Wiltshire*, and at *Pimphern* in *Gloucestershire*, there are two put still to the same Use. There is also one on *Cottswold Hill*.

The Church here is a Rectory, reputed worth three Hundred Pounds *per An.* It is dedicated to *S. Olave*, and stands in *S. Olave's Street*, (corruptly called *Tooly-Street*;) but the exact Time of the Foundation is not known. On the Cornice of the Altar-Piece are placed *Queen Anne's Arms*, adorned with *Cartouches* between two neat Lamps, or Vases. In the Church are these Monuments, for *Anne* the Wife of *Captain Wise*; *Mrs. Elizabeth West*, late Wife of *George West*, of *White-Chapel*; *Mr. Richard Alcock*, and six Children; *William Blank*, an ancient Tomb; *Thomas Maledge*; *Christian*, the Wife of *John Nichols*; *Mr. John Eston*, Justice of Peace, and Steward of *Southwark*; and *Robert Fairford*, a Servant of *King Henry IV.* and Coroner of the *Marshalsea*, in the Reigns of that terrible Prince *King Henry V.* and his Son *King Henry VI.* with *Agnes* his Wife, but without Date.

S. Mary Overrees, or *S. Saviours*, which last seems to be the proper Name, tho' it is usually called by the former, which it takes from its Situation over the *Ree*, or River *Thames*. Before the *Norman Conquest* here was a Religious House of Sisters first, then of *Canons Regular*, &c. of which we shall speak in its Place. Other remarkable Buildings in this Parish, which is very large, are (1.) A Sessions House, or Court of Justice, heretofore a Parish-Church, dedicated to *S. Margaret*, standing on the Hill called by her Name, given to *S. Saviours* by *King Henry I.* to which it still belongs, tho' not used for the Worship of God. On the South-side of it, in a beautiful Niche, adorned with *Corinthian Columns*, &c. stands a Statue

of *King James II.* in his Royal Robes, and with a Scepter in his Right Hand. It was burnt down in 1677, and rebuilt by the Parish in 1686. (2.) An Inn for the Entertainment of Strangers, distinguished by the Sign of the *Tabard*, which was a Coat without Sleeves, such as the *Heralds of Arms* now wear. It was much frequented by the Nobility and Gentry, for the Sake of the Sign, or rather good Entertainment. The Name is now quite lost, except in *Queen's College, Oxford*, where a certain Number of Scholars of the Foundation, are called *Tabarders*, we suppose from that Habit once worn by them, but now out of Use, and unknown to the Society, who call them at this Time *Pauperes Pueri*. This House, tho' mentioned by *Jeffrey Chaucer*, was in Being till 1676, when being an old Timber House, it was burnt down with the Sessions House and other Buildings above spoken of. It was again rebuilt, but the ignorant Landlord or Tenant, hath put up the Sign of the *Talbot*, or *Dog* so called, instead of the *Tabard*, which they thought the same; and on the Beam have caused this Inscription to be set, viz. *This is the Inn where Sir Jeffery Chaucer and the Twenty-Nine Pilgrims lay in their Journey to Canterbury, Anno 1383.* In this Inn the Abbot of *Hyde* in *Hampshire* had an Apartment appropriated to his Use, when either his Business called him to *London*, or he was summoned to *Parliament*. (3.) A Seat belonging to the Bishops of *Winchester*, built in 1107 by *William Giffard*, Bishop of that See, upon a Piece of Land belonging to the Priory of *Bermondsey*, to which the Bishops that succeeded him paid an Acknowledgment, or *Quit-Rent* yearly. In the Times of the grand Rebellion this House was turned into a Prison for the Royalists, of whom was *Sir Francis Dodington*, and *Sir Kenelm Digby*, who wrote his Book of *Bodies*, and diverted himself in Chymistry there. It was sold in 1649 to *Thomas Walker* of *Camberwel* in this County, Gent. by the Commissioners appointed by *Parliament* for selling the Archbishops and Bishops Lands for 4380 l. 8 s. 3 d. for the Use of the Common-

Common-Wealth: There was also a Park sold with it, but both returning to the Bishop at the Restoration, the House is demolished, and the Site of it, with the Park being let out upon Lease, and built upon, doth much increase the Revenues of the See of *Winchester*, Part of whose Demerits it yet continues. (4.) A Pile of Buildings on the South-side of *Winchester-House* and joining to it, set apart for the Use of the Bishop of *Rochester*. It was pulled down in 1604, and several Tenements built upon the Site, which were sold to *Robert Walter* at the same Time that *Winchester-Place* was sold to *Thomas Walker* aforesaid, which he held 'till the Restoration, when they reverted to the See of *Rochester*. (5.) The Abbot of *Waverley* in this County had an House near the Former. (6.) A Theatre known by the Name of the *Globe Play-house*, to which *Beaumont*, *Fletcher*, and *Philip Massinger* belonged, and wrote for it, yet though it was in its Time a most eminent Place for Tragedies, Comedies, and Interludes, was because of its Situation on the *Thames-Banks*, used only in the hot Summer Months. (7.) The *Asparagus-Gardens*, and *Pimbllico-Path*, which having the Accommodations of fine Walks and cool Arbours were much used by the Citizens, their Wives and Children 1600, and because none went into them, but in the finest Dress, it became a Proverb, *To go in Pimbllico*, to signify to put on a fine Dress. The *Bear-Gardens* and *Bordello's* are spoken to in the City of *London*. (8.) A Free Grammar-School situate a little Southward of the Church-yard, founded by the Parish, but settled by a Patent granted by Queen *Elizabeth*, constituting six Persons Governours to be chosen out of the Vestry. The Head Master hath a Salary of 30*l.* a Year, and the Under-Master 20*l.* a Year. Within the same Walls one Mr. *Appleby*, about the Year 1680, endowed another School for 30 poor Boys of this Parish to be taught Reading, Writing, and Arithmetick, and for that End he settled a Rent-Charge of 20*l.* per Annum out of an Estate in *Fishmongers-Alley* by *St. Marga-*

ret's Hill, and ordered that should be under the Governours of the Free-School. (9.) A small Row of Alms-houses fenced in with a Stone-Wall on the East-side of *Gravel-Lane*, and appropriated to ten Women of this Parish, who have formerly paid Scot and Lot, but are become poor. Who was the Founder is not known, but being much decay'd, were rebuilt by the Parish in 1705. (10.) A College founded by Mr. *Cure* for the Maintenance of 16 poor People, in 1584. He lies buried in this Church.

The Church of this Parish belonged of Old to the Priory. The Body of it was built by *William Gifford* Bishop of *Winchester*, and the Chapels and other Out-buildings by others, all which have since been several Times repaired. In 1539 the Inhabitants of the Borough purchased it of King *Henry VIII.* for the Use of this Parish and *St. Margaret's*, and in the Charter it is named *S. Saviour's*. It is very large and spacious, thought to be the longest in *England*, having 3 Isles running from East to West, and a Cross-Isle Cathedral-wise; the Former 269 Foot, the latter 109. The Tower and Spires are 150 Foot high, and in it are eight very large tunable Bells. It is well pewed, and the Alter-piece is very handsome and noble, about 35 Foot high, and Organ-case very lofty, and adorned with Carvings. In divers Parts of this Church are many Monuments, viz. In the New Chapel a white Marble Tomb for Bishop *Andrews*, and other Stones for Mr. *Garrard*, Mr. *John Norton*, *Jonadar*, *Patience* and *Richard Ballam*, *Susanna Barford*, Sir *John Shorter*, Knt. and Dame *Isabella* his Wife; Captain *John Snell* and *Martha* his Wife; *Robert*, *Joseph*, and *Ancilla Chilcot*, the Children of *John Chilcot*, Gent. to whom some Part of this Chapel belongs; Dr. *Hoare*, one of the Chaplains of this Church, and *Richard Benefield*. On the North-side of this Chapel is the Bishop's Court kept. In the South-Isle, and *S. Mary Magdalen's Chapel*, is a sumptuous Tomb for *Jocosa* the Widow of Sir *Robert Clark*, Knt. Baron of the *Exchequer*, and near it a Marble Grave-stone

Stone on *William Austlin*, Esq; her Son by a former Husband, as also for his Wife and three Sons; *John Bingham*, Esq; Sadler to Queen *Elizabeth* and King *James* the First who was a Benefactor to the Parish and Free-School; *Richard Humble*, Alderman of London, and *Margaret* his Wife, and *William* of *Wickham* Bishop of *Winchester*.

In the North-Isle are two old Tombs for *Thomas Cure*, Esq; Sadler to King *Edward VI*; Queen *Mary* and Queen *Elizabeth*, the other is without any Inscription, and several more modern, viz. for *Mark Proudfoot*, a Servant to King *James I.* and King *Charles I.* 60 Years, and *Hester* his Niece; *John Traherne*, Gent. Porter to King *James I.* and his Son *John*. In the Chapel of *S. John*, now the North-Isle was a Chantry founded by *John Gower*, Esq; in which he lies buried. He was an eminent Poet in his Time. His Statue lies on his Tomb, and under its Head three of his Books; *Dr. Lockier*, whose Pill is so famous; a Cross-leg'd Monument of *Purbeck Stone*, but without Name; *Mr. Richard Martin*, one of the Ministers of this Church, *Mr. John Symons* a Benefactor, &c. The Table of the Benefactors to this Church and Parish is very large, and their Gifts amount to a large Sum. We add

Christ-church Parish to this of *S. Saviour's*, because it was taken out of this latter by Act of Parliament. It was formerly call'd, the Liberty of *Paris-Garden*: It is in Compass about a Mile, and is environed with the *Thames* Water running into Ditches; several of the Houses front towards the said River.

The Church was thus erected; *Mr. William Angel* gave a Piece of Ground large enough for a Cemetery, and a Church to stand in; and *Mr. John Marshall* built and finished the Church in 1671, which having done he endowed it with three-score Pounds a Year; whereupon it was consecrated by *Dr. John Dolben* Bishop of *Rochester* (commissioned for that Purpose by *Dr. George Morley*, Bishop of *Winchester*) Decemb. 17, 1671. it is built of Brick, but the Steeple and Spire were not finish-

ed 'till the Year 1695: They are 120 Foot high, and in them are eight very tunable Bells, given by so many Gentlemen of the Parish. The Chancel is four Steps higher than the Nave of the Church, and has at the East End a fair Alter-piece with Queen *Anne's*, and the Bishop of *Winchester's* Arms, with those of the Founder, under which are the Words, *John Marshall Founder and Endorwer of this Church in 1671*. In this Church are these Monuments, viz. For *Mrs. Elizabeth Dawling* and *John Dawling*, Esq; her Husband; *Richard How*, Esq; only Son and Heir of *Sir Rich. How*, Knt. and Alderman of London; *John* and *Cheffinch*, Children of *John* and *Margaret Neal*; *Mr. John Surman*, Sarah his Wife, and 16 Children: He was one of the Trustees of *John Marshall* the Founder of the Church, and *Katharine* the Daughter of *John Morris*, Gent.

The Benefactors to this Church are but few, besides *Mr. Marshal*, viz. *Mr. John Wrench*, and *Mr. William Mosser* who gave 40 s. a Year a-piece to the Poor for ever, *Sir Richard Howe* abovementioned, was at the Charge of Building the Gallery in 1676, and Font with the Pew adjoining, and the Communion Plate was the Gift of *James Reading*, Esq; *Sir Bernard Degorne*, and *Mr. Augustin Martin* gave 50 l. each, to be improved for the Use of the Poor, and *Sir John Shorter*, Knt. gave a Piece of Ground to build an House on, and fifty Pounds to be put to the same Use. *Mr. Marshall's* Trustees paid in 1693, 100 Pounds to be put out to raise 5 l. per Annum for ever, to be laid out in Bread, and to be distributed annually among the Poor.

This Church is a Rectory, and the Patrons of it are thirteen Trustees appointed by *Mr. Marshall*, and confirmed by Act of Parliament. As any of them die the Survivors are to elect a new one into his Place, and so keep up the Number. The Benefice is esteemed worth 100 Pounds a Year, and pays no First-fruits to the Crown.

St. Thomas's Parish and Church is situate on the South-side of the Hospital, and on the North-side of *St. Thomas's Street*, without

without the Freedom of the City of London. King Edward VI. was the Founder of both. The Church being old and decay'd, was pulled down in 1702 and rebuilt at the Expence of 3000 l. allowed out of the Coal Duty, and compleated with the Ornaments and Decorations by the Assistance of the Governors of the Hospital, and other Benefactors. The Monuments in this Church are for Mr. William Pantale, and Mr. Thomas Cole. The Benefice is an Impropriation under the Patronage of St. Thomas's Hospital, whose Governors pay the Preacher 60 l. per Annum, and allow him an House. The Parish contains about 300 Houses. As to the Hospital we refer you to our History of London, N^o. 35. p. 217.

Rotherhith, or Red Rose Haven, vulgarly Redriff, which lies upon the outmost Bounds of this County Eastward. It is inhabited chiefly by Seafaring Men in General, and Watermen, who are very numerous in this Place. Nothing further remarkable occurs to us in it, but that the Manor of this Place was the Demefne of Hugh Lord Burnell, 8 Hen. 5. when he died possessed of it, and left it with his other Estates to his Cousins Joyce, Katharine, and Margery the Daughters of Sir John Ratcliff. In our Histories this Place is noted for a great Navy prepared here, and well manned under the Black Prince, then but 24 Years of Age, and the Duke of Lancaster, to invade France 29 Edw. 3. and in the Rebellion of the Commons of Kent and Essex about the Poll-Tax, that King Richard II. came in his Barge to this Place to treat with those discontented People and their Leaders John Tyler, who called himself Jack Straw, and Wat his Brother, but because the King would not venture himself among them, but kept himself in his Barge, they were so enraged that they marched hastily towards the City, and spoiling the Borough of Southwark, broke open the Prisons of the Marshalsea and King's Bench, and admitted the Prisoners into their Company. This was done on Corpus Christi Day, 4 Rich. 2. and because their chief Spite was at the Duke

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of Lancaster, they marched directly to his House in the Savoy, and set it on Fire with all the rich Furniture and Jewels, and suffered no Man to take any thing. This is all we find in Antiquity about this Place. As to its present Condition we observe no more than that here is a Free-School founded by Mr. Bellard and Mr. Rich, two Mariners, for the Education of eight Sons of Seamen, to which they gave 3 l. per Annum, and a School-House. Here is also another School supported by the Contributions of the Parishioners for poor Boys.

The Church here standing low, and near the Banks of the Thames, was often overflow'd by high Tides, and thereby the Foundation of it was so rotted and decay'd, that notwithstanding the Charge, that the Parishioners were at to uphold it, particularly in 1687. when they laid out 1200 l. for that End, it became so ruinous in the Beginning of this Century, that it was in great Danger of Falling, and if not speedily rebuilt, would become useless: The Inhabitants seeing this, and being unable through the great Charge of a numerous Poor, occasioned by the Wars, wherein the Seamen being killed, their Widows and Children came to be maintained by the Parish, could find no Way to restore their Church, but by a Petition to the Parliament to let them come in for a Share in the Tax on Coal, which had built St. Paul's Cathedral. Wherefore they considering that the old Church was not capacious enough to hold Half the Inhabitants, resolved to build a new one larger, if they could procure a Sum great enough, and to that End got a Surveyor to compute the Charge, which he laid at 4000 l. and represented it to the Parliament. They could not obtain a Part of the Coal-Tax, but had a Brief granted them, by which they got 1378 l. 6 s. 8 d. and by a Collection among the Parishioners they gathered 1200 l. with which Sums they went to work, and built a new Church 53 Foot in Length, 48 in Breadth, 24 in Height, and a Tower containing six Bells 62 Foot high. The Benefice is a Rectory accounted worth 400 l. a Year, in

in the Patronage of Mr. Edward Stokes. The Church is erected on a new Foundation, and being begun May 4, 1714, was Preached in on July 3, 1715, so zealous were the Parishioners in building it.

In this Borough there is weekly kept for the more easy Supply of the Inhabitants, who are very numerous, and daily yet increasing, four Markets, viz. On Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, in the principal Street, properly called Long Southwark, which extends from London-Bridge to St. George's Church, and one great Fair yearly, which begins September the 8th, being the Feast of the Nativity of the Virgin Mary, and lasts several Days, and though it hath long been a Ward of the City of London, yet it still retains the Privilege of sending two Members to Parliament, as it has had from the Beginning, 26 Edw. 1. We now proceed to the Villages of this Hundred, viz.

Barnes, a little Village situate at a little Distance from the Thames, which encompasseth it almost. The Street stands near the Church, and the Manor-House being remarkable for certain Elms that grew about it, acquired the Name of *Barn-Elms*, by which the Village is sometimes called.

In the Church are these Monumental Inscriptions, viz. One within the Rails of the Altar, underneath an armed Man, for *William Milleborn, Esq*; another on the North-side of the Altar, with the Figure of a Priest praying, having *Hosannah* written over his Head; for *Nicolas Clark*, Rector of this Church and *Grandson* in *Cambridgeshire*; on the North Wall of the Chancel another for *John Squire*, Rector of this Parish; another for *Sir Thomas Powell* of *Birkhead* in *Cheshire*, who came hither to visit his Sister *Mrs. Mary Cartwright*, and died here; another in the Middle for *Mr. Wait*; another in the Church-Porch near the South-Door for *Mr. Josiah English*, and by it one for *Mary* his Wife, and in the Churchyard one for *Anne Baynard*, Daughter of *Dr. Baynard*, who was bury'd near her. *Mr. Collier* in his great Dictionary gives a Character

of this Gentlewoman, as the Miracle of her Sex and Time, viz. That for her Prudence, Piety and Learning, her Memory ought never to be forgotten; That she was skilled in the learned Languages, and well acquainted with all Sorts of Philosophy, but most affected the Doctrine of the Stoicks, as most agreeable to her reserved, grave and patient Disposition, and therefore read and spake of that Sect with Delight. That she had a great Contempt of the World, especially of the Finery and vain Modes of it. That she had a great Veneration for Religion, and made it her Business to promote God's Honour by encountering Atheists and Libertines, against whom she wrote some several Satires in Latin, in which Language she could express herself fluently.

Over the Communion Table upon a Pane of Wainscot is written,

This do in Remembrance of me.

The Register-Book here begins in King Henry VIII.'s Reign, Anno Dom. 1538.

Battersea, or *Battersey*, in the Saxon Language *Patpypcs-æa*, and in Latin, *Patricii Insula*, i. e. Patrick's Isle, so called perhaps, because St. Patrick the Patron of Ireland had his Residence for a Time there. It is beautify'd with divers handsome Houses, and particularly *Sir Dennis Gauden* built a fine House upon the Heath or Common for his Brother *Dr. John Gauden*, Bishop of *Exeter*. It hath been of late purchased by one *Mr. Ewers*, who hath so exceedingly improved it by planting Trees about it, that it is much altered for the better. The Rooms and Apartments both above and below are on the Sides of a long Gallery. *Mr. Ewers* is dead, and hath left the greatest Part of his large Estate to *Ewers Edgley*, the Son of *Mr. Edgley*, late Vicar of *Wandsworth*, who thereupon changed his Name, by Virtue of an Act of Parliament, to *Ewers*. In this House is, or lately was, a vast Collection of Curiosities; as (1.) *An History of our Maritime Affairs*, and the Power and Constitution of the Admiralty and Sea-Laws (2.) The finest Models of Ships of all Sorts. (3.) Several rare Books of Mathematics

thematically and Musick. (4.) Matters of all Sorts relating to the City of London, and Draughts to illustrate it. (5.) Many Heads of eminent Men, Foreign and Domestic. (6.) Frontispieces of all the Gravers of Europe. (7.) Several original Paintings, and many scarce and valuable Books, disposed into a proper Order in 12 Cases. Upon this Common, called *Battersey-Field* are three Windmills, which are the first Mills near London, and lying on the *Thames-side* are of great Service for ginding Corn for the City.

This Village hath the Honour of giving the Title of Baron to *Henry St. John*, who was created by his late Majesty King *George*, July 2, 1716, Lord Viscount *S. John*, and Baron of *Battersea*. He marry'd the Lady *Mary*, second Daughter of *Robert*, and Coheir of *Charles*, Earl of *Warwick*, by whom he had Issue *Henry* late Lord Viscount *Bolingbroke*. This Manor of *Battersea* was granted to this Family of *S. John* by King *Charles I.* with that of *Wansworth*, and passed to their Heirs, and the present Lord *S. John* is Lord of it, and hath his Seat there. Several of this noble Family have been Benefactors to the Poor of this Parish, viz. *Sir Walter S. John* hath founded a Free-School in it for twenty poor Boys of the Inhabitants, and given 200 Pounds, that by the yearly Interest of it one or more Boys of his School may be put out Apprentice, and the Lady *S. John* gave also 100 Pounds; appointing that with the Interest of it a poor Boy or Girl be put out an Apprentice every Year.

The Church here is an handsome Structure of Brick, and hath in it divers Monuments for the Dead, viz. For *Oliver Nicholas*, *S. John* Lord Viscount *Grandison* and *Tregoz*, descended of the ancient Families of *Patshul*, *Grandison*, and *Tregoz*; for *Margaret Beauchamp*, Grandmother to *K. Henry VII.* and Ancestor of the *S. Johns*; King *Henry VII.* her Grandson, and Queen *Elizabeth*, Cousin of *Anne*, the Daughter of *Sir Thomas Leighton*, Wife of *Sir John S. John* of *Lydiard Tregoz*; as also for *Elizabeth Caldwell*, Wife of *Dan. Caldwell*, Esq; *Henry Hussy*, Clerk of the Spicery

to Queen *Elizabeth* and King *James I.* *Nicholas Wild*, Merchant of London, and *Elizabeth* his Wife; *Sir Edward Winter*, an *East-India* Merchant; *Richard Turk* and *Bridget* his Wife, *Sir John Fleet*, Knt. Lord Mayor of London, in 1693; Mr. *James Bull*, Merchant, and *Henry Sayer*, and *Rebecca* his Wife, with several of their Children. Here is a Gallery built at the sole Charge of *Sir Walter S. John*, Bart. Anno Dom. 1705.

Camberwell, a small Village in the High Road to *Croydon*, of which we find nothing remarkable but the Monuments in the Church, which stands at some Distance from the Road, viz. For several of the Family of *Muschamps* who were ranked among the Barons called to Parliament from the Reign of King *Henry I.* to that of King *Henry III.* divers ancient Monuments, viz. For *Matthew Draper*, Esq; *John Scot*, Esq; one of the Barons of the Exchequer in the Reign of King *Henry VIII.* *Richard Skinner* and *Agnes* his Wife; *William Skinner* and *Isabell* his Wife; *Edward Scot*, Son of *John Scot*, Esq; above mentioned; *Michael Skinner*, *Margaret Dove*, *Mary Chambers*; *Thomas Slacy*, A. M. Vicar of this Parish, *William Benson*, and *Matthew Thompson*, his Chaplains (we suppose his Curates successively) all in the 15th and Beginning of the 16th Century; some more modern; as for *Jane* the Wife of *Thomas Grimes*, Esq; *John Bowyer*, Esq; and *Elizabeth* his Wife; *Henry Lintot*; Dame *Anne*, the Wife of *Sir Robert Vernon*, Knt. Clerk of the Green-Cloth to King *Charles I.* *Hester*, Wife of *Sir Edward Bowyer*, Knt. *Sir Peter Scot*, Knt. *John* and *Bartholomew Scot* and *Margaret Scot* his Wife; *Anthony Stanlake*, Father and Son; *James Coleby* Schoolmaster here, and his two Children; Mrs. *Joanna Vincent*, Wife of *Thomas Vincent*, Esq; *Peter Scot*, LL. D. and *Margaret* his Wife; *Robert Waith*, Paymaster of the Royal Navy, and *Robert* his Son; *Anthony Bowyer*, Esq; eldest Son of *Sir Edmund Bowyer*, Knt. *Robert Maddox* and *Anne* his Wife, with several of their Children; Mrs. *Katharine* and Mrs. *Young Aston*; *Nehemiah Lambert*, Vicar of this Parish;

4 Children of *Alex. Jephson* Rector of *Ramsden Belhouse* in *Essex*; *Henry Ballow*, Gent. *Rich. Parr*, D. D. and *Eliz.* Daughter of *Sir Roger James*, Knt. his Wife; *Mrs. Jane Bradford*, Wife of *Dr. John Bradford*, Prebendary of *Canterbury*; *George Roffey*, Esq; *Mrs. Eliz. Brewer*, and *Joanna Russel*; these 4 last in Vaults: *Sarah* the Wife of *Gabriel Carter*, and three of their Children; *Mary* the Wife of *John Harris*, Merchant, *Mr. Thomas Fox*, Merchant and Vintner of *London*; *Walter Cock* in a Vault purchased of the Parish for a Burial-Place for himself and Family; *Robert Grandsden* and *John* his Son; and *John Bransden*, Gardiner, under an *Ewe-tree*, paled about in the Churchyard.

The Alter-piece in the Chancel was set up, and the Chancel wainscoted, and the Altar railed in, and paved at the sole Charges of *Mrs. Katharine Bowyer*, Widow, Anno Dom. 1715, as is shewed in a small Tablet on the North-side of the Altar, and *Mrs. Joanna Cock* gave to this Parish, May 13, 1717, about an Acre of Land for a new Burial Place, toward the North side of the old Church-yard, which she confirmed to them (in Consideration of a yearly Rent of one Pepper-corn to be paid to her or her Heirs and Alligns for ever) before *Sir Jonathan Trelawny* then Bishop of *Winchester*, who at that Time consecrated it, being attended by several Clergymen and Gentlemen of the adjacent Towns and Villages, as Witnesses of it.

Clapham, a pleasant Village situate upon a rising Ground, full of good Houses, inhabited by rich Gentlemen, and great Merchants, of which the Family of *Atkins* is one of the most famous. The Manor of this Village was the Estate of *William de Fienes*, 30 Edw. I. in whose Family we suppose it continued some Successions. They were made Lord *Dacres* in King *Henry VI.*'s Reign, and the *Lennards* marrying their Heiress were made Earls of *Sussex*, and Lord *Dacres*. Here is a fair School-house built by the Parish for teaching the Children of the Place.

On an Hill near the Road stands the Church, in which are these Monuments, one ancient for *William Tabler*, who dy'd

October 12, 1401, two modern for *Sir Richard Atkins*, Bart. his eldest *Sir Richard*, and several others of his Children, viz. *Annabel*, *Edward*, *Elizabeth* and *Rebecca*; *Samuel Rush*, *Elizabeth* his Daughter, and three Sons of his Son *Samuel*, who made a new Vault for his Family there; *Hannah Lister*, *Sir Laurence Bromfield*, and two of his Grandchildren, *Charles* and *Thomas Corbet*, *William Glanvill* an *Exeter* Merchant, who being taken with a Fever in his Journey to *London*, dy'd of it; *Thomas Day* of *Hertfordshire*, Esq; *Mr. William Brooke*, and *Mrs. Groford* his Wife's Mother: In the Churchyard are these Tombs, viz. For *Samuel Simonds*, a Presbyter of the Church of *England*; *Mr. Arthur Shallet*, Merchant, and *Joseph Shallet*, Esq; Consul of *Barcelona*; *Mr. William Sheldon* and *Elizabeth* his Wife; *Mrs. Margaret Whiting*, Relict of *William Whiting*, Minister of *Tuking*; *Thomas Barkley* and his Mother *Hester*, and her Sister *Jane Wright*, a Maiden; *Mr. Francis Bridges* of *London*, *Salter*, and *Sarah* his Wife; *William Beake* Citizen, and *Mary* his Wife; *Richard Palmer*, Yeoman of the Guard to King *Charles II.* King *James II.* King *William*, Queen *Mary* and Queen *Anne*; and *Mary* his Wife, and *Mary* his Niece, Wife to *Benjamin Bennet* of *St. Olaves Southwark*; *Michael Mitsford*, Esq; *George Langham*, Esq; and *Mr. Thomas Jackson* of *Mortlake*. The annual Benefactions to the Poor of this Parish amount to no more, than 19 l. per Annum of which *Thomas Langham*, Esq; gave eleven Pounds per Ann. to be paid by the *Mercers Company*, besides two Pounds per Annum given by *Dr. Martin Lister* for an Anniversary Sermon, to be paid with three Pounds given by him to the Poor out of his House in *Leaden-Street* in *York*.

Dulwich, a small Village bordering upon *Kent*, affording only three Things remarkable, 1. The College called, *The College of God's Gift at Dulwich*, containing two Quadrangles founded by *Edward Alleyne*, Esq; Sept. 13, 1619, by Virtue of Letters Patents granted him by King *James I.* June 21 preceding, for a Master, Warden, four Fellows (of which three of them were

were to be Divines, and the other an Organist) six poor Men, and as many poor Women, and twelve poor Boys, therein to be educated by one of the Fellows, as Schoolmaster, and the other as Usher. The Occasion of the Foundation is said to be this. Mr. *Alleyn* being a Tragedian and a Chief Actor in many of *Shakespeare's* Plays, was in one of them with six others to personate a Devil, who is said to have appeared among them, and have affrighted Mr. *Alleyn* so much, that he made a Vow to erect this Religious Structure, which he did soon after; and in a Quadripartite Deed settled all Things to his Mind in Relation to all the Members of it. He lived to change his Mind, and would upon his second Marriage have revoked this his Charity, but he was not permitted to do it, yet was Master of it himself several Years, and died in that Office. In his original Endowment he has excluded all further Augmentations of it by future Benefactors, and constituted the Church-wardens of St. *Giles's Cripplegate*, and St. *Mary Overees*, and St. *Botolph's Bishopsgate*, Visitors of it; and in Case of any Difference which they cannot compromise among themselves, they are to appeal to the Archbishop of *Canterbury* for a Determination. All the Members at their Entrance are to be sworn before the Archbishop. To it belongs a fair Chapel, in which are buried the Founder *Edward Alleyn*, Esq; and *Joan* his Wife, and *Anne Jenson* the Wife of *Philip Jenson*, one of the Gentlemen Sewers to Queen *Elizabeth*. His and his Wife's Picture are in the Picture-Gallery with some others little worth. (2.) The College Library, in which is a Collection of Plays given by Mr. *Cartwright*, Bookseller, who lived at the End of *Turnstile-Alley*, and was himself an excellent Player. He gave also several Pictures, and among them a View of *London* taken by Mr. *John Norden* in 1603, a very curious Piece, by which is represented the City-Cavalcade on the Lord-Mayor's Day. (3.) Certain Medicinal Springs, called *Sidenham Wells* (we suppose, that excellent Doctor approved of the Use of them) much used by the distemper'd in their proper Seasons.

Hatcham, *Hachefam*, or *Hacchesham*, another small Village bordering upon *Kent*, of which we find, that *Robert Burnell* Bishop of *Bath and Wells* dying possessed, *Philip Lord Burnell* his Nephew and Heir, 21 *Edw. 1.* doing his Homage had Livery of it with divers other Estates left him by the Bishop. His Son *Edward Lord Burnell* enjoy'd this Lordship and his other Estates, 'till 9 *Edw. 2.* when dying without Issue, his Sister *Maud* then married to *John Handlo* became his Heir, and inheriting his Estates, her Husband became Lord *Burnell*, and his Posterity after him had the same Honour for some Successions, and enjoy'd this Lordship, 'till Issue Male failing in *Edward* the Son of *Hugh Lord Burnell*, it passed with his other Lands to three Daughters of the said *Edward*, *Joyce*, *Margery*, and *Katharine*, but to which of them upon the Partition, this Lordship fell, our History does not tell us.

Kennington, or *Kenington*, a Lordship belonging to *John Earl of Warren*, 9 *Edw. 2.* but he having no Issue by his Wife, did by a special Grant give the Inheritance of all his Lands to the King and his Heirs, and though he lived some Years after, and was in great Favour with that King, who employed him in many important Matters of State, and gave him divers other Lands, yet this Manor appears 15 *Edw. 3.* to have been Part of the Estate of *Roger D'Amory*, attainted for joining with the Seditious Lords, and being seized by the King, was given to *Hugh Despensar*, lately created Earl of *Winchester* for Life, Remainder to his Son *Hugh* and his Heirs. It is probable, that while it was in that King's Hands, it was made a Royal Seat, and so continued for some Time, but hath been so long demolished, that all Endeavours to discover it by late Antiquaries have proved in vain, there appearing neither Name or Ruins to direct them.

Lambeth, or *Lambhith*, as it is now called, but its Name is properly *Lomehith*, i. e. a Dirty Haven. The Parish here is very large, being divided into four Liberties and eight Precincts, viz. 1. The Bishop's. 2. The Prince's. 3. *Vaux-hall*. 4. *Kenning-*

4. *Kenington*. 5. *The Marsh*. 6. *The Wall*. 7. *Stockwell*, and 8. *The Deans*; all which make in Circumference about 17 Miles, and contain about 14 hundred Houses, of which these are the most eminent.

1. A fair large Pile of Building belonging to the Possessors of the Metropolitcal See of *Canterbury*, and is usually the Palace where the Archbishop for the Time being resides. The Site of it was formerly in the Possession of the See of *Rocheſter*, but *Baldwin*, Archbishop of *Canterbury* having obtained it by Exchange, brought hither the Materials he had provided for the Building of a College at *St. Stephen's* near *Canterbury*, and began this Palace, which being increased by his Successors, is come to the Condition it is now in. Some of the Chief of them were, 1. Bishop *Moretton*, who spent upon the Repairs of this Palace, and others belonging to the See of *Canterbury* a very great Sum. 2. Cardinal *Pool*, who besides a Gallery on the East Part of the Palace, with some Rooms adjoining to it, built a Magnificent Gatehouse, which Archbishop *Parker* his Successor conceiving to be too Majestick for the Revenue brought his Action against the Cardinal's Executors for Dilapidations, but we know not the Event of it. In 1571 Archbishop *Parker* much repaired and beautified this Palace, covering the great Hall with Shingles, making the long Bridge reaching into the *Thames*, restoring the Summer-house to its first Glory, repairing the Aqueducts of the Gardens and Cloisters, and erecting Conveyances under Ground to carry the Filth of the House into the River by the Tides. The succeeding Archbishops made several other Additions of less Charge partly for Ornament, and partly for Convenience.

In the Civil Wars of *England* from 1642 to the Restoration, this Palace had its Share of Calamities, being given into the Hands of *Thomas Scot* one of the Regicides, and one *Harding*, to order as they saw good. These Men divided it into several Tenements, which they let out for annual Rents. The stately Hall they pulled

down; the High Commission Court was made a Dancing-School, and the Gatehouse and *Lollard's Tower* in 1646 a Prison for the faithful but unhappy Royalists: The Chapel they divided into two Rooms, and made the East-end into a Dining-Room, and floored it with Boards after they had taken up and sold the Pavement of much greater Value.

3. After the Restoration Archbishop *Juxon* repaired the whole House, and rebuilt the Hall in the ancient Form; for neither his Friends, nor the most skillful in Architecture could by their most earnest Perswasions induce him to rebuild it in the modern Way, and unite it to the Library though they proved to him that it would have cost less Money. (4.) After his Death Archbishop *Sheldon*, his Successor in this See brought a Cause in the Court of Arches against Sir *William Juxon*, his Executor for Dilapidations, by which at length a special Commission of Delegates was obtained, and appointed, and the Judges Delegates having heard the Pleas on both Sides came to give Sentence, May 24, 1667. in which it having been recited, that Archbishop *Juxon*, and his Executor had laid out, and expended in building and repairing *Lambeth Palace* and *Croydon House*, 14847 l. 7 s. 10 d. (which notwithstanding) the same Delegates by that very Sentence condemned Sir *William Juxon* in 800 l. more to be expended in repairing the said Buildings. By this Archbishop was the new Library built, designed by Mr. *Stafford Tindale*. It is placed over the Cloister, and is well furnished with Books for the Use of such learned Men, as for their Worth are raised to this Archiepiscopal Chair. It was begun with the Books of *Robert Dudley*, Earl of *Leicester*, the great Favourite of Queen *Elizabeth*, and hath received many considerable Augmentations by Archbishop *Larwd*, and other Archbishops since. (5.) Archbishop *Sancroft* built a new Kitchen, and some other Things, and had he dy'd possessed of the See would doubtless have been a great Benefactor to it. (6.) Archbishop *Tillotson*, who succeeded Archbishop *Sancroft* upon his Depri-

Deprivation for not taking the Oaths to King William III. and Queen Mary II. was in Possession of this See little more than three Years, but in that little Time spent between 7 and 8000 *l.* in Reparations. (7.) To him succeeded Dr. Tenison in 1694, and sat 22 Years in this See. His Executors were also sued for Dilapidations, and though they alledged for their Defence, That he had expended in Repairs 3421 *l.* 12 *s.* 0 *d.* and the Fact was not absolutely deny'd, yet it seems not fully to be believed, for when the Controversy was referred to Sir Peter King, and Dr. Bettsworth to be determined, they allowed the present Archbishop Dr. Wake, 1400 *l.* for Dilapidations.

8. In the Chapel belonging to this Palace was interred Archbishop Parker's Body (his Bowels being put in an Urn, and laid in Howard's Chapel in Lambeth Church) and there rested quietly, till his Ashes were disturbed by Scot above-mentioned, when he had the House. He despoil'd the Body of the leaden Coffin, and sold it to a Plummer, and then privately tumbled it into an Out-house where Poultry had been kept, and bury'd it in an Hole. Sir William Dugdale had some Information given him of this inhumane Treatment of so venerable a Person's Reliques, with which he acquainted Archbishop Sancroft, who having gotten an Order from the House of Lords to examine the Fellow who had done it, at length found it out, and bringing it again into the Chapel, bury'd it near the Steps going up to the Altar, the Place near which it formerly lay, and placed this Inscription over it:

Corpus Matthæi Archiepiscopi hic tandem Requiescit.

In the Marsh belonging to this Parish, St. George's Fields, and a little beyond the Bridge-house, are Ditches, that were made when London was besieged by Canute the Dane, who turned the Course of the Thames from about the King's Barge-house to a Place beyond the Bridge. He was afterward King of England. Here is

also an House with a piqued Turret, where one Mr. Bushel, an ingenious, and contemplative Man, and an Intimate with the Lord Chancellor Bacon, lay hid above a Year, because he had incurred the Protector Oliver Cromwell's Displeasure, till he by his Friends had made his Peace with the Protector, by imparting to him the Interest he had in the Silver Mines in Cardiganshire.

2. At South-Lambeth was a noble House built by Noel Caron, Embassador from Holland, resident in England 28 Years, in the Figure of Half a Roman H, on the Gate whereof was written, *Omne Solam Forti Patria.* It was pulled down in 1687. Near it by the Road-side from Vaux-hall to Kingston is a fair Alms-house for 7 poor Women on the Gate of which is an Inscription, importing that it was built by the said Noel Caron, Anno 1618, and thus subscribed.

Proverb. xix. 17.

Fœneras Jehovâ, si Recordaris Pauperum.

3. In this Parish was erected a Saw-Mill during the Usurpation of Oliver Cromwell, which was then such a Rarity in England (being perhaps the first of the Kind) that Cromwell, tho' Protector, often went to see it, and was so much pleased with the Contrivance, that notwithstanding the Clamours of several Artificers about it, he got it confirmed by Act of Parliament. It stood in Belisderes Gardens.

4. Near King's Arms Stairs in College-Street was found May 2. 1694 after a great Flood of the Thames, a Gold Ring in Value about 40 *s.* left in the Sand near the Bank: It was of so curious a Make, that many Virtuoso's went to see it, and gave the Owner so much, as to repair her Loss by the Waters, which had spoiled great Quantities of Beer. It had a Seal, on which was graven a Dove with an Olive-branch in its Mouth, and round it this Inscription *Henri de moy,* i. e. *Think on me,* and in the Circle of the Ring *de bon Coz.* i. e. *With good Heart.* It is, or lately was in the Hands of Mr. Prudhum at the Crown in this Place.

5. Near

5. Near this Bank-side also in this Parish is a very pleasant Garden, with fine Walks, well kept, called *Cupid's Gardens*. They are the Estate of *Jesus-College* in *Oxford*, and rented by one that keeps a Publick House, which with the Conveniency of its Arbours, Walks, and several Remains of *Greek* and *Roman* Antiquities have made them much frequented. The last are thought to be Part of the Collection of the Earl of *Arundel*, but being broken and defaced, were not thought good enough to be presented to the University of *Oxford*, and put among the *Marmora Arundeliana*, and were therefore removed hither when *Arundel-House* was turned into a Street. They are so disfigured by Time and bad Usage, that no true Account can be given of them, and Conjectures can't be depended on.

6. At *South-Lambeth* were formerly kept the Rarities of the *Tradescants*, Father and Son, and by whom they were collected, and afterwards sold to *Elias Ashmole*, Esq; who presented them to the University of *Oxford*, where they are carefully preserved. An Account of them is published in a Book, entitled, *Museum Tradescantianum*, Printed at *London*, Anno 1656, which shews that whatever almost is rare and extraordinary in the Nature of Birds, Beasts, Fishes, Minerals and Fruits; or in Art, as Mechanicks, Sculpture, Painting, &c. Instruments of War, Garments, Household-Stuff, and Coins ancient or modern, was there with wonderful Diligence and Charge gathered together, to be at one Sight exhibited to the Curious.

In the Reign of King *Richard I. Baldwin* Archbishop of *Canterbury* began to build a College here for Secular Canons, but dying before it was finished, *Hubert* his Successor compleated it, and intended to have gone on with his Predecessor's Design; but the Monks of *Canterbury*, fearing that such a Foundation should greatly prejudice their Rights and Liberties, particularly their Election of the Archbishop, complained of it to the Pope, and never left pursuing their Suit 'till they obtained Pope *Innocent's* Letters to the

Archbishop and Bishops to raze it utterly, as derogatory to the See of *Canterbury*, and prejudicial to the Estate of the Church. King *Richard* was much displeased with the Monks for applying themselves to the Pope without his Consent, and commanded them not to proceed in their Design by Virtue of the Pope's Letters; ordering the Archbishop not to break down the Church he had built. This Opposition prevented the Execution of what the Monks had resolved on for the present, but did not make them give over their Purpose, which they so eagerly followed, that they prevailed with the Pope to send his Nuncio with Letters to the King himself, the Archbishop and Bishops of *England*, to signify to them his resolute Decree touching the Church and College of *Lambeth*, that it shall be broken down and utterly suppressed. The King and Archbishop now seeing no Way to shift off the Matter any longer, yielded fore against their Wills to have it done, and by the Archbishop's Order it was effected, Jan. 27, 1199, and the Canons that had been placed in it, commanded to depart without Delay: But the Monks brought upon themselves many Vexations thereby from the King and Archbishop, who took it very ill that their Authority was so baffled by the Monks.

Anno 1280, *John Peckham* Archbishop of *Canterbury* held a Synod at this Place, in which he received and confirmed the Orders and Constitutions, decreed and established by the Legates *Otho* and *Ottobone* in the Councils by them held in this Realm, adding divers of his own: Further in the same Council he went about to annihilate certain Liberties belonging to the Crown, as the Taking Knowledge of the Right of Patronages, and the King's Prohibition in *Placitis de Catallis*, and such like, which seemed to him to belong properly to the Clergy. But the King (*viz. Edward I.*) had some Friends in the Council which withstood the Archbishop openly, and with Menaces hindred him from concluding any thing that might prejudice his Royal Prerogative.

In

In the Parish Church of this Place were anciently divers valuable Monuments which are now lost, being demolished at the Reformation, in Part, and since by the Zealots of the late Times of Rebellion; so that what we have of them is chiefly from the MS. of Mr. Aug. Vincent, and others, viz. For Cuthbert Tunstall, Bishop of Durham, Dr. Uting, Chaplain to Thomas Bourchier, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Cardinal, Dr. Andrew Perne, Dean of Ely, divers of the Howards of the Norfolk and Surrey Families in a Chapel of the Church, we suppose, built by them, called Howard's Chapel, Margaret, the Wife of Archbishop Parker, and Matthew their Son, Dr. Daniel Featly, Minister of this Place, George the Son, and Philippa the Daughter of John Lord Dinham, and Elizabeth Lady Fitzwater his Wife, Hugh Pentreyn Auditor of the Court of Arches, under the Archbishop of Canterbury, Cardinal John Morton, Henry Dean, and William Warham: These are all the ancient Monuments we meet with, the more modern are for Anne the Wife of Dr. Tenison, Archbishop of Canterbury, and for himself, Richard Bancroft, Bishop of London, Mr. Ralph Snow, Treasurer, Receiver and Register to 4 Archbishops, and a great Benefactor to this Church and Parish; William Belston, Esq; and Jane his Wife; John Butcher, Merchant, Anthony Burleigh, Lieutenant General to King Charles I. who was put to Death at Winchester; for endeavouring to release that Prince from his Imprisonment in Carisbrooke Castle; William Suthes, Master-Mason of Windsor-Castle; Miles Smith, Secretary to Archbishop Sheldon; Robert Thomson, Doctor of Laws; Col. Cuthbert Morley; Bernard Granville, Esq; and Anne his Wife, Daughter and Heiress of the said Cuthbert; Mr. John Reynolds, who gave to the Poor of the Parish an. 100^l, and to the Charity-School 50^l. Sir Peter Rich, Knt. Alderman of London, and some others of less Note. This Benefice is in the Patronage of the Bishop of Winchester, and is esteemed worth 300^l. a Year. Over the Pulpit in this Church in a Window is the Pourtraiture of a Pedlar and

his Dog, who having been a considerable Benefactor to the Parish, the Inhabitants are bound to keep fresh and in good Repair from Time to Time.

Merton, Mereton, Meranton, or Merandum, a small Village about a Mile from Twyning, a Place of great Antiquity, and having several Things remarkable in it viz. That Kenulph one of the West-Saxon Kings, was slain here at the House of his Favourite Mistress, by his Predecessor's Brother Kindard, whom he had banished as soon as he came to the Throne; but his Murder was soon revenged by the Prince's Followers, who surprized him and destroy'd him. As also that Walter de Mereton, Lord Chancellor of England, and then Bishop of Rochester, began his College here, and being persuaded to remove it to Oxford, became there the Founder of Merton-College. Here was also a magnificent Abbey founded by King Henry I. but our Method forbids us to treat of it in this Place; and so shall proceed to another Pious Foundation, viz. The Alms-house at Merton, founded by Rowland Wilsan, Esq; in July 1656, for six Women, who are to receive 4^l. per Annum each, and half a Chaldron of Coal; there is annexed to it a Parcel of Land which lies behind it, and pays so much Rents as all the Women are to receive. He was at first a Vintner, and afterwards turned Merchant. His Coat of Arms was in the Abbey in 1624. On a Bridge near the Mills here is this Inscription,

Laus Deo Donum Amici. 1633.

This Church is built with Flints, but is small. The Monuments of Note in it are these. 1. Gregory Lovell, Cofferer of Queen Elizabeth's Household, second Son of Sir Francis Lovell, and Father of Sir Robert Lovell; Elizabeth the Wife of John Garth, Gent. Katharine Lock, the Wife of William Lock, Mercer of London; Mr. William Bulish, Haberdasher to King Charles I. and Mary his Wife. He gave to the Poor of this Parish several Tenements to the Value of 400^l. for putting out such poor Children Apprentices, as were born in this Parish, and near him one

for Mary his Wife. There is also distributed every Sunday Morning a Dole of twelve Penny Loaves given by the above-mentioned Rowland Wilson, Esq;

Walter de Merton above-mentioned was born here, and flourished in the Reign of King Henry III. when the Barons being sometimes too potent for that Prince, took upon them the Administration of the Realm; and so this Person whom the King had made Chancellor, was in and out of that great Office three Times: For (1.) being made Chancellor by the King in 1260 he was displaced by the Barons to make room for Nicholas de Ely of their choosing. 2. He was not removed long, but the King, counting it neither Reason nor Equity, for the Lords to obtrude a Chancellor upon him, restored him to his Place the next Year, and he kept it three Years; but then the Barons got the Better again, and kept him out all that King's Reign, which ended in 1272; Edward his Son, stiled King Edward I. succeeded him; he replaced him in the Chancellorship for a short Time, and then preferred him to the See of Rochester, that a rich Prelate might maintain the Honour of a poor Bishoprick. He died in the Year 1273, 5 Edw. 1.

Mortlake, a small Village situate on the Bank of the Thames. We find nothing of it in Antiquity, and little of late Date, save that in the Reign of King Charles I. there was a Manufacture set up here of weaving Tapestry Hangings, first brought thither by Sir ——— Crane, Knt. which is still continued: And that the famous Dr. John Dee, one of the Ornaments of his Age for Learning of many Kinds, lived here; he was by the Ignorant Vulgar esteemed a Conjuror, because by Art he could do many Things, which were wonderful to them, and beyond the Attainments of the Scholars of those Times. He is said to have been bury'd in the Chancel of this Church under a Stone called commonly, Dr. Dee's Stone; but it being without Inscription there is no other Certainty of it, than that it is ancient, and Tradition gives it to him.

In the Church are divers Monuments, but almost all of them modern. The oldest of them are for Anthony Holt, Esq; Clerk-Comptroller to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, Queen Elizabeth 49 Years; and for the Honourable Francis Coventry, Esq; second Son (by his second Wife) to Thomas Lord Coventry, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal in the Reign of King Charles I. the rest are of later Date, viz. For William Hawkins, Esq; a Justice of the Peace in this County; for Jonathan Clark, Gentleman, and John his Brother, who having been a Major in General Monk's Army, which restored King Charles II. was afterwards made a Captain in that King's Guards and dy'd in Flanders; for Richard Byfield, Rector of Long Ditton in this County 35 Years; for Abigail Rayleigh; John Jones Doctor of Physick; Mrs. Hannah Bull the Wife of Nath. Bull, Gent. John Partridge, Astrologer, and Doctor of Physick; for Henry Willis of the Middle-Temple, Thomas his Son, and 3 Daughters. The Benefactors to the Poor of this Parish partly for present Relief, and putting out Children Apprentices make up a Sum of about 330*l.* and to be a Stock for purchasing Coal about 400*l.* the Living is a Curacy in the Gift of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester. Mr. David Clarkson the ejected Minister of this Place, for Non-conformity to the English Constitution, was in 1662 a great Writer, and had a considerable Hand in the Education of that great Man Archbishop Tillotson, who is said for that Reason to have born him a singular Respect as long as he lived.

Putney, a small Village of this County opposite to Fulham in Middlesex, famous only for being the Birth-Place of two eminent Persons, viz. Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, and Nicholas West, Bishop of Ely. Cromwell was the Son of a Blacksmith of this Place, who dying in his Minority, his Mother marry'd again to a Shearman, not much mending her Condition, which being at best but mean, if not poor, he had but an illiterate Education, yet growing up through a singu-

lat Ingenuity, and indefatigable Diligence, he arrived at such an Eminency of Knowledge in State, and other Affairs of Life, that he was qualified for any Business or Employment. Cardinal *Wolsey*, Archbishop of *York*, no sooner heard of his Character, but he took him into his Service and made him his Solicitor, employing him in Matters of the greatest Importance, in which he behaved himself with so much Dexterity and Fidelity, that he gained Credit to his Master, as well as to himself. While he was in the Cardinal's Service, he was chose a Burgess in Parliament, and it chanced, that the Cardinal, whose Greatness was much envy'd by the Nobility, was impeached of High-Treason under 44 Articles, the Chief of which was, That he had exercised his Legatine Power without Leave, to the Prejudice of the King's Crown and Dignity. *Cromwell* was much concerned for his Master, and undertook his Defence, which he managed with so much Wit and Eloquence, that even those that hated his Master praised him, as an Advocate. His Master indeed was condemned to Loss of Goods and Preferments, but *Cromwell* was admired, and every where applauded for his eminent Parts. After the Cardinal's Fall, *Cromwell* was taken into the King's Service, in which he behaved himself so prudently and wisely in every thing he took in Hand, that he was soon raised to great Dignity and Places, for he was made Prime Secretary, one of his Majesty's Privy Council, and bore the chief Sway in Matters of State under the King: He is blamed chiefly for these two Things in his high Post. 1. That being a Laick, he presumed to exercise Ecclesiastical Authority over the Clergy, being made the King's Vicar General: And, 2. That he advised the King to dissolve the Monasteries; both sacrilegious Actions, for which some say, he deservedly fell under the King's Displeasure, and suffered the Loss of Life, Honour and Estate, which it is true he did, but it was for a passionate Expression uttered against one who accused him of Want of Fidelity to the

King, That if he were there he'd stab him to the Heart, which being interpreted as if spoken of the King, he was Attainted and Beheaded July 28, 1540. How justly he suffered let the Reader judge from his Character which our Historians give him which is this, *viz.* That he was grateful and liberal, a Favourer of the Poor in their Suits, and always ready to relieve the Oppressed, a Favourer of the Gospel, and an Enemy to the Pride of Prelates, and Luxury of Monks, very stout and courageous, and not able to put up any Injuries; all which together got him many potent Enemies, who never ceased to procure his Destruction by any Means, 'till they had effected it, as is above mentioned.

Nicholas West, Bishop of *Ely*. He was bred at *Eaton* School, and from thence went to King's College in *Cambridge*, where in his Youth he was a Rake-Hell in grain, i. e. desperately Vicious, of which we have this Instance. Having set the whole College at Variance about obtaining the Prebtorship, when he could not effect his Desires, he set Fire to the Provost's Lodgings in Revenge; but so privately, that though he was suspected, yet no Body daring to charge him positively with it, he still continued in the College; but soon after stealing some Silver Spoons, he ran away from the College, and remained for a Time in the Country, still following his Debaucheries: But as we say, He must go far that never turns; he at Length saw his own Folly, and resolving to become a new Man, repaired to the University, shewed much Sorrow for what he had done in his College, and to make amends for the Mischief he had done to the Provost's Lodgings, rebuilt them anew, and became a Benefactor to the College. Some Time after this, he repaired to the University, and obtained his Doctor of Divinity's Degree, being well approv'd of for his excellent Learning, for he was well skilled in the Civil and Canon Law, and had a peculiar Art of Opening dark Places of Scripture. In 1510 he was made Dean of *Windfor*, and Registry of the Most Noble Order of the

Garter; soon after which King Henry the Eighth sent him on several Embassies, and as a Reward of his wise Management made him Bishop of Ely, in 1515, but he afterwards fell under that King's Displeasure by being chose Queen Katherine's Advocate in the Cause of his Divorce. He is said to have been very well attended by good Servants, and have kept so bountifull an House, that at his Death he was much lamented by the Poor, which happened April 6, 1533.

In the Church which stands near the Thames, and is built of Brick and Stone are several very handsome Monuments, viz. for Richard Lusher, Esq; with a long Epitaph in English and Latin; Mary the Wife of Thomas Knivet, and Widow of Richard Lusher, above-mentioned; James Martin, Citizen of London, with Epitaphs of high Commendations; the Lady Katharine Palmer, Wife of Sir Anthony Palmer, Knt. of the Bath, with Prose and Verse full of her Commendation; John Welbeck and Agnes his Wife, an ancient Tomb; Sir William Bechers, Knt. One of the Privy Council to King James and King Charles I. and twice an Ambassador to foreign Princes; William Lake, who calls himself the most miserable of Sinners, but assures himself of Mercy by the Grace of God; Philadelphia Palmer, only Daughter of Sir Anthony Palmer, aforesaid; Edward Buckley, Mr. Robert Gale, Chaplain to Christian Countess of Devon; Edward Martin; Sir Gerard Dutton Fleetwood, a Gentleman Pensioner to King William III. Mr. Andrew Welch, Merchant; Thomas Pain, Esq; Serjeant at Arms; Sir Thomas Daws, and Judith his Lady; Sir Robert Wymondesolde, and three of his Infant-Sons; Margaret the Wife of Thomas Diggs, Widow of Sir Anthony Palmer; Leicester Burdet; John Walker, sworn Yeoman-Porter to the Lord Treasurer Denham; and John Cary, Merchant.

Roe-Hampton stands in the High-Road to Kingston: It hath nothing remarkable in it but a good House and Gardens belonging now, or lately to the Duke of Devonshire. In the Garden is a good Place of Perspective, made by Mr. Pione.

Stretham, a small scattering Village, about a Mile long, and six Miles from London. It is situate between Dulwich and the Borders of the Hundred. The Lordship, and therewith the Patronage of the Living, belongs to the Family of Howlands who have had it in their Family some Years. We do not find it famous for any thing but for the Dwelling of the Citizens, and the medicated Springs, which cause it in their proper Season to be much frequented. They were accidentally discovered in this Manner. The Ground wherein they are being arable, as the Owner was ploughing it, Anno 1666, or thereabouts, the Horses slipped into a boggy Place, where a Spring presently discovered itself and became a Well. The same Year in Weeding-time, some Persons being employ'd to clear the Corn of Weeds, were very dry, and went to this Spring to quench their Thirst, which having done, the Water purged them, and so was found to be of a medicinal Nature. The Owner of the Ground hindered the Use of them for near ten Years; but about 1670 he let the Ground for 10*l.* a Year, and then they came in Use, as they still continue.

The Nature of these Springs is; they have a maukish Taste; they turn Milk into a Posset, and work by Urine, as well as seige, five or six Cups is the most that any drink, though of never so strong Bodies, the common Dose is but three, which are held to be equivalent to nine of Epsom Waters. Divers Cures have been wrought by them, which makes them famous. A Locksmith, who had a great Waste upon him, and was very ill, by drinking of the hithermost Well (for there are three of them, and the middlemost vomits) voided four Worms of a great Length, and grew well upon it; a Taylor here, who had an Indisposition in his Eyes, found much Good by drinking and washing with them, and several have had the same Benefit by them. In this Parish in the Road to Mycham is a Stone Bridge, on which is this Inscription: *This Bridge was erected by the Worshipful Company of Merchant-Taylers.*

In the Church here are divers good Tombs for Mr. Roger Norton, Sub-dean of the King's Chapel, and Parson of this Church, *William Maunsworth*, Rector of Micklam, a Neighbouring Village; divers of the Family of *Howland*, whose Bodies are deposited in an adjoining Vault, viz. Sir *Matthew Howland*, Knt. Gentleman Pensioner to the Kings *James* and *Charles I.* and second Son of Sir *Giles Howland*, *John Howland*, Esq; Son of *Jeffery Howland*, Esq; Mrs. *Alice Howland*, Daughter of Sir *Giles Howland*, Knt. *Walter Howland*, alias *Roberts*, Grandson to Sir *Matthew*, and Nephew to Sir *John Howland*; *Thomas Hobbs*, Esq; a Cumbent Figure in white Marble accoutred in Maille, said to be the Monument of *John of Gaunt*, Duke of Lancaster; Mrs. *Rebecca*, the Wife of *William Lynne*; *Edmund Tilney* of Leatherhead in this County, Esq; Master of the Revels to Queen *Elizabeth* and King *James I.* and *Philip Tilney*, Gentleman-Usher to King *Henry VIII.* and Malin his Wife; both descended from the famous Sir *Frederick Tilney* abovementioned; *William Abjohn*, an old Tomb defaced; *Susanna* and *Margaret*, the Wives of *Thomas Hobbs*, Esq; *Cecilia* the Wife of *Robert Goodwin* of East-Greenstead in *Suffex*; *John Eslefield* Rector of this Church; *Robert Livesay* and *Amy* his Wife, both Benefactors in Perpetuity to this Parish, as also *Anne* the Wife of *Gabriel Livesay*; *Susanna* the Wife of *John Evelyn*, Esq; *Margaret* the Wife of *Henry Cantlow*; *Michael Rabet*, Rector of this Parish 46 Years, *Margaret* his Wife, *Samuel* his Son, and *Margaret* his Daughter; *Thomas Holt*, Rector of this Parish, who gave twenty Pounds to pass from the Overseers successively for a present Supply for the Poor; *John Massingbeard*, Esq; *Elizabeth* the Wife of *Mark Wiseman*, Gent. *Cecilia Lee*, Wife of *George Lee* of *Lincoln's-Inn*, London, Esq; *John Peers*, Esq; one of his Majesty King *James II's* Council in *Barbadoes*; Mr. *Luke Moor* of the Parish of *St. George*, Southwark, Salter, with two of his Sons, and as many of his Daughters, and *John Baker* of *Gray's-Inn*, Gent. and *Dorothy* his Wife. The Rectory here is said to be worth 300*l.* per Annum.

Towting the Upper, or Towting Craveney, lying in the High Road to *Edisham*. In it are several Brick Houses belonging to Gentlemen and Citizens, handsomely built; but the finest of them is the Seat with fine Gardens belonging to the Family of *Batemans*. In the Road to *Mycham* there is an Hospital, which fronts the Highway, erected by *Judith Bateman*, the Widow of *Jonas Bateman* of London, Esq; and Mother of Sir *James Bateman*, Knt. and Bart. Lord-Mayor of London in 1717, as the Inscription over the Door shews. It is built for the Benefit of six poor Almswomen, who have a weekly Allowance of 2*s.* 6*d.* each, and half a Chaldron of Coals, yearly. They are put in by her Heirs, Sir *James* first, and his Posterity.

In the Church of this Place are Inscriptions upon divers Monuments, shewing interred under them, *Isaac Brand*, Esq; and his Son *Isaac*. The Father was a good Benefactor to this, and several other Parishes, as also to several Hospitals and the Company of Drapers; *William Turner*, Son of Dr. *Timothy Turner*, Rector of both the Churches of the Towtings; Sir *John Hepdon*, Knt. Gentleman of the Privy-Chamber to King *Charles II.* twice Envoy to the Emperor of *Russia*, and from him a Delegate to divers Princes and States in Europe; *Joseph Scriven* and *Bridget* his Wife; *William Fitz-Williams* of *Mycham*, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, an ancient Tomb; *James Turner*, Son of Dr. *Turner*, abovementioned; *Essex* the Wife of Sir *James Bateman*; Sir *John Maynard*, Knight of the Bath, and Sir *John* his Son.

Towton the Lower, or Towtonbec, the Lordship of *John Duke of Bedford*, who died possessed of it in France; in the Reign of his Nephew King *Henry VI.*

Vaux-hall, or Fauks-hall, a Lordship in the Crown, in the Reign of King *Edward II.* and in Consideration of the many good Services done by *Roger d'Amory*, given him by that King. Reg. 13, and to the Heirs of his Body lawfully begotten; but in the Parliament of the next Year, taking Part with the great Lords, who caused the *Spensers*, that King's Favourites to be banished, and the Year following

lowing, joining with *Thomas*, Earl of *Lancaster* in his Insurrection, as he was marching *Northward* with that Earl, he fell sick near *Tutbury-Castle*, and being taken in there died, whereupon Order was given by the King for seizing all his Estates, as an Enemy to the State, and make Livery of them to *Elizabeth de Burgh* his Wife, who having enjoy'd this Lordship for Life, left it to her Daughter *Elizabeth Damory* her sole Heir, who was then marry'd to *John Lord Bardolfe*, whose Heirs enjoy'd it.

At this Place Sir *Samuel Moreland* built a fine Room, Anno 1667, the Inside all of Looking-Glass; and Fountains very pleasant to behold, and on that Account it is visited by Strangers as a great Curiosity. It stands in the Middle of a Garden, and being square and of a moderate Height, is covered with *Cornish Slat*: On the Top of it he placed a *Punchanello* very well carved, and holding a Dial in his Hand, but the Winds have long since thrown it down.

Wandsworth, a Village lying between *Putney* and *Battersea*, so called from the River *Wandle*, which passeth under a Bridge through this Town, near which it empties itself into the *Thames*, and so finisheth its Course. Part of it lies upon the *Thames* Side, and Part of it makes a Street in the High Road to *Kingston* from *London*, in the Middle of which stands the Church. The Lordship of this Place in the Reign of *Edward III.* belonged to *John Lord Molins*, who procured a Charter of Free Warren in all his Demesne Lands here, and his other Estates. which at length passed by Marriage of *Eleanor* the sole Heiress, 19 Hen. 6. to the Lords *Hungerford* and their Heirs. It is now well filled and surrounded with many handsome Houses of the Gentry and Citizens of *London*. Here is a Manufacture for making Brass Plates for Kettles, Skillets, and Frying-pans, carried on by certain *Dutchmen*, who keep it secret to themselves as a Mystery. The Bridge is called the Sink of the Country.

In the Church of this Place are these Monuments of Note, viz. for *John Powel*, Esq; Servant to Queen *Elizabeth* thirty Years, and to King *James I.* nine; the famous *Henry Smith*, Esq; Citizen and Alderman of *London*, who among other Charities of many Thousand Pounds Value gave to this Town 500 Pounds to buy Lands for Perpetuity for the Relief and setting the Poor on Work, and 1000 Pounds to buy Lands for ever to redeem poor Captives and Prisoners out of the *Turkish Slavery*, &c. *Edward Snow* of *Chicksands* in *Bedfordshire*, Esq; *Susanna Powel*, Widow of *John Powel*, above-mentioned, who was a good Benefactor to the Poor of this Parish, settling a Fund out of the Parsonage of *Wandsworth* for 4d. in Bread, and as much in Money to be given to twelve Widows every Lord's Day; and 40s. a Year to put out a poor Child Apprentice every Year, both to continue for ever; she also in her Lifetime gave to the Church two Silver Flagon for the Sacrament, 20l. to release poor Prisoners at her Death, and five Pounds a Year to poor Householders of this Parish to pay their Rent; *Thomas Demyre*, Esq; Lord of *Gavende*; *Elizabeth* the Wife of *John Foster*, Gent.

Wimbledon, or as it is written in our Histories, *Wiphandune*, *Wilbandune*, and *Wibbandune*, a Village situate upon the Banks of the River *Vandal*, famous chiefly (1.) For the Battle fought here by *Cheaulin*, King of the *West-Saxons*, with the Forces of *Ethelbert*, King of *Kent* (then a Child) led by his two Captains *Ostan* and *Cneben*. This was the first War that was moved by the *Saxons* against each other. By whose Ambition it was stirred up our Historians do not agree, some say it was *Cheaulin's*, others *Ethelbert's*, but all agree, that the first Battle was fought here, and that King *Ethelbert's* Army was happily defeated, his two Generals being both slain. Here is a military Fortification of a circular Form, which is thought to take its Name from *Cneben*, one of the *Kentish* Generals, for though it is called vulgarly, *Bensbury*, it seems to be a Corruption of the true Name

Name *Cambesbury*, as Mr. *Cambden* ingeniously, and probably enough conjectures. (2.) We have no Account of the Lordship of this Place, 'till the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, when we have Reason to suppose it came into the Hands of that eminent Statesman, and Lord Treasurer *William Cecil*, Lord *Burleigh*, who on the Side of the Common here built him a noble Seat in the wonderful Year (as it was long after called) 1588, as appears from an Inscription upon the Gate, viz.

Exstructa sunt hac Aedes, Anno Mirabili 1588, in quo Classis Hispanica Hostiliter, sed frustra tentavit Angliam.

It is adorned with Tresto of two Colours, yellow and burnt Oker. The Treasurer left it with his other Estates to his eldest Son *Thomas*, who was created by King *James I.* Earl of *Exeter*, and he to his youngest Son *Sir Edward Cecil*, who was dignified by King *Charles I.* with the Honour of Baron of *Putney*, and Viscount *Wimbleton*: *Mary* the Queen Mother bought it of the Lord *Wimbleton* before the Civil Wars begun; whereby being in the Possession of the Crown, it was alienated with other the Royal Estate, and given to General *Lambert*, who being in Love with its pleasant Situation, preserved it entire, and so improved the Gardens, that they were the finest for Flowers in *England*. At the Restoration it came again into the Queen's Hand, but then smelt so strong of a Rebel, that she sold it presently to *George Digby*, Earl of *Bristol*, who for some Time had his Residence in it. The Hall here hath a most elegant and curious Pavement of black and white Marble, and the Park is large, but on a low Marshy Ground. The Earl of *Bristol* sold it to *Thomas Osborn*, Earl of *Danby*, and Duke of *Leeds*, who by Will left it to his Grandson the Marquis of *Carmarthen*, who in the Year 1717, sold it to *Sir Theodore Janssen*, Bart. who is now possessor of it, and Lord of the Town. (3.) The Common, or Heath here is in Extent a Mile every Way, which makes the House and Town exceeding pleasant. For-

merly there stood a Windmill upon it near the Road, which was an eminent Land Mark; but now 'tis removed nearer the *Thames*, and stands in *Wandsworth* Parish.

The Church stands near the Manor-House, called *Wimbleton* Place, and is well adorned with Coats of Arms in the Windows, particularly of the Duke of *Leeds*, and hath several Monuments of Note in it, viz. For *Sir Edward Cecil*, Lord *Cecil*, Viscount *Wimbleton*, who followed the Wars in the *Netherlands* 35 Years, and was at the Battle of *Newport* in *Flanders*, was Admiral, Lord Marshal and General against the King of *Spain* and Emperor, in the Service of the Kings *James* and *Charles I.* &c. Mr. *James Fienes*, Son and Heir of the Lord Viscount *Fienes*; *Sir Christopher Wray*, who married the Lady *Albanil Cecil*; *Francis Ellis*, Wife of *Andrew Ellis*, Esq; youngest Daughter of *James Fiennes*, Viscount, *Say and Seal*, and *Francis Cecil* his Wife, one of the Coheirs of the Lord Viscount *Wimbleton*; *Richard Betenson*, Esq; Son of *Sir Richard Betenson*, Knt. and Bart. who marry'd *Albina*, Grandaughter of the Lord *Wimbleton*; Mr. *Thomas Millinge* Rector of this Parish, and another defaced for another Rector of this Parish, both old Tombs; *Jane Betenson*, Daughter of the said *Sir Richard*; *Richard Squib*, Gent. *William Walter*, Esq; a *Northamptonshire* Man, who marrying *Katharine Lewston*, had by her a convenient Seat, and Inheritance, which caused his Settlement here; *Philip Lewston*, the Father of the said *Katharine*; *Sir Richard Wynne*, Treasurer and Counsellor to Queen *Mary*, Consort of King *Charles I.* *Ralph Wilbraham*, Merchant of *London*; *Gilbert Smith*, M. A. *Nicholas Symphon*, and *Richard* his Son, and Mr. *Joseph Symphon*, a Minister.

III. CHERTSEY, or GODLEY HUNDRED.

This Hundred lies on the West-side of this County, and is bounded on the East with the *Thames*, and the Hundred of *Emley-Bridge*; on the South with the Hundred of *Woking*, on the West with the said

said Hundred, and Part of *Barkshire*, and on the North where it runs out into an Angle with the said Shire and *Middlesex*. The Fee of this Hundred before the Dissolution of the Monasteries belonged to the Abbey, which received for common Fines of the Tenants, Rents of the Fair, Perquisites of Court, and other Emoluments about 5 Pounds per Ann. of the Inhabitants. The Court for it is kept at *Hardwick*, a Sub-Manor in the Parish of *Chertsey*, always on *Whit-sun-Tuesday* by Custom, and never at any other Time in the Year. In the Times when the Abbey was standing it had this Privilege, which it still retains, That it has a particular Bayliff of its own, made by Letters Patents out of the Exchequer for Life, so that the Sheriff hath no Jurisdiction here, but directs his Writs to the Bailiff. The Fee of it now is, we suppose, in the Crown. The chief Town of it is

Chertsey, from which it takes its Name. The Saxons called it *Leopterige* and *Bede*, *Ceroti Insula*, i. e. the Island of *Cerotus*, it being probably encompassed quite round with the *Thames* Water in his Time, though now it hardly makes a *Peninsula*, except in Winter Time, and that but rarely, for the Bank or Causeway from *Egham* Tower to *Stanes* Bridge keeps off the Water from it, which otherwise by Reason of its low Situation, would often be overflowed by the *Thames*, tho' by the Ruins of the Abby the Streets are something raised. Here is a Bridge over the *Thames* to *Sheperton* in *Middlesex*. The whole Parish, which is large, is divided into several Tythings, viz. *Chertsey*, *Ham*, *Woodham*, *Aldestone*, *Lynne*, *Brooks*, *Beshles* and *Lolworth*, in which are divers Manors of Note, viz.

1. *Chertsey Beaumont*, and *Hardwick*, both not long since belonging to *Katharine*, the Queen Dowager of King *Charles II.* and by her granted by Lease (according to the Power given her) to *George Sayer*, Esq; her Vice-chamberlain, but the Reversion was to return to the Crown at the Expiration of the Lease.

2. The Manor and Seat of the Abbey, which now or lately did belong to *Sir Nicholas Wait*, a Governour of the *East-India* Company in some of their Factories in those Parts, or his Heirs, but whether by Gift or Purchase we know not.

3. The Manors of *Woodham* and *Walton-Lee*, which now, or lately did belong to *Denzil Onslow* of *Pitford*, Esq; formerly one of the Representatives in Parliament for this County, or his Heirs, being the Inheritance of that Family.

4. The Manor of *Boxleys*, belonging to the Crown, but farmed out by Queen *Elizabeth*, Sept. 20, Reg. 23, to divers Persons, viz. To *Roger Cholmley*, Gent. and the Duchess of *Somerset* for her Life, after whom by the Queen's Letters Patents, her Part was granted to *Matthew Alley*, Gent. for 21 Years, keeping the Houses in Repair, and paying 4 Pounds a Year by equal Parts at *Michaelmas*, and our Lady; but after this, in 1609, this Manor of *Boxleys* was passed away in Fee-Simple by Indenture of Bargain and Sale to *William Garnway* of *London*, Esq; as by a Counter-part of the Deed of Conveyance appeareth.

In this Parish are some Houses which deserve our Notice, viz.

1. In *Ham-ham*, where the new River empties it self into the *Thames*, is a fair House, encompassed with a large Moat, and defended with many high Trees. It is a Lease belonging now to the Dean and Chapter of *Windsor*, but anciently to a Religious House dissolved. It was the Habitation of *Sir George Askerw*, the famous Seaman; but was purchased of his Heirs, by the eminent Physician *Dr. Thomas Willis*, and is now the Possession of *Mr. Dowglas*, as it had been also of *Mr. Sheldon*, Brother to the Archbishop of the same Name, before him.

2. *Ampner's Barnes*, an Estate of about an 100 Pounds a Year, given as the Name seems to imply in Alms full of Corn to the Poor; but since the Dissolution of the Abbies, it is come into private Hands, but whose we find not.

3. An

3. An House called the *Porch-house*, standing at the End of the Street going out of the Town Westwards. It is built with Brick, and has a convenient Garden, where Mr. *Abraham Cowley* the renowned Poet retired and ended his Days, Aug. 3, 1667; but was remov'd from hence, and bury'd in *Westminster Abbey*, near the Monument of Sir *Jeffery Chaucer*, in whose Grave Sir *John Denham*, his Friend and Admirer lies by him.

4. A fair House of Sir *Nicholas Carew's*, Master of the Buck-hounds in King *Charles II's* Days. It was built out of the Ruins of the great Abbey, of which nothing then remained standing, but some of the Out-walls. In the Front of the House are placed two old Escutcheons of Stone. Ragg Stones make a great Part of the old Wall. Here also lives Sir *William Perkins* in a fair Seat.

Westward of this Town, on a steep Hill, stood in the Times of Popery, a Chapel called *S. Anne's Chapel*; where, while the Abbots ruled here, was Mass said every Morning. It affords a Prospect over all *Middlesex* and *Surrey*, as far as *Hertfordshire* and *S. Albans*, as also over *Barkshire*, *Buckinghamshire* and *Oxfordshire*, as far as *Windfor Castle*, *Hampshire*, &c. Near the Top of the Hill is a clear Spring, lined on the Sides with square Stone, within a little of which is an huge Stone, composed of Gravel and Sand, which the Inhabitants call the *Devil's Stone*, and believe it can't be removed, but think there is great Treasure underneath it. Sir *John Denham* in his Poem of *Cooper's Hill*, mentions this Hill, and the Chapel once standing on it.

On the East-Part of this Hill, is a Coppice called *Monks Grove*, wherein was a Spring much celebrated in Old Times for its Virtues, but was lost for a long Time, being covered with Earth. It was again discovered a few Years ago, and because it was at first lined on the Sides with Stone, when it was again discovered, it was known to be the same by one square Stone which still remained in it. The Market of this Town was granted by King *James I.* and settled on

Wednesday weekly to be kept. While the Abbey stood, the Abbot had the Profit of the Fairs, which were then but two; but King *James I.* added two Fairs more, and so there are now four Fairs yearly, viz. on the first Monday in Lent; on the Day of the Invention of the Cross, May 3; the Morrow after *S. James's Day*, July 26, or the Feast of *S. Anne*; and on the Exaltation of the Cross, Sept. 14.

The Church stands about the Middle of the Town, and by some Stalls still remaining in the Chancel, there seems to have been anciently a Chauntry. In it are divers Monuments worth our Notice, viz. for Mr. *Lawrence Thompson*, descended of the *Thompsons* of *Northamptonshire*, a most exquisitely learned Man, skilled in twelve Tongues, and publick Professor of *Hebrew* at *Genoa*; an excellent Divine, and well skilled in the Common and Civil Law, and all other Sciences; a sharp Wit, a subtle Disputant, very Eloquent and Pious; a great Traveller, Writer, &c. *Edward Carleton*, Gent. *John Bennet*, Citizen; *Margaret*, the Wife of Sir *Arthur Manwaring*, descended by Mother-Side from *William Powlet*, Marquess of *Winchester*; Sir *Arthur Manwaring*, Husband of the said *Margaret*; *David More*, Gent. Mrs. *Margaret Vachel*; *Edward Carleton*, Father of the former *Edward*; *Elizabeth*, the Wife of *John Merlot*, Esq; several of the Family of *Styles*, under so many Stones; *Joanna*, the Wife of *Edward Chapman*; Mr. *David Moor*; *Elizabeth* the Wife of *Thomas Beryman*; *Thomas*, the Son of *Richard Burke*; Mr. *Mewerell*; Sir *Thomas Orby*, Bart. late Impropiator of this Parish; *William Mile*, Esq; and Mr. *George Fry*, School-Master.

There are two Parsonages in this Parish and a small Vicarage. One of the Parsonages, called *Simple Marsh* belonged to the Sacrist of the Abbey, and the other to the Abbot himself. Sir *Thomas Orby*, Bart. was after the Dissolution of the Abbey Impropiator, and Patron of the Vicarage, which his Son Sir *Tho. Orby*, Bart. did lately, or now doth enjoy. The Villages of this Hundred, have little observable

vable in them. They are these,

Bisley, a small Village, whose Manor is the Possession of *James Zouch*, Esq; In it is a Spring near the Church, called *S. John Baptist's Well*, the Water whereof is colder, than other Water in Summer, and warmer in Winter. Mr. *Aubrey* tells us, that on that Account he had the Curiosity to try it with Galls, which turned it to a Purple Colour.

The Parish is a Rectory, and the Church is dedicated to *St. John Baptist*, which is the Reason, that the Well near it has the same Name. There are no Monuments of Note in it.

Byfleet, or *Ryfflet*, the Lordship of *Piers de Gaveston*, the great Favourite of King *Edward II.* who immediately upon his Accession to the Throne, contrary to his Father King *Edward I.*'s Command, heaped great Riches upon him, and among many other Things, gave him a Charter of Free Warren for this Manor. These great Favours of the King so puffed him up with Pride, that he insulted the Nobility, and so provoked them, that they entered into a Confederacy to destroy him, and at Length effected it, though the King protected him as long as he could. He was beheaded at a Place called *Blacklow* near *Warwick*, and being charged with Treason, his great Estates fell to the Crown, but remained undisposed of 'till King *Edward III.* by the Deposition of his Father, obtained the Throne. This King soon after his Accession having created *John of Eltham* his Brother, Earl of *Cornwall* made a Grant to him of many Estates, Lordships, and Castles, and among them of this Manor of *Byfleet*, to hold in Tail General. He died without Wife or Issue, and so his Estates returned to the Crown.

The old Manor-house of this Town was pulled down at the Dissolution of the Abbey of *Newark* just by; it stood between the Abbey and the Mill of the Earl of *S. Alban's*, where is a noble Brick House begun by Queen *Anne*, but finished by Sir *James Fullerton*: It is 60 Yards Square, and stands according to the Points of the Compass, yet something near the

River. In the Village are besides several handsome Brick Houses of Gentlemen and Citizens with neat and pleasant Gardens, and among them the Duke of *Norfolk*, hath a pretty Seat and Garden. In the Heath, or Common of this Parish the New River runs several Miles in a direct Line. There is also a Canal, and several Sluices to it, and by the Wharfe is an House called *Dorney House*, where King *Henry VIII.* was nursed. The Church is a Rectory, but hath but one Monument in it, which is in the Chancel, for Mr. *Thomas Tayler*, Rector of this Parish, and a Prebendary of *Lincoln*, who died in the Year of our Lord 1480.

Cobham, or *Chobham*, anciently called *Chabham*, from *Chab*, *Chaffe*, and *Ham*, a Dwelling, is a Village situate near a Rivulet, the Manor of which was Part of the Possessions of the Abbey of *Chertsey*, but at the Dissolution was by the Policy of *Cromwell*, the chief Instrument in that Work, purchased by K. *Henry VIII.* with some other Lands of which he made a Park. From this King it descended to his Daughter Queen *Mary*, who sold it to Dr. *Nitholas Heath*, Archbishop of *York*, for 3000 Pounds. He upon the Decease of *Gardiner* Bishop of *Winchester* was made Lord Chancellor, in which Post he continued, 'till Queen *Mary* died; but being a sound Papist, as he left his See of *Worcester* in King *Edward VI.*'s Reign, so he relinquished his Chancellorship and Archbishoprick upon the ascending of Queen *Elizabeth* to the Throne. After his Cession he lived at large some Years, sometimes in one Place and sometimes in another. But in the Year 1564 went down to his Seat (the Manor-house) at *Cobham*, where, (says *Cambden* in *Vita Eliz.*) he lived peaceably in Pious Exercises and Studies several Years, and though a deprived Popish Bishop, was so much in the Queen's Bon-graces, that she visited him once a Year during his Life, believing his mistaken Piety sincere.

Bishop *Goodwin* in his Life calls this Manor *Pradiolum*, i. e. a little Farm, which shall induce us to describe it. *Cobham* is situate 20 Miles from *London*, V. 10 and

and four Miles wide of *Windsor*. The Manor is held in Socage, and contains 500 Acres of Land, Meadow, Wood and Pasture. The Wood and Timber valued at 800 Pounds: It hath on it a fair House with a good Garden and Orchard, the whole Ground paied about, and was rented at 180 *l. per Annum*. Hither the good Archbishop retired, and lived in great Peace and Security 'till his Death, which happened in 1579, near 20 Years after his Deprivation. While he lived here, he kept an Hospitable House, and was loved living, and lamented dying, being a Person of great Moderation and admirable Integrity. He was bury'd in the Middle of the Chancel of this Church as we shall anon shew.

After his Death some few Months, one Mr. *Thomas Heath*, next Kinsman of the Archbishop, inherited this Manor, and had a Commission granted him from the Prerogative Court of *Canterbury* to administer the Goods, Debts, and Chattels of the said *Nicholas Heath*, sometime Archbishop of *York*, lately deceased. How long Mr. *Heath* kept this Manor we know not, nor how it came into King *James I's* Hands again; but it appears, that that King granted this Estate to Sir *Edward Zouch* in Tail Male, with Remainder over to several others of the Family of *Zouch* in Tail Male, of which Limitation *James Zouch*, of *Woking*, Esq; was the last Heir Male, and as such, Lord of this Manor, and Patron of the Vicarage. The Reversion of it to the Crown was in King *Charles II's* Days, granted in Trust to the Duchess of *Cleveland*, and her Issue by him; but whether she, or her Issue did ever inherit it, we find not. It is now, or late was, the Estate of Sir *Francis Lee*: At the Manor House here, which stands in *Cobham Park*, there was a consecrated Chapel in the Archbishop's Time, which he used to his Death. To this Manor there is in this Parish a petty subordinate Manor possessed by one Mr. *Cox*.

In this Parish, on an Hill, is a pleasant Seat, a neat House built of Brick, belonging to Mr. *Anthony Thomas*, called *Radi-*

un by the Vulgar, but in old Deeds, *Raden*, or *Ruden*, which we suppose comes from *Rhedun*, a Welch Word, signifying a fearny Hill, which agrees well to the Nature of the Place. From the Top of this House is a large Prospect over all the Flat of *Surrey*, *Middlesex*, and several other Counties. The Air is very wholesome, being above the Fogs that rise from the Meadows and Valleys beneath it. This Family of *Thomas*, as it hath been of long Continuance in this Place, so it is the most Noted and Gentile. It is a Vicarage, and hath an ill Custom prejudicial to it used in the Parish, viz. That the Inhabitants pay no Tithes Hay, but a Composition only, of a Penny an Acre, which is called *Mead Silver* in lieu of it, which 'tis said was at first settled in Consideration of feeding the Abbot's Deer.

In the Heath in this Parish (to let pass for the future the Multitudes of Heaths and Commons in this County) is a great Pond, called *Gracious Pond*, stocked with excellent Carp, above a Mile in Compass, which was made by *John Rutherwike* Abbot of *Chertsey* in the Reign of King *Edward III*. It is now in the Possession of Mr. *Anthony Thomas*. Here are also two great Ditches, ten Foot deep at least, which extend cross the Road, both at the East and West End of the Town from one Part of the Enclosures to the other. They are imagined to be made in ancient Times for the Defence of some Army, that lay here. Westward of the Town there is a Barrow, such as was cast over dead Commanders of Armies of old Time. Here is a small Fair kept yearly upon *Ascension-Day*.

In the Church are these Monuments, viz. On the North-side of the Chancel for Archbishop *Heath*, Lord Chancellor and twice Ambassador to the Court of *Rome*; *William Heath*, a defaced one; *Joanna Thomas*, Heiress of *Anthony Fenrother*, and Wife of *Samuel Thomas*; and Mother of Sir *Anthony Thomas*; Mrs. *Margaret Thomas*; Sir *Anthony Thomas*, and Mary his Wife, Daughter of Sir *William Ayloffe* of *Braxted* Mag. in *Essex*; Mary, John, Elizabeth,

Elizabeth, and *Anne Thomas*; *Elizabeth Hare*; *Henry* the Son of *Henry Christmas*, Vicar of this Parish; *John Atfield* of *Millards* and *Constantia* his Wife; *Walter Atfield*; *William Locker*, Esq; a Poet; and *Dorothy* the Sister of *James Zouch*, Esq; and Wife of Mr. *English*. In the Church there was in the Times of Popery a Chantry, to which some Lands and Houses called, *Free Barns* did then belong.

Egham, a Town situate upon the River *Thames*, just opposite to *Stanes* in *Middlesex*. It was formerly Parcel of the *Demesnes* of the Abbey of *Chertsey*, but one Part of it called *Ankerwyke*, was a Manor belonging to the Abbey of *Ankerwyke* in *Buckinghamshire*. The Parish is divided into four Tithings, viz. *Egham*, *Hythe*, *Enfield* and *Strode*. The present Lord of it is Mr. *Adrian Moor*, an Attorney at Law, who hath his Residence here, and purchased it of Mrs. *Thynne*, Relict of *John Thynne*, Esq; who also owned the Impropriation, and was Patron of the Vicarage. The former of these is in the Hands of Sir *William Scawen*, and the next Presentation of the latter was given by Mr. *Thynne*, for the Benefit of some poor Relation, but the perpetual Advowson returns at his Death to Mr. *Moor*.

This Town being a Thorough-fair from *London* into the West hath several as fair Inns, as any Town upon that Road, and in the Parish Southwards, a Mile from the Town is a fair Brick House called *Great Foster's*, where the Lord Chief Justice *Foster* had his Country Seat, and left it to his Son and Heir Sir *Thomas Foster*, Knt. who, or his Heirs, now enjoy it. It was formerly the Habitation of the famous Sir *John Denham*, Knt. one of the Judges of the King's Bench, a Learned Writer of the Law. It has received several additional Improvements from the Marquess of *Wintore* and Sir *John Dodderige*. The House is so obscured with Trees, that it affords the Traveller no Prospect. In this Parish also is *Milton-place* late belonging to *Adrian Moor*, Esq; and *Shrubbs Hill* near *Windsor Park*, in the high Western Road, so infa-

mous for frequent Robberies, that this Hundred has paid more than any other in England upon that Account.

In this Town is an Alms-house, upon the Gate of which is written in Capitals, *DONUM DEI ET DEO*, 1624. It was built and endowed by Baron *Denham*, and Surveyor of the Works to King *Charles II.* It was erected for the Maintenance of five poor old Women of this Parish (one at least, if not two of them being added at the Birth of his Son *John*) By his Will they were to have new Gowns every Christmas, and Stockings and Shoes of 14 d. Price twice a Year; Cloth for the Gowns 14 Groats a Yard, but the old Trustees are all dead, and the poor Women are so ill used by the new ones, that they are ready to starve, and by the Foundation they must not receive any Relief from the Parish. It is a neat Alms-house built of Brick, and every Woman hath an Orchard to her self alone.

In this Parish Westward are *Camomil Hill*, so called because *Camomil* grows naturally on it, and *Prunewell Hill* (formerly the Possession of Sir *John Denham* the Poet) where was a fine Tuft of Trees, a clear Spring, and a pleasant Prospect to the East, over the Level of *Middlesex* and *Surrey*. In this Place Sir *John* took much Delight, and was wont to say, he would there build a retiring Place to entertain his Muses; but the Civil Wars forced him to sell it, and *Cowper's Hill*, which he has so highly celebrated in his Poetry for its pleasant and noble Prospect.

On the Backside of this Town Northwards lies *Rumney Mead*, (commonly called by our Historians *Running Mead*, and sometimes *Council Mead*) where K. *John* frightened with the numerous Army of his Barons, who met him there, found himself necessitated to grant them their utmost Desires, not only in confirming their Liberties by signing the two Charters, viz. *Charta de Magna*, and *Charta de Foresta*, but giving them a Share of the Government by 25 selected Peers, to whom the Nation was bound by Oath to be obedient. It is now divided into several Inclosures,

Inclosures, but doubtless then lay all open. It is said to have been exempted from Tithe from that Time, upon Condition of paying 3d. per Acre, and a Penny Dole. The Tradition is, that the abovesaid Treaty was in an Eight or Island there. 'Tis now Parcel of the Demesne of the Manor of Egham belonging to his Majesty, now in Lease to Sir Richard Stydolph, Knt. and Bart.

The Church is a Vicarage, and hath in and about it these Monuments, viz. For John de Rutherwick Abbot of Chertsey, but the Inscription is in an odd Character; Anthony Bond, Citizen and Writer of the Court-Leet of London; Richard Kelliset, Gent. Yeoman of Queen Elizabeth's moving and standing Wardrobe at Richmond; Sir John Denham, a Baron of the Exchequer, who lies at the East End of the Chancel, and by him his two Wives, Eleanor and Ciceley; Sir Robert Foster, Knt. Chief Justice of the King's Bench; Edmund Lee, he left a thousand Pounds to be put out at Interest, that by the Use of it some poor Boys or Girls might be put out Apprentices every Year; Rebecca the Wife of Thomas Wrightson Rector of East Horsley in this County; Richard Baker Citizen and Merchant of London, who gave 50s. a Year to the Poor of this Parish; Susan-Mary, the Daughter of John Shorter; Mr. William Collet an Attorney; Mr. John Day, and Ralph Warwick, with seven Children. The Parsonage House, commonly called the Place or Palace (which Name the Vulgar give commonly to the chief House of a Town) was the Seat of Sir John Denham, and rebuilt by him. It is a very convenient Habitation, but not great, yet pleasantly and healthfully situated, in which his Son Sir John the Poet took great Delight. It was late in the Possession of John Thynne, Esq; but is now Sir William Scawen's. It is admirably well furnished with Variety of choice Paintings, worthy the Sight of the Curious skilled that Way. On the East-side of it is a large Moat, and beyond it a Campaign with a good Prospect. In the Orchard, (which is well stored with choice Fruit-trees) is an eight-square Summer-house,

built with Timber, and raised on a Mount.

Frimley, or Frymley, a small Village in the utmost Western Angle of this Hundred: It is a Tithing belonging to the Parish of Ashe in Woking Hundred, and hath a Chapel of Ease belonging to it for the Service of God. It is a distinct Manor in itself, and James Tichbourn, Esq; is Lord of it, and hath the Seat there. In this Tithing on Collingley Ridge is a very high Barrow; about it is a large round Ditch, in which Water is commonly found notwithstanding it is an high Mountain; not far from it is a very great Pond called Fleet Pond. In this Tithing in the Midst of a large Heath, far from any Road or Village, in the Hope of an heathy Mountain did Mr. Charles Howard in the troublesome Times of England from 1642, erect himself a Cottage, which he called his Castle of Retirement, where he spent his Time in pious Thoughts, and great Unconcern, and Disengagements in the confused Quarrels of either Side. His Habitation had only one Floor, on which was his Kitchen, Dining-room, Chapel and Laboratory: His Utensils were all of Wood or Earth, and in his Neighbourhood were about 6 Cottages more, to which he was very charitable.

The Chapel here is of the Flemish Manner of Building, i. e. a Mixture of Timber and Brick; it was consecrated in the Beginning of the last Century, when we suppose it was rebuilt, for we find in the Church-yard a very old Ewe-tree from which it may be probably conjectured, that the Ground was set apart to the same Use that now it is, and that there was a Church previous to this Chapel. In it there is a Vault for Mr. Tichbourn's Family, and over it hang their Atchievements, and in the Chancel are two Grave-stones for Mr. Richard Beard of Sussex, and Margaret his Daughter. This Tithing hath 40 Shillings a Year of Mr. Smith's Charity out of the Manor of Warburton in Sussex. See more of this Tithing in Ashe in the Hundred of Woking.

Horshil,

Horshil, alias *Horfil*, but in our Maps *Horstet*, the Lordship of *Denzil Onslow* of *Purford*, the next Parish, Esq; but there is also another small Manor in the Parish, called *Tnitching*, which lies on the North-side of it, and belongs to one Mr. *Bonely*, who resides on it. The Parish is divided into two Tithes, and has a spacious Green. On the Heath in this Parish are two round Hills on Barrows, supposed to have been the Burial Places of some Commanders slain hereabouts in Battle.

The Church is a Vicarage, and belonged formerly to *Newark-Abbey*, but now four of the Parishioners have the Impropriation, and pay a certain Sum to some neighbouring Minister to serve the Cure. In the Church are these Monuments, viz. For *John Sutton*, Gent. whose Family have lived in a House called *Castle House* in this Parish; *John Collier*, one of the Impro priators; *Thomas Edmunds*, Citizen and Carpenter, one of the four Viewers of the City of London; *John Alleyn*, called on his Gravestone, *Capellanus Animæ*, i. e. Vicar of the Parish; *John Sutton*, the Elder, Gent. *Faith Sutton*, the Wife of *John Sutton*, the Younger, and *Thomas Sutton*, Son of *John Sutton*, Senior, and *John Green*, Citizen and Mercer of London.

Purford, or *Pyriford*, now the Seat, and Demesne of *Denzil Onslow*, Esq; It was anciently the Seat of the Earls of *Lincoln*, who built it for that End, and inclosed it with a Park; a very pleasant Place, and large, being 3 Miles about, well wooded, and stocked with Deer; but as it now is, it was built for the most Part by Sir *John Woolley*, who read the Greek Tongue to Queen *Elizabeth*, and having attained great Preferments under that Princess, viz. being her Latin Secretary, Dean of *Carlisle*, and Chancellor of the Order of the Garter, a Knight, and one of her Privy Counsellors, much enlarged this Seat: From his Heirs, it passed to Sir *Robert Parkhurst*, and from him to Sir *Richard Onslow*, Knt. whose Son now enjoys it. It is a fair House, standing near the River *Wey*, and the new River running by the Garden Wall. Before it is a Walk of Elms and Birches a Quarter

of a Mile long, which leads to the noble Gatehouse, on which is set J.W. (*John Wolley*). 'Tis now more than doubly lengthened. From this House is a pleasant Prospect to *Clandon Hill*, and from the Lodge the Ruins of *Newark Abbey* may be seen, with the seven Streams running by it, and the rich Meadows lying by them. The House and Park both yield a fair View of *Guilford Road*. Adjoining to this Park is a very pleasant dewy Pool within four Tunnels.

A little above this Seat begins the longest Cut of the New River, which runs without Interruption 'till it falls into the *Thames* at *Waybridge*, which is above four Miles distant. It was made about 1650, and then this House by the Surveyer was found to be between 50 and 60 Foot higher than the *Thames*.

In this Parish is a great Lake by the *Guilford Road*, called a *Sheer-water Lake*, which is two Miles about, and now belongeth to Sir *Robert Parkhurst*, his Heirs, or Assigns, who has 3 Ponds more below it, and one above it.

The Church is a small Rectory, and hath nothing in it worth Notice; but in the Church-yard is an Altar-Tomb for Mr. *John Oldys*, who was Minister of this Parish six and thirty Years, and near it two others for *Katharine* and *Jane Oldys* his Twin Daughters, and *Philip Oldys* his Son.

Thorpe contains two Manors, called *Thorpe*, and *Hall-place*. These and the Village itself before the Dissolution of the Abbeyes belonged to the Abbot, and Convent of *Chertsey*, but now is or lately was the Estate and Lordships of Sir *John Leigh* of *Wickham* in *Kent*, with the Impropriation of the Parish.

The Church is a Vicarage in the Patronage of the Crown, and hath in it these Monuments, viz. For *William Denham* of London, Goldsmith, an old Tomb; Sir *Thomas Foster* of *Foster* in *Egham*, a Benchet, and Reader of the Inner Temple, and Mrs. *Avise Foster* Wife of *Thomas Foster* his Son, and *John Bond*, Clerk of the Household to King *Henry VIII.* who died at 89 Years of Age in 1578.

Wiseley,

Wiseley, or *Wisselee*, the Lordship and Estate of *Harold* Earl of the *West Saxons*, afterward King, as appears from *Domesday Book*. In the Reign of K. *Henry VII.* this Lordship was the Possession of *William* Lord Marquess *Barkley*, who having no Issue, and having taken a Disgust at his Brother *Maurice*, settled the greatest Part of his Estate upon that King and his Heirs; but gave this Manor by his Will dated *Feb. 5, 1491*, to *Thomas Stanley*, Earl of *Derby*, who enjoy'd it a while after his Death; but *Maurice* the right Heir, having good Friends to support him, so disturbed him in the Possession of what his Brother gave him, that upon a Reference the Earl forced to Part with some of the Estates so given, to keep this and some other Lands, and so it passed to the Earl of *Derby's* Heirs, who, for ought we know, still enjoys it. In this Parish is a great Pond belonging to *Sir Robert Parkhurst*.

The Church is lately built, and hath nothing of Remark in it. It is a small Rectory. This is all worthy of Note we observe in this Hundred, so we pass to

IV. The HUNDRED of COPTHORN, or EFFINGHAM.

This Hundred is situate in the Middle of the County, being encompassed on the East with the Hundreds of *Croydon* and *Reigate*, on the South with this last, and *Dorking Hundred*; on the West with the Hundred of *Woking*, and on the North with the Hundreds of *Emly-bridge* and *Croydon*. The Fee is in the Crown, and Government in the Sheriff. The chief Town is

Exel, a Market Town, but on what Day in the Week the Market is kept, we can't find, nor whether there be any Fair yearly. The Manor here is in the Possession of the Reverend Mr. *Robert Lurnley Lloyd*, an eminent Florist that lives at *Cheam*, but the impropriate Tithes have all along passed through other Families, viz. those of *Jwardbys Hoards*, and more lately *Sir Richard Bulkleys*, Baronet, who, though a

Man of good Sense and a large Estate, yet unhappily abetting a Party of Enthusiasts, who pretended to Prophecy, so embarrass'd his Estate by supporting them, that his Heirs were constrained to sell this Parsonage to *Sir William Lewen*, Knt. Lord Mayor of *London*, Anno 1718. who is, or late was, the Impropiator, of whom we shall speak more hereafter.

In this Place Mr. *Aubrey* out of *John Tayler* the Water Poet gives us a long Account of an unnatural Murder committed by *John Rowse*, a Fishmonger of *London* by Trade, upon two of his own young Children. It seems he had gotten a competent Estate in this Town, and leaving off his Trade, lived with his Wife, and two Children comfortably upon it awhile, being in good Reputation with his Neighbours; but happening to entertain in their Service a lewd Woman, he grew in a little Time so familiar with her, that his Wife, as soon as she discovered it, fell into such Dissatisfaction that she died. He now had his full Use of his wicked Wench, but not content without a Wife, married again a suitable Woman, who not being able to bear a Rival, lived so uneasy with him, that he abandoned her Company, and living in Lewdness, Drunkenness, and all Manner of Extravagancies, run himself so much in Debt, that he dare not shew his Head, and so went first into *Ireland*, and then into *Holland*, having first put his Estate into the Hands of a trusty Friend, (as he thought) to secure it against his Creditors, and to that End, sealed and signed Conveyances, and all Writings, as if he had really sold it, his Friend promising that no Writings should be the least Prejudice to him. Being returned from *Holland*, (where he was very uneasy) he went to his Friend for his Writings, but was as flatly deny'd them as if his Lands had been really bought, which cast him into such a Fit of Madness and Melancholy, that he knew not what to do; but at length returning home to his Wife and Children, which he foresaw must go begging, he contrived in his Wife's Absence to put them

them to Death, and accordingly effected it. He might have escaped easily, but would not, and therefore being carried before a Justice, was imprisoned upon his own Confession, and at the Assizes condemned for the Murder of his Children, and was executed upon the common Gallows at *Croydon*, June 2, 1621, dying very Penitent, having a little before taken the Sacrament, upon which he declared, that whereas in the Deeds of Sale of his Estate it was said, That it was sold for 260*l.* he never had received but 23*l.* which he said his Friend paid himself out his Rents.

In the Church of this Place are many Monuments. 1. Ancient, for several of the Family of *Hoard*, who were then Impropriators; *Edward Dows*, Gent. one of the Clerks of the Signet to King *Henry VII.* *Margery* and *Balle Treghestin*, *John Tabard*, and *Joanna* his Wife, and *Jane Fwardby*, Wife of *Sir John Fwardby*, Knt. also Impropriator of this Parish. 2. Modern, for *Sir Richard Bulkley*, Bart. *Mr. Thomas Whitacre*, Citizen, and Pewterer of *London*; *Susanna Evans*, Wife of *John Evans*, Vicar of this Parish, and her Daughter *Susan*. This Living is a Vicarage of a small Revenue, viz. 14*l.* per Annum allowed by the Impropriator; which being considered, as an insufficient Maintenance for a Clergyman by the Lady *Brown* a pious Gentlewoman, she was pleased to make an Augmentation of 50*l.* per Annum towards the Encouragement of the Incumbent. How the whole is managed we find not, but *Mr. Aubery*, who gives us this Account, winds up his History of this Town thus. "It is most lamentable and remarkable that *Ewell* being a Market Town, not much above ten Miles from *London*, in a Christian Kingdom, where the Word of God is plentifully preached, should neither have Pastor or Preacher, for though the Parsonage is able to maintain a sufficient Preacher, yet the Living being in a Layman's Hands is rented out to another for a great Sum, and no Preacher maintained there. The Impropriator indeed allows 7*l.* a Year,

"and his Tenant 4*l.* more for a Reader, but this is so poor and pitiful an Allowance, that the Town is served with a poor old Man, and half blind, who by Reason of his Age can scarcely read, and doubtless if he were not so, he would not do that for such a Stipend. Preaching here is as rare as Snow at *Midsummer*, or Flowers in *December*.

Richard Corbet was a Native of this Place. He was educated in *Westminster* School, and to compleat his Studies removed to *Oxford*, where in his Youth he was esteemed one of the most celebrated Wits in that University, as his Poems and Romantick Fancies in Print shew. Entering into Holy Orders, he became a very quaint Preacher, and on that Account was much followed by ingenious Men. At length King *James I.* made him his Chaplain, and valuing him much for his fine Preaching, raised him to many Preferments, viz. the Deanary of *Christ Church, Oxford*, Bishop of *Oxford*, and at length Bishop of *Norwich*, where he died in 1635, and was buried in the Cathedral there, under a large Free-stone, engraved with his Name. He was eminent for his Hospitality and Generosity in both his Sees, and particularly was so bountiful towards the Repair of *St. Paul's Cathedral* in 1634, that he gave to it himself not only largely, but supply'd several Ministers, who had not of their own to give, with Money to contribute to it, that they might be an Example to others.

Ashted, or *Ashtede*, the Lordship of *Sir John Montford* of *Beldesert* in *Warwickshire*, who leaving no Issue Male, his Sisters were his Heirs; and of them *Elizabeth* marrying to *Baldwin Treville*, her Son *Sir Baldwin*, who was knighted, 1 *Rich.* 2. inherited this Manor, and some other Estates of the *Montfords* upon a Division of their Lands with *Sir Thomas Boteler*, Knt. who married the other Sister. *Sir Baldwin* left a Son named *Baldwin*, then but two Years old, who died soon after, 6 *Hen.* 5. and so his three Sisters became his Heirs, and the youngest, named

named, marrying Sir Roger Aston, this Manor, and divers other Estates, as of her Inheritance, came to his Family. How this Manor descended after this we find not, 'till it came into the Possession of the Honourable Sir Robert Howard, Brother to the Earl of Berkshire, who built a fair new House here, and inclosed it with a Park, and withal laid out and planted the Fields and Pastures about it in such Order, and made such great Improvements that it might vie with the most considerable Estates and Seats of the County. There was before a mean decay'd Farm-house near it, which for the wholesome Air coming from the Hills, was often resorted to by Thomas Earl of Arundel and Surrey, of whose Grandson Sir Robert purchased it. It is now the Estate and Seat of the Honourable Mr. Fielding, Uncle to the Earl of Denbigh, and is handsomely adorned with neat Gardens.

The Church stands on the Edge of the Park, and hath several good Monuments in it, but all modern, viz. For Diana, the Lady of Edward Lord Dudley and Ward, Daughter of Mr. Howard of this Place; Thomas Howard, Esq; Son of Sir Robert, and Thomas his Son; William Son of George Duncomb, Esq; M. A. and sometime Vice Principal of St. Mary Hall, Oxford, but at his Death Rector of this Parish; Mrs. Sarah Bond, Relict of Nicholas Bond, Esq; of Cornwall, who living in this Parish was very bountiful to the Poor, and at her Death gave 500 l. to be laid out for a yearly Support of the most deserving Poor that received no Alms of the Parish; Henry Newdigate, Esq; Lord of this Manor, and Brother of Sir John Newdigate of Arbury in Warwickshire; Robert Quinzel, Rector of this Church and his Wife; Mary Wicksteed of Morbury in Cheshire; John Brown, Esq; Sarjeant of Queen Elizabeth's Woodyard, and Edith his Wife; the Wife of Mr. Bodley, and John Blisse, Son of Jeffery Blisse, and Elizabeth his Wife, Daughter of Mr. James Medlicot, sometime of this Parish.

Bookeham, or Bowkham Great and Little. Before the Conquest 'tis probable they

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were but one Lordship, and then we find that in King Edward the Confessor's Days, it was the Estate of Harold Earl of the West Saxons, as appears by the Conqueror's Survey. After the Conquest it was given to William de Braose an eminent Norman, who followed the Conqueror into England, and continued long in his Family. Lord Howard of Effingham, who hath a Seat in this Parish, is the present Lord of this Manor, and that of Tetcham. In this Parish is an House named Sliffield, the Seat of the Family of Shiers, many of whom lie bury'd in the Church; 'till of late, Madam Shiers, the Relict of Robert Shiers, Esq; the last Heir Male of the Family, gave it to Hugh Shortrudge, D. D. Rector of Fetcham, in whose Posterity it still remains. The Improprate Tithes of this Parish do now, or lately did belong to Mr. Rowse, to whom it was left by Mr. Francis Rowse, a leading Man in the long Parliament's Sitting, and under the Protector O. Cromwell, by whom he was made one of the House of Lords, and of his Privy Council. He died Jan. 7, 1658-9, and by his Will left 40 l. per Annum, charged on the great Tithes of this Parsonage for the Maintenance of two Scholars in Pembroke-College, Oxon, where he was educated himself. His Scholars were ordered to be all of the Name of Rowse, descended of his Brothers, or Nichols, and Upton his Sister's Children, and in default of such, to be elected out of the upper Classe of Eaton School, and not to have above ten Pounds per Annum a Freehold Estate. They were to study Divinity, and before they were created Batchelors of Arts give some Specimen of their Proficiency, and hold their Scholarship no more than seven Years before they were supply'd by a new Election.

The Church here is a Vicarage, kept in good Repair, and has these Monuments in it, viz. 1. Ancient, for Abbot Rumerwick, who built it and dedicated it to St. Nicholas; Dr. John Reeve, Vicar here, and a Justice of the Peace; Elizabeth the Wife of George Brewes, Esq; Edmund

B b b

Edmund Sliffield, Esq; and *Elizabeth* his Wife; *Henry Sliffield*, Esq; and *Elizabeth* his Wife; *John Sliffield* Esq; and *Jane* his Wife. 2. Modern, *Sir Francis Howard*, Kt. Grandson of *Thomas Duke of Norfolk*, and *Frances* his Daughter; *Frances* the Daughter of *Francis Howard*, Esq; *Mary* the Wife of *Sir Henry Fernegan of Cossy* in *Norfolk*, Bart. *Mary Shiers* of *Sliffield*; *Anthony Hilder*, Gent. and *Susanna* his Daughter; *Elizabeth* the Wife of *Robert Shiers* of *Sliffield House*, Esq; who having good Skill in Physick did much good to the Poor, as well in curing their Diseases, as healing their Sickneffes; *Robert Sliffield* Son of *George Sliffield*, Esq; a Lawyer, and Reader of the *Inner Temple*; *Sir George Shiers*, Bart. who gave 30*l.* per Annum to the Poor of this Parish, and 20*l.* a Year to the Poor of *Fetcham*; *Elizabeth* the Wife of *George Shiers*, Esq; and Mother of *Sir George Shiers*, Bart. *Robert Shiers* of the *Inner Temple*, Esq; and *Edward* his Son, and *Henry Smith* Citizen and Salter of *London*, who gave 10*l.* per Annum to the Poor of this Parish.

Upon a Tablet in this Church is this Memorial set up, That *Sir George Shiers*, a Descendant of the former *Sir George*, did, by a Decree in *Chancery*, dated *Jan. 9. 1690.* settle a Rent Charge of 36*l.* 3*s.* a Year for ever, to be paid out of a Farm at *Welwin* in *Hartfordshire*, to be disposed of to and among the Poor of this Parish at the Discretion of the Vicar, Churchwardens, and Over-seers of the Poor for the Time being, yet with these Limitations; 1. To put out poor Children Apprentices, and set them up. 2. To prefer in Marriage such Maids born in the Parish as have lived and behaved themselves well for seven Years in any one Service, and whose Friends are not able to do it: And 3. To dispose of the Overplus to such Poor as by Sicknefs, Age, a great Family of Children, or otherwise, shall be in Danger of coming under the common Relief of the Parish. To prevent the Loss, or Misapplication of this great Charity, *Dr. Shortrudge*, Rector of *Fetcham*, and the other Trustees caused this Table to be set up in 1717.

Bookham Little hath nothing remarkable in it.

Effingham, a Village said once to be so considerable, as to give Name to the Hundred, and if the Tradition be true, That it was a large Town, and had in it sixteen Parish Churches; 'tis very probable 'twas much the biggest Town in this Hundred. It was doubtless much bigger than now it is, for in the Fields and Woods often appears Remains of Wells and Cavities (like decay'd Cellars) of very considerable Dimensions; but having no full Account of what it was, we shall treat of it as it is, a small Village. The Manor, 9 *Hen. 5.* was the Estate of *Hugh Stafford*, younger Son of the Earl of *Stafford*, who by his Marriage with the Daughter and Heir of *Bartholomew Lord Bourchier*, became Lord *Bourchier*, and died possessed of it that Year. In the Reign of *K. Henry VI. Humphrey Stafford* D. of *Buckingham*, Brother's Son to the abovementioned *Hugh*, being his Heir, (who was slain at *Northampton* fighting for that King) died possessed of it, leaving it to his Grandson *Henry*, Son of his Son *Humphrey* slain at *St. Alban's* in the same Cause; but we suppose, that the said *Henry* died without Heirs, because we find, that *John Stafford* a younger Son of *Humphrey Duke of Buckingham*, died in Possession of it, 13 *Edw. 4.* but left no Heirs. To whom it passed in the following Reigns we find not, but 19 *Hen. 8.* it was vested in the Crown, and by that King granted in Fee to *John Bourchier Lord Berners*, who dying without any legitimate Heir Male, *Joan* his only Daughter became his Heir, and marrying to *Edmund Knyvet* of *Ashwelthorpe* in *Norfolk*, carried this Manor with divers other Estates into his Family. On the Feast of *St. Lawrence* is kept a small Fair upon this Manor.

How long this Lordship continued in the Family of *Knyvet*, we can't discover, but we judge it could not be many Years; for it appears to have been the Possession of that valliant Soldier, *William Howard*, Son of *Thomas Duke of Norfolk*, commonly called, The Conqueror of the Scots, who was created by Queen *Mary I.*

Reg. i. Baron, by the Title of Lord Howard of Effingham. Hackluis says, he was one of the first Favourers and Furtherers with his Purse and Countenance of the strange and wonderful Discovery of Russia. He died 15 Eliz. 1573, and was succeeded in his Honour by his Son Charles, who being a Person truly loyal and valiant was much in that Queen's Favour, and for his brave Actions and wise Conduct of her Fleet against the Spaniards in 1588, and at other Times, created by her Earl of Nottingham, as descended from the Family of Mowbray. His Son and Grandson both named Charles, succeeded him in his Honours; but the last dying without Issue, the Barony of Effingham only passed to the Collateral Branch Francis, the Son of Francis Howard of Great Bucknam in this County, who being the next Heir Male, became Lord Howard of Effingham. He was succeeded by his Son Thomas, who dying without Issue Male in 1726, was suc-

ceeded by his Brother the Right Honourable now Lord Howard of Effingham.

In this Parish are the Ruins of an ancient Seat belonging to the Family of *At-Lees of Effingham*, now overgrown with Bushes and Shrubs.

The Living here is a Vicarage endowed, in the Gift of the Crown (the Endowment is in the *Merton Register* in the *Cotton Library*, *Cleopatra*, c. 7.) and in the Church and Chancel (in which are several old Stalls, which give it the Air of a Chantry) are divers remarkable Monuments, some ancient. viz. one of this Figure,

 with an Inscription round it for *Vater Geddingtes*, in old French without Date; for *Amey's Aley*, and *John Aley*, and *John Agmondesham* of *Roughe Barnes* of this County, Esq; Reader of *New Inn*; others modern, viz. one on the North-side of the Altar with this Inscription upon several red Tiles

H I C
J A G E N T

Sun^a W.

ob. 1678.

Æt. 8. An.

Gul. Walker.

Fam. Fam.

Rob. W.

ob. 1686.

Et. 31 An.

A

Huius

Vicarario.

Rob. W.

ob. 1.6.88.

Æt. 2 Heb

Ecclesiæ

1693.

For Henry Cooke of Mayers, Yeoman, John Cooke his Father, and Frances his Wife; and in the Churchyard three Tombs for Richard Mabank, Gent. and Richard and John his Sons, by Timothy his Wife, whose Tomb also adjoins to them.

Epſom, called by the Saxons *Ebbiſheim*, i. e. *Epbas*, Home, or Palace, now contracted into *Epſom*, a Village ſituated in an healthy Air, diſtant from *London* about 14 Miles, and much enlarged and frequented upon Account of its excellent Mineral Waters, of whoſe Nature we ſhall preſently add a Deſcription, and which are accounted to have the better Operation upon Account of the fine

Downs, called *Bansted Downs*, which lies contiguous to it, and are mighty convenient for such Exercises as are necessary after drinking the Waters of *Epsom*. The Form of this Village is semi-circular, beginning with the Church, and ending with a Palace, which are about a Mile and half distant, the Area within the Bending of a Bow or Half-Moon, being a spacious Plain of Corn-Fields opening to the Downs, from which you may out of every House almost insensibly ascend to the Clay Hills, which are covered with Ever-greens. From the Circumference of the Semi-circle there branch out two or three pleasant Lanes, besides some

B b b 2

Alleys

B b b z

Alleys and Out-lets, which are so separated from each other by Fields, Meadows, Orchards and Plantations, that they seem so many distinct Villages, which all yet unite in a large Street, wherein the Houses are very neat, many of them new built, and convenient for the Entertainment of Strangers, as they are designed, and made as beautiful in all Respects as the Owner's Abilities, and Hopes will afford or extend.

The Fronts of the Houses are adorned throughout with Rows of Elms, or Lime-trees in many Places artificially wreathed into verdant Arches and Porticoes, cut into Variety of Figures, close enough wrought to defend such as delight to sit under their Shades in seasonable Times from any Injuries of Sun or Showers. Here sometimes the Company take their Breakfast and Supper, and at other Times drink a chearful Glass, and smoke a Pipe, for these vegetable Canopies in the Heat of the Day yield a grateful and refreshing Coolness, by the fanning Breezes they collect from the sweet Air of the Downs. Nor yet is there any Profession, Trade, or Calling that may serve for Use, Instruction, or Diversion that is not easily found here; who yet behind their Houses, for the most Part, have handsome, though not large, Gardens, generally furnished with pretty Walks, and planted with Variety of Fruit-trees and Herbs, which are usually left open and free to the Lodgers, which is such an apparent Invitation to most of the Company, that where the Gardens are neglected, and not left open, their Rooms are empty, unless Necessity obliges to take them, or they be let at an Under-price.

There are, besides the Tradesmens Houses, several handsome Seats of the Gentry in and about this Place. The Chief of them stands at the End of the Town, and is called *Durdans*. It formerly belonged to the Earl of *Berkley*, and was built out of the Materials of *Non-such*, a Palace erected by King *Henry VIII.* a little Distance from this Town in the Hundred of *Croydon*. *K. Charles II.* gave it to the Dutchess of *Cleveland*,

who pulled it down, and sold the Materials, of which a new House is built a-la-modern, and is now the Seat of the Earl of *Guildford*; the Front of it looking towards the Downs, and that towards the Gardens is very regular and noble: The Appartments within are very uniform; and in the Garden is the charmingest Grove imaginable, Famous enough in itself, but Infamous for the Scene of Love between the Lord *Grey* and his Lady's Sister, though *Mrs. Behn* with false Varnish hath used all her Art to make it beautiful. The Lord *Baltimore* hath also an House here, which, though an old Building, is rendred pleasant and suitable by its fine Gardens, but more by the Chapel, which is one of the neatest Things in the World. Sir *John Ward* also, Knt. and Alderman of *London* hath a delightful Seat upon *Clay-Hill*. Here is a daily Market, and two Fairs, the one during the *Easter* Holidays, and the other on the Feast of the Translation of *St. Martin*, *July* the 4th, by which the numerous Guests are plentifully furnished with all Manner of Provisions, and other Necessaries in their Absence from their Dwellings.

The Water of this Place was the first of the Purging Kind discovered in *England*; it was found out about the Year 1618, by one *Henry Wicker*, who discovering Water in an Hole like an Horse's or Cow's Footing in a dry Summer, with his Paddle dug a square Hole about it, and the next Day found it full of clear Water, but finding his Cattle would not drink of it, began to suspect it to be of an uncommon Nature, and upon Trial, it was found to have a Mineral Taste, and by the Judicious 'twas thought to pass through some Veins of Allum. It was at first used outwardly only for healing Sores, which by its Absteniveness it soon did; at length it was found to be Purgative about the Year 1630, or soon after. The Hill where the Wells are, is of a grey-coloured Earth, and the Water itself is moderately clear, and of Taste bitter, together with a mawkish Saltishness, not manifestly laxivate, but
a little

a little of the Taste of the second Salt of Salt-marine, and that Cellar-Salt, that hangs upon Things in the Middle of Cellars. It is experienced to be very Beneficial, gently cleansing the Body, and cooling and purifying the Blood, for which also the Salt made of them chymically is famous all over Europe, but yet to such Persons as are Hypochondriacal or Vapourish the Doctors do not prescribe the Use of these Waters so much, as order them to be assiduous at all publick Meetings and other Diversions, as knowing (that if they be not themselves of the Number) they'll find abundant Occasion to laugh at Bankrupt Fortune-hunters, crazy and superannuated Beaus, marry'd Coquets, intriguing Prudes, fine-dressed Waiting-maids, and complimenting Footmen; all either disappointed of their Designs, or over-reached. Here is also a Cold Bath lately erected, with Hopes that it may in this Place conduce as much towards the Recovery of Health outwardly as the Drinking of the other Waters doth inwardly, but it meets not as yet with any great Encouragement.

The Living here is but a small Vicarage, but is so much increased by the voluntary Subscriptions of the Gentlemen and Ladies, who reside here all the Summer, that it is become an Encouragement to a diligent and learned Parson. In the Church are some good Monuments, but all of a late Date, viz. For *Richard Evelyn*, Esq; *Sir Robert Coke*, Heir of *Sir Edward Coke*, Lord Chief Justice of England, and *Theophila* his Wife, only Sister of *George Lord Berkley*; *Robert Coke*, Son of *Clement Coke*, sixth Son of the above-mentioned Lord Chief Justice, who had served *King Charles I.* as a Commander in his Army against the Rebel Parliament's Forces, and lived to see *King Charles II.* restored; *Mr. Owen Ludgater*, Minister of this Parish; *Mr. Hugh Woodford* Vicar of this Parish, his Successor, and *Thomas Cantrell*, one of the General Proctors of the Court of Arches.

Fetcham, a small Village, whose Manor was formerly the Possession of the Vincents of *Stoke Dabernon*, a Village

near it, and by them sold to the Lord *Howard of Effingham*, in whose Family we suppose it continues. *Arthur Moor*, Esq; one of the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations in 1713, hath, or lately had a neat Seat here with fine Gardens towards *Leatherhead*. Not far from the Bridge of which Place, but in this Parish, is a Pond made up of several Springs, which boil up into it out of the Sands in such Plenty, that from it issue out so great a Stream, that it drives an undershot Mill, within a few Perches.

The Living is a Rectory in the Gift of the abovementioned *Mr. Moor*, and in the Church are Monuments for *Sir Anthony Rous*, Clerk of the Pipe in *K. Charles I.*'s Reign; for *Henry Vincent*, Esq; over whom is this Motto, *Non Nisi Vincenti*; for *Dame Jane Glover*, Wife of *Sir Thomas Glover* of *Hayes Park* in *Middlesex*, Knt. and Relict of *George Purfay* of *Berkshire*, Esq; *Peter Warburton* of *Hefferson-Grange* in *Cheshire*; in the Church is a Tablet of veined Marble, set up to be a Memorial of the Donation of *Sir George Shiers*, Knt. who gave to this Parish of *Fetcham* a Rent-charge of 24 l. 2 s. a Year for ever, payable out of a Farm at *Welwin* in *Hertfordshire*, making the Rector, Churchwardens, and Overseers for the Time being Trustees to dispose of it to and among the Poor of the Parish of *Fetcham* in the same Manner, and to the same Persons, as he settled the like Rent-charge upon the Poor of *Great Bookham*, which see above.

Hedley, a small Village encompassed almost with Wood, having nothing remarkable in it, but this: That upon the Edge of the Parish near *Leatherhead Down* is a perfect Roman High-way from *London* to *Darking*. It appears in several Places between *Guildford* and *Ripley*, and between *Richmond* and *Putney*. And that the Shepherds of the Downs hereabouts, use a peculiar Instrument called an Half-horn, i. e. an Horn slit lengthwise, and nailed to the End of a long Staff, much about the Length of common Shepherds Crooks, with which they can hurl a Stone a great Way, and so keep

keep their Sheep within due Bounds from straggling into the Corn. They are seen in some Pictures of Books and Hangings, but not in Use any where but here.

The Living is a small Rectory in the Patronage of Mrs. *Stydolf*, the Lady of the Manor. In the Church, which is very small, and stands at a little Distance from the Village, are these Monuments, viz. for Mrs. *Elizabeth Leat*, Daughter of Mr. *Nicholas Leat*, a Turkey Merchant of London, who at her Decease was 80 Years of Age; Mr. *Richard Wyld* her Nephew, and Rector of this Church, erected it in Memory of her; as also for *Margaret* the Daughter, and *John* the Son of *William* and *Mary Warren* of the City of London. There is also on the North Wall on a Sheet of Vellum in a Frame a Table of the Benefactors, and their Gifts to the Church, thus superscribed,

Honour the Lord with thy Substance,
Prov. ii. 9.

The Righteous shall be had in everlasting Remembrance, Ps. cxii. 6.

Mary Stydolf, Wife of *William Stydolf*, Esquire of the Body to King *Charles I.* gave to the Church of *Headly*, a Stone Font, with a fair Wainscot Cover, a Canopy over the Pulpit, a Cushion and Covering for the Pulpit of green Cloth, with a Silk Fringe, and a Damask Communion Table-cloth; she also beautified the Church and Chancel, caused a new Window to be made in the Church, which was dark before, and repaired the decay'd Belfry, and adorn'd it. She died in 1667.

Margaret Stydolf Wife of *Sigismund Stydolf*, Esq; gave a Communion Carpet with a fair Silk Fringe and Cushion, and four Pounds towards the erecting of a Gallery for the Youth of the Parish to sit in.

Richard Wyld Rector of this Parish, presented by the above-mentioned *Mary Stydolf* in 1663 gave a Common-Prayer-Book in Folio for the Communion Table, and four lesser Volumes for the Use of

Strangers, a Book of Homilies, and another of Canons.

Richard Wild set up this Table in Remembrance of Mrs. *Mary Stydolf* his Patroness, and the other Benefactors.

Letherdead, *Ledered*, or *Lederide*, was held anciently of the King by different Tenures, viz. *William Frankelen* held a certain Parcel of Land in this Place, to find a Pavilion, or Hall for the County Court or Assizes, as often as they are held here: And *Walter Hore* held another Piece of Land in the same Village, to find an House for a Prison, as often as any shall happen to be imprisoned at the Sheriffs Turn; but then the Prisoner must be in the Keeping of the Sheriff. *William Oxencroft* also held another Piece of Land in this Village, to find a Pound for such Cattle, whether Horses or Cows, as shall be seized for the King's Debts; *Robert Darcy* also (Brother of *Philip*, who deserted King *Edward I.* in his Expedition into Scotland, for which he forfeited his Estate, but was afterwards pardon'd and advanced by King *Edward II.*) had 1 *Edw. 3.* a Patent for View of Frank-Pledge in this Place, and in the Fifth Year of the same King procured a weekly Market to be kept every Friday, and an annual Fair upon the Feast of *S. Peter ad Vincula*, Aug. 1. The Market hath been discontinued above an hundred Years, but the Market-house was standing more than fifty Years after. Here is still a Fair upon the Nativity of the Virgin *Mary*, Sept. 8. but how the former Fair was either abolished or removed to this Day, we know not. In or near this Town dwelt in King *Henry VII.*'s Reign, *Eleanor Rumming*, whose Nappy Ale *John Skelton*, Poet Laureat to that King, speaks so much in the Praise of, Sig. 2, 3, 4. His Works were printed by *Thomas Marsh* in Fleetstreet, London, 1568.

The Tithes of this Parish were anciently in the Possession of the Priory of *Ledes*, or *Ledys* in the County of Kent, founded by *Robert Crevecur* in 1119, and dedicated to *S. Mary* and *S. Nicholas*. The Abbot and Convent constituted a Vicarage,

age, and held the great Tithes till the Dissolution of the Abbey by King Henry VIII. who bestowed them with the Patronage of the Vicarage upon the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Rochester, as appears from the Charter of Endowment dated at Westminster June 20. Reg. 33. * The Improper great Tithes are farmed under the Church of Rochester by Sir James Wisheart, who lets them to Under-Tenants at 200 l. per Annum, out of which he pays 20 l. a Year to the Church of Rochester, and 40 l. per Annum to the Vicar, who also has all the small Tithes of the Parish, and is presented by the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. In the Church which is 43 Yards long and 14 broad, are these Monuments, viz. for Maud Hamildun, Wife of Thomas at Hull, an ancient Tomb; Robert Gardnar, another near as old; Richard Dalton, Esq; Sarjeant of the Wine-Cellar to King Charles II. and Mary his Wife; Lowde Cordell, Esq; one of the Pages of the same King's Bed-chambers, and Mary his Daughter. The small Chancel on the South-side of this Church belongs to Mr. Tryon, and the North Chancel to Mr. Akers of this Town.

Mickeham, Mekylham, or Michleham, of which we have no Account of ancient Date but this, viz. That Ralph de Belvoir held of Roger de Moubray, two Carucates of Land in this Town by this Tenure, to furnish him yearly with certain Scarlet Buskins, at the Feast of the Nativity for all Services. In After-times the Stydols, a Family of good Account and Antiquity, were Lords of the Manor, with the Patronage of the Church, which they had from one Widdolkson. The present Lord of the Manor is Mr. James Tryan.

The Living is a Rectory; and in the Church there are these Monuments:

1. Ancient, for William Widdolkson, Citizen and Mercer of London, and Joan his Wife, and John Stydolph, Esq; The rest are 2. Modern, for Mary Stydolfe, Wife of Sir Francis Stydolfe, Knt. one of the Barons of the Exchequer in the Reign of King Charles I. Sir Francis Stydolfe, Knt. Thomas Stydolfe, Esq; the Son of the said Sir Francis; William, Son of Moses Wall, D. D. Thomason, third Son of John Hayne, Fishmonger of London, and Bona his Daughter; Elizabeth, the Wife of Samuel Wall, Gent. Elizabeth Lady Byron, first Wife to Richard Lord Byron, and after his Decease to Sir Richard Stydolfe of Norbury, Knt. and Bart. who also lieth buried by her; Thomas Traps, Son of Edward Traps, the last Heir of his Family, which is said to have come over with the Conqueror; Augustin and Philippa, the Children of John Bonwick Batchelor of Divinity, and Rector of this Parish, who is bury'd near them, with Dorothy his Wife; Benjamin Bonwick, S. T. B. Fellow of St. John Baptist's College in Oxford, and Son of John Bonwick, Rector of this Parish; John Amherst, Esq; a Fellow and Reader of Grays-Inn; Lady Jane Onslow, first Wife to Sir Henry Onslow, Knt. and last to John Amherst, Esq; Anne, Wife of Isaac Lord Astley, Baron of Reading; Peter de la Hay, Esq; Yeoman of King James's Confessionary, and Thomas Tooth, Yeoman of the Scullery to the same King; Dame Philippa Brown, Relict of Sir Adam Brown, Bart. and Margaret Cooper her Niece; Edward Briggs, and Elizabeth Cooke.

Norbury near Leatherhead, is the Lordship and Seat of Sir Richard Stydolfe, Knt. but had nothing remarkable besides but his Orchards of Walnut-trees, which are said to contain in them above Forty Thousand of those Trees alone, besides others.

Walton

* N. B. We have a MS. sent us by some Person inhabiting hereabout, who tells us, that the Vicarage here is endow'd with a third Part of the great Tithes, and is in the Presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury; but we chose to follow Mr. Aubery's account as founded on the Authority of the Records of Rochester Cathedral.

Walton on the Hill, so called to distinguish it from another Village of that Name in *Emlybridge* Hundred, which for the same Reason is called, *Walton on the Thames*. The Manor is the Estate of Sir *Nicholas Carew*, Bart.

The Living is a Rectory; and in the Church and Chancel, which last belongs to Sir *Nicholas Carew*, are these Monuments, all modern, for *John Lear*, Esq; and Priest; *Edward Pope*, Archdeacon of *Gloucester*, and Rector of this Parish: In the East Window, besides some Arms, is a Woman painted, and under her this Inscription, *Bea Margareta*.

In one of the North Windows there seems to be a Figure of one of the Apostles, and under it this Inscription, *Et vitam Eternam*.

In the other North Window is this Inscription, *Scus Martinus*.

At the West End, a little Northward is a very old Leaden Font, adorned with nine Figures in a sitting Posture, their Faces all much mangled. These are all the Places in this Hundred which we find of any Note, and so we proceed to,

V. The HUNDRED of CROYDON.

This Hundred is bounded on the East by *Kent*, on the South by the Hundreds of *Tanridge* and *Reigate*, on the West by the Hundreds of *Copthorn* and *Emlybridge*, and on the North by *Brixton* Hundred. The Fee is in the Crown, and the Government in the High Sheriff and his Officers. The chief Town, which gives Name to the Hundred, is

Croydon, an handsome large Market Town lying upon the Edge of *Banstead Downs*, from which to the River *Thames*, the County being all Pasture-ground, is inclosed. It was anciently called *Cradiden*. The Manor hath long belonged to the See of *Canterbury*, and the Archbishops have an House, or Palace here; but since Archbishop *Whitgift's* Time it hath been much neglected, and on that Account, is so much out of Repair, that it is said, that in, or about 1716, the Delapidations of it alone were va-

lued at 1400 Pounds, and paid by the late Archbishop *Tannison's* Executors, according to an Arbitration made by Sir *Peter King* and Dr. *Bettesworth*. 'Tis said, that the Kings of *England* had anciently a Palace here, and that the Archbishops after it was bestowed on them, turn'd it into a Palace for themselves, by adding some Buildings to it towards the River. The Market is here weekly on *Saturday*, and Fairs yearly on *Midsummer-day*, *June 24*, and on *S. Matthew's Day*, *Sept. 21*.

Archbishop *Whitgift*, who much delighted in this Town, and generally resided in this Palace here, hath left to it two signal Marks of his Favour, as well as of his own pious Disposition, viz. an Alms-house and a School. The first of these is an handsome Edifice, built in the Form of a College, and is endowed with Farms for the Maintenance of a Warden and twenty-eight Men and Women. The other which stands near it hath an House for the Schoolmaster joining to it, and is endowed with twenty Pounds per Annum for his Salary.

Our Historians take Notice of two Things in this Parish, which may not be convenient for us to omit, viz. a great Wood called *Norwood*, belonging to the Archbishops, wherein was anciently a Tree called the *Vicar's Oak*, where four Parishes met, as it were in a Point. It is said to have consisted wholly of Oaks, and among them was one that bear *Misselto*, which some Persons were so hardy, as to cut for the Gain of selling it to the Apothecaries of *London*, leaving a Branch of it to sprout out. But they proved unfortunate after it; for one of them fell lame, and others lost an Eye. At length in the Year 1678, a certain Man, notwithstanding he was warned against it upon the Account of what the other had suffered, adventured to cut the Tree down, and he soon after brake his Leg. To fell Oaks hath long been counted fatal, and such as believe it produce the Instance of the Earl of *Winchelsea*, who having felled a curious Grove of Oaks, soon after found his Countess dead in her Bed suddenly,

denly, and his eldest Son the Lord *Maidstone*, was killed at Sea by a Cannon-Bullet.

The Living is a Vicarage in the Gift of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and the Church which stands near the Archbishop's Palace, is very fair and large, consisting of a Body and three Chancels, in which are many Monuments, of which these are most remarkable, viz. For *Edmund Grindal*, D. D. Archbishop of *Canterbury*, whose Effigies in his Episcopal Garb lieth on his Tomb. Of this Archbishop it is said, that he was so studious, that his Book was his Bride, and his Study was his Bride-chamber, in which he spent his Eyesight, Strength and Health; and therefore his Name may well be passively called *Grindall*, for he did Grind himself to Death by Mortification. *John Whitgift*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and Dr. *Gilbert Sheldon*, late Archbishop of *Canterbury*, all in magnificent Tombs; *Marmadyke Wivel*, Esq; a Pensioner in King *James I's* Guards, second Son of Sir *Marmaduke Wivel* of *Yorkshire*, Knt. and Bart. *John Pinsent*, Esq; one of the Prothonotaries of the Court of Common Pleas in King *Charles II's* Reign; *William Heron*, Esq; a Justice of Peace for this County; *Nicholas Hatcher* of this Town, Gent. who was a Captain of a Troop of Horse, under King *Charles I.* and Yeoman-Usher in ordinary to King *Charles II.* Lady *Ruth Scudamore*, late Wife of Sir *Philip Scudamore*, Knt. *Thomas Packington*, Farmer of the Parsonage here, *Elizabeth* his Wife, and *John* his Son; *Michael Margatroid*, Fellow of *Jesús College* in *Cambridge*, Secretary to Archbishop *Whitgift*, and Commissary in the Court of Faculties; *Elizabeth Bradbury*, Daughter of *William Whitgift* the Archbishop's Brother; *Elizabeth*, Wife of Sir *William Gresham*, Knt. *Francis Tirrel*, Citizen and Grocer of *London*, who gave to this Parish 200 l. to build a Market-house, and 40 l. to beautify the Church, and make a new Saints-Bell; and *Henry Hoare* Surgeon.

Addington, a small Village lying at the Descent of an high and spacious Com-

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mon, to which it gives Name, and encompassed with Hills. The Soil about it on the North-side is gravelly, on the South chalky, and full of Flints. The Inhabitants believe, that it was in old Time much bigger, than now it is able to vie with any of their Neighbours; and for Inns and Publick Houses infinitely surpassing them. This their Opinion they confirm by often ploughing up Ground-cells, and other Parts of ruined Buildings, and by an Hill still called *Castle-Hill*, where, they say, stood a Castle, when the Town was in its Prosperity, which if true, prove the Town to be very ancient, and we see no Reason to contradict it.

As to the Manor, we have this Account of it from *Blount's Tenures*, p. 1. in 1254. 34 Hen. 3. That *Robert Aguilon* (having married the Daughter of *Bartholomew Cheney*) held in her Right this Manor of *Addington* by Sarjeanty to make him a Mess in an earthen Pot in the King's Kitchen at his Coronation, called, *Willigrout*, or as *Dugdale* says, *Gyroun*; and if there be Butter or Fat in it, 'tis then called *Maupigyrnum*. *William* his Son succeeding his Father in his Estates, had also this Manor, and having been faithful to King *Henry III.* when the Barons rebelled against him, obtained among other Things to make a Castle of his Manor-house in this Place. He died seized of this Manor, 14 Edw. 1. and held it by the aforesaid Tenure, leaving *Isabel* his Daughter and Heir, then the Wife of *Hugh Bardolf*; but *Margaret de Riparys* his Wife surviving him, had this Manor with other Estates for her Dowry, which at her Death, 20 Edw. 1. passed to *Isabel* her Heir. *Blount* continues the Succession thus; Afterwards in King *Edward I's* Reign, Anno 1285, *William Walcot* held the Manor of *Addington* by the same Service, only in the Record it is called a certain Potage, named, *Maupigyrnum*, which how it could be we can't imagine, since the Descent is so clear from *William d'Aguillon* to *Hugh Bardolf*.

C c c

Hugh

Hugh held this Manor in Right of *Isabel* his Wife to his Death, 32 *Edw.* 1. when he left his Son *Thomas* his Heir; but *Isabel* surviving her Husband held this Manor besides her Dowry out of his Estate, and at her Death gave it with some other of his Inheritance to *William* her younger Son, and his Heirs, which failing, it returned to his elder Brother *Thomas*, who died possessed of it, 45 *Edw.* 3. leaving his Son *William* his Heir, then 14 Years of Age, and put in Wardship to Sir *Michael Pomings*, to the Intent he should marry his Daughter *Agnes* to him, as he did. How it passed after this we find not, 'till in the Year 1473, it is said in an Indenture now in the Family of *Huntington*, that *Reinold Leigh* the Son of *Robert Leigh* was Lord of it; and in this Family it hath continued ever since, unless lately alienated. For at the Coronation of King *Charles II.* Anno 1661, *Thomas Leigh*, Esq; being in Possession of this Manor, according to his Tenure, made a Mess of Pottage, called *Diligent*, and brought it to the King at his Table, as he was order'd by the Court of Claims, and the King accepted the Service, but did not taste of it.

The Living here is a Vicarage in the Patronage of Sir *John Leigh* of *Thorp*, Knt, and the Church, which by the Manner of its Building, seems to be at least 300 Years old, yet is still very strong and firm, but of an unhandsome and irregular Form, the Roof unceiled, the Isles disproportionate, and the whole Inside very indecent; which, notwithstanding is graced with several Monuments both ancient and modern, viz. for *John Leigh*, *Maud* his Wife, and *Emma* their Daughter, bury'd in the 5th Century; *John Leigh*, Esq; *Nicholas Leigh*, Esq; and Sir *Olliphe Leigh*, Knt. the last of which died in the Beginning of the Sixth Century; *John Leigh*, Esq; and *Isabel* his Wife; *Thomas Hatteliff*, Esq; one of the four Masters of the Household to King *Henry VIII.* and Queen *Anne*: The modern ones are for *Frances* the Wife of *James Lesly* Vicar of this Parish; *Henry Kinnerly*, a Merchant of London. Over

the Inscription of this Tomb, which is a long one, are these Letters, *I. H. S.* by which he is supposed to be a Papist, and because none dare in those Republican Times (for he died in 1647) set a Cross upon a Tomb, as Papists usually do, these Letters, which imported *Jesus Hominum Salvator*, are placed in the Room of it; *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Philip Jones* Vicar of this Parish; *Thomas Purdy*, who gave an Annuity of 20s. a Year for ever towards repairing the Steeple. In the Chancel, which is also deformed with an unceiled Roof, and disagreeable Walls, are these Monuments of a modern Date, besides the ancient ones for the *Leighs*, mentioned above, viz. for Mrs. *Elizabeth Lovell*, and Mrs. *Sarah Leigh*, a large and costly Tomb, erected by Sir *Francis Leigh*, Knt. for his Mother and Aunt, and *Mary* the Wife of *George Cole*, Esq; who died in Child-bed.

Bansted, a small Village standing on the Downs, to which it gives a Name, famous for its wholesome Air, and formerly much prescribed by the London Physicians to their Patients, as the last Refuge, and no less eminent for its sweet Mutton, though small. The Soil is whitish, of a kind of Chalk mixed with Flints and Sand. *Junipers* flourish well there. The Manor of this Town (so far as we can trace it) was anciently the Estate of *Gilbert Earl of Clare*, who gave it in Portion with his Daughter *Mabel* to *Roger de Moubray*, who with the Consent of his Wife, gave the whole Tithes to the Priory of *St. Mary Overies* in *Southwark*. The Manor still remained in the *Moubray's* Family, but was about the Reign of King *John*, or his Son King *Henry III.* alienated to that great Man, *Hubert de Burgh Earl of Kent*, who died at his Seat here, 27 *Hen.* 3. The People seem to retain the Remembrance of this Earl to this Day. For at the East End of the Churchyard in Field is a deep Pit, which they shew as the Remains of the Cellars belonging to the Seat of *Hubert de Burgh*, Counsellor to King *Henry III.*

In this Parish is an House called *Canons*, which, with the Parsonage, being appropriated to the Priory of St. Mary Overes was made a Cell to that House, and inhabited by the Canons thereto belonging. Near it is a Well of 60 Fathom deep, and about a Quarter of a Mile from it is a Gate called *Can*, i. e. *Canons Hatch*. The Family of *Buckles* have a Seat here in the Manor of *Gret-Borough*, in which there is a Chapel yet standing. From this Place is a pleasant Prospect into *Kent*, *Hertfordshire*, *Buckinghamshire*, *Oxfordshire*, beyond *Henley upon Thames*, *Hampshire*, *Berkshire*, Part of this County, and a full View of the City of *London* from the Tower to *Westminster*. About a Quarter of a Mile from hence is a Farm called *Prestons*, which, as some old Deeds testify, had a Chapel dedicated to S. *Leonard*; but there are not now the least Remains of it, but upon it at this Time stands a Barn of some Largeness, built of Chestnut-tree Wood all but two Posts. This Place abounds with Walnut-trees, and on the Downs is a four-mile Course for Horse-Races from North East to South West, which is much frequented.

The Living here is a Vicarage, and the House belonging to it, which stands in the West End of the Churchyard, was kept in very good Repair, and so left by the late Incumbent Mr. *Hind*, who being fond of a fine Collection of Lawrels, Ivys and Hollies, formed them into Grottos, Caves and Arbours, a great Ornament to the Vicarage: He left a large Collection of Curiosities in Antiquity, Art and Nature, which his Sister sold.

In the Church are these Remarkables, viz. several Grave-stones for *Simon*, *Robert*, *Joseph* and *John Wilmot*, Citizens and Tradesmen of *London*; *James Read*, who for forty Years served three Kings, viz. *Charles I.* and *II.* and *James II.* in Quality of a Captain both by Sea and Land; Dame *Elizabeth Hatton*; *Elizabeth* the Wife of *Roger Lambert*, who died on the Day of *Christ's* Ascension; *Paul Tracy*, Gent. Grandson of *Sir Paul Tracy*; *Robert Smith*, Gent. *Ruth* the Wife of *George Brett*, Citizen, and Daughter of

Mr. *Edward Lambert* of this Parish, and in the Churchyard is a Black Marble Tomb for *Thomas Wickins* Citizen and Fishmonger of *London*. The Family of *Buckles*, who lived an hundred Years in this Parish have not so much as one Monument in the Church though they have a Burial-place.

On a Post in the Road in this Parish is an Inscription thus written.

Here lieth the Body of a poor Man
who dyed in the Sicknesse Year 1665.

In the Register Book of this Parish are these Memorandums, viz. That Marriage was solemnized by these Justices of the Peace, viz. Between Mr. *John Marshal* of *Wendover* in *Bucks*, and Mrs. *Alice Buckle*, by Justice *Potts*; she was the Daughter of *Sir Christopher Buckle* in this Place, in 1653.

Between *Christopher Buckle*, Esq; and *Elizabeth* the Daughter of *Sir William Lewis*, by the said Justice *Potts*, Dec. 29. 1653.

Between *John Waters* and *Deborah Rophew*, by Justice *Yates*, in 1655.

Between *Thomas Chubb*, Cook, and *Elizabeth Hawkins*, in 1656, by Alderman *Atkins*, a Justice of the Peace in *S. Andrew's Undershaft*, *London*.

Bedington, a small Village, noted for its Lords the *Carews*, who had their Seat here: They were a Branch of the Family of the *Carews* of *Devonshire*, by their Descent from *Nicholas Carew*, Baron of *Moulesford*. They have long flourished in this County, and one of them, viz. *Sir James Carew* marry'd the Daughter, and Coheir of the Lord *Hastings* and *Hoo*. Their Seat stands low in a moorish Ground, but being helped by Art is an handsome Pile of Buildings, having neat Gardens, and an Orchard with several Canals: But the most notable Thing about it is the fine Hall, and Oringery, in which are several Orange-trees transplanted out of *Italy*; and though planted in our naked Earth, have thriven to Admiration for more than a whole Century, being sheltered in the Winter Season from the cold Air by a movable Cover. *Sir Francis Carew* brought them

them, out of *Italy*, when he had built the Mansion-house, and planted them here; the first Attempt of the Kind that we can hear of, that was made in *England*. In the

Summer-house, round about a red and white Marble Table (which is believed to have been formerly a Gravestone) is this Dutch Inscription:

Here □ leghet □ myne □ wrow □ Margriete □ (an Angel with a Label) de □ Medew □ vangs □ Veren □ dach □ Decembe □ brd □ over de yele.

At the End is an Hawk with a Label. It was brought from abroad by Sir Francis Carew, and placed here when he built this Pleasure-house, on the Top of which he had the *Spanish* intended Invasion in 1588 painted, and under it had a cold Bath.

Sir John Leake one of the greatest Sea Officers that this Island ever produced had his Residence and Country Seat here. He was eminent for many signal Services done for his Country in the late Wars with *France*, viz. 1. He relieved *Londonderry* in *Ireland*, when 'twas brought to the greatest Extremities by King James II. 2. He signalized himself against the *French* at the Battles of *Bantry* and *la Hogue*. 3. He destroyed the Settlements of the *French* in *Newfound Land*, for which he was knighted, and made a Flag-Officer. 4. He was at the Taking of *Gibraltar*, and the Battle of *Malago*; and when *Gibraltar* was attack'd by the united Forces of *France* and *Spain*, he forced them to draw off with the Loss of nine of their best Ships, and many smaller Vessels. 5. He relieved *Barcelona*, when King Charles (now Emperor) was shut up, and almost despaired of Safety; and pursuing his good Fortune, took *Cartagena*, *Alicant*, *Sardinia*, *Majorca*, *Minorca* and *Yvica*, obliging the whole Court of *Spain* to submit to King Charles III. For these great Achievements he was made one of Prince George's Council, Rear Admiral of *Britain*, Commander in Chief of Queen Anne's Fleet, and first Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty. He was Burgess in Parliament for the City of *Rocheſter*.

The Living is a Rectory, now, or late in the Patronage of Sir Nicholas Carew,

Bart. And in the Church, which stands near the Manor-house, but is but small, are these Monuments, viz. for Mr. Thomas Greenhill, A. B. of *Oxford*, Steward to Sir Nicholas Carew; Margaret the Wife of John Huntley; Katharine the Wife of Robert Berreyot, Gent. and Elizabeth the Wife of William Barton, Gent. her Sister; Martha the Wife of Fabian Crockhorn; Nicholas Carew, Esq; Isabel his Wife, and Thomas his Son, old Tombs; Francis Carew, Knt. who dying unmarried adopted Sir Nicholas Throgmorton his Sister's Son his Heir, on Condition that he took the Name of Carew; Sir Nicholas Carew, alias Throgmorton; these stand in the South Isle, which is the Burial-place of the Carews of this Parish; Elizabeth Boys, Widow, sometime Servant to Sir Francis Carew, an old Tomb; Lady Carew, Mother of Sir Nicholas; Richard Reddal Rector of this Parish; Thomas Pope, the same; Thomas White; John Cox; and Charles Berryman, alias Brandon, both Rectors here, and Thomas the Son of the last. In this Church are several Stalls, after the Manner of Cathedrals in the South and North Isles. There belongs to this Parish an Hamlet called Wallington.

Carshalton, a small Village of which we have nothing ancient, but that certain Rents in this Town which belonged to the Hospital of S. Nicholas in *York* of 22 s. and 6 d. per Annum Value, were seized by the Crown at the Dissolution of the Abbies, and passed by Indenture of Sale to Thomas Havers, Esq; in Fee-Simple, July 8, 1609. As also another Parcel of Land, called Crosslands, the Possessions of the Priory of *Merton*, lying in this Parish and *Bedington*, which had been

been farmed to *Henry and Richard Burton*, 28 Hen. 8. for 50 Years at the yearly Rent of 25 s. and 6 d. was by Letters Patents in the Reign of King *James I.* lett to *William Blake* for 40 Years at the said Rents, but was afterwards sold to *Thomas Havers*, Esq; Aug. 9, 1609, without any Account save Patent Charges. The Family of *Byne* seem to have been of some Antiquity in this Parish; for we find *Henry Byne*, Esq; Patron of the Vicarage here, which is now in *Sir Henry Scawen*, Knt. He has an handsome old House near the Church here, adorned behind with a fine Garden, Fish-Ponds, and other Reservoirs of Water; which is very plentiful by Reason of many Springs arising near it, and indeed over the whole Town, which renders it very pleasant and convenient; as also a long pleasant Walk of Orange and Limes, and a Wilderness resembling the Turnings and Windings of a Labyrinth.

Near the Entrance of the Town the late famous *Dr. Ratcliff* had a pleasant Seat of Retirement, which since his Death hath been sold by his Executors to *John Fellows* of London, Esq; who in levelling the Road to make an handsome Avenue to this his Seat, hath found a great Quantity of Bones, most of them human; from whence the learned have conjectur'd that there was anciently a *Cametary*, or that there was a Battle fought there; but since both Tradition and History mention neither of them, we must leave it to Time to determine. *Mr. Fellows* is now building himself an handsome Seat here.

The Living is a Vicarage, but who has the Impropriation, unless it be *Sir William Scawen*, we know not. In the Church are these Monuments, some of them old, as for *Nicholas Gainsford*, Squire of the Body to King *Edward IV.* and King *Henry VII.* and *Margaret* his Wife, one of the Gentlewomen of their Queens; *Charles Burton*, the last Heir Male of that Family in this Place; *Thomas Churcham*, Esq; a Servant of Bishop *Morton's*; *Joanna* the Wife of *John Gainsford*; *Thomas Gainsford*, Vicar; *John Fromound*, Son of *Thomas*

Fromound; *Joan* the Wife of *Henry Burton*, Esq; the rest are modern, viz. for *Dixy Long* of *Lincoln's Inn*, Esq; and *Theodosia* his Wife; *William Quelch*, Batchelor of Divinity, Vicar of this Place; *Elizabeth* the Wife of *Henry Byne*; *Walter Quin* and *Anne* his Wife; *Henry Herringman*, Stationer of London, and *Alice* his Wife, who lived in Marriage 58 Years together; *Dorothy* the Wife of *George Burnish*; *Robert Teagge*; *Edmund Hoskins*, Knt. and Sarjeant at Law, Second Son of *Sir Thomas Hoskins* of *Oxted* in this County, Kt. *John Maryon*; *Mrs. Martha Ogther*, Wife of *David Ogther*, Gent. and the Lady *Scawen*, Wife of *Sir William Scawen* of this Parish, eldest Daughter of *Sir William Maynard*, Bart.

Chaldon, i. e. *Chalkdown*, so called from the great Quantities of Chalk found, and much used here. It consists mostly of Wood and Tillage, and of the Former there grows great Quantities between this Place, and *Katerham* in *Tanridge* Hundred. Hazels are also plentiful here; but the most valuable Commodity here is Free-stone, of which they have two Quarries, from whose Windings the Country People pretend they fetch Stone with their Oxen and Hurdles, for above half a Mile under Ground. In this Parish is an Hamlet called *Willey*, belonging to one *Mr. Bettison*, who has in it a fine Grove of Ashes. His House is situate upon the Top of an Hill, from whence is a pleasant Prospect, Southward to the Vale of *Surrey*, and so to the *South-Downs*, On the West to *Hampshire*, on the East to *Kent*, and Northwards to *Middlesex*. This Seat belonged formerly to one *Mr. Brown*, who marry'd *Mr. Aubery's* Great Grandmother, Relict of *Mr. William Aubery*, L. L. D. and one of the Masters of Requests.

The Living here is a Rectory worth about 100 l. a Year; the Church is very old, and stands upon a small Ascent, having these Monuments all modern in it, viz. one with 3 R. E. Anno 1562, on it; for *Thomas Roan*, Gent. *Mrs. Elizabeth* Wife of *Mr. Roberts Roan*, and *William Lambert*, Gent.

Chelme,

Cheame, or as it is written in some Deeds, *Chayham*, is a small Village, situate on a low Ground, or Bottom, of which we have no Account ancient or modern.

The Living is a Rectory in the Patronage of *St. John's College in Oxford*, and in the Church and Chancel are these Monuments, viz. a noble one of white Marble for *John Lord Lumley*, on the Sides of which are carved and painted the several Matches of his Family, and on the East Wall of the Chancel is his Head curiously painted; *Mr. Robert Lloyd* Rector of *St. Paul's Covent Garden, London*, is descended of this Family by *Barbara* the younger Sister of the last *Lord John Lumley* of this Line, who was married to *Humphrey Lloyd, Esq;* only Son of *Robert Lloyd, Esq;* of *Denbighshire in Wales*; for *Elizabeth* the 2d Wife of *John Lord Lumley*, descended of the noble Family of *Darcys*; *Jane* Daughter of *Henry Earl of Arundel*, and his Coheir first Wife of the said *John Lord Lumley*; *James Bovey, Esq;* and *Margaret* his Wife; *George Aldrich, D. D.* who in the rebellious Times taught a private School here, and fitted many Youths for the University; *Thomas Usborn*, or *Osborn* Rector of this Church; *Francis Rogers, Gent.* *Frances* the Daughter of *Samuel* and *Anne Pierſon*; *Edmund Barret*, Sergeant of the Wine-Cellar to *King Charles I.* and *Thomas Barret* his Son, Clerk of the Wardrobe to the same King. The seven following are ancient, viz. for *John Compton* and *Joan* his Wife; one *Fromonde* and *Anne* his Wife; *William Woodward* the Rector's Brother; *Sir John Wiseley*, Parson of this Parish; *Thomas Fromond* and *Elizabeth* his Wife; *Michael Denys, Esq;* and *Bartholomew Fromond*. The rest are modern, viz. for *Margaret Aldriche*, 3d Wife of *Dr. Aldriche*, abovementioned; *Henry Neale*, and *Christian* his Wife; *Elizabeth Dutton* their Daughter, and *Delaval Dutton* her Son. The Mother endeavouring to make Peace between a Neighbour and his Wife was murdered by him, July 13, 1687.

Coulſdon, a little Village, but bounded with the Parishes of *Troydon*, *Sanderſted*,

Wallingham, *Caterham*, *Chaldon*, *Cheſſed*, *Bedington*, *Cashalton*, and *Woodmanſtone*. The Manor of it anciently belonged to the Abbey of *Chertſey*, from which it came to the Crown in Exchange for other Lands by *King Henry VIII.* who granted it in Lease to divers Persons. But being returned to the Crown in *King Charles II's* Reign, he granted the Whole to *Sir Robert Long*, who left it at his Death in 1673, to *Sir Richard Maſon*, who married one of his Nieces. The present Lord of the Manor and Poſſeſſor of this Estate is *Sir Edward Desbouvery, Bart.* but his Mother the Lady of the late *Sir William Desbouvery, Bart.* has it in Jointure. They have a large Warren in this Parish, and in it is a Common, on which stands a Windmill on an Hill, at the Foot of which are three Ditches, which run about two Furlongs, and ſeem to have been made as a Baricado againſt ſome Enemy. In this Parish alſo is an Hamlet, called *Smitham*, which ſtands in a Bottom, where *Hazels* thrive very much.

The Living is a Rectory worth about 80 Pounds per Annum, in the Gift of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. In the Church and Chancel are divers Monuments, viz. for *Anthony Bois*, Son of *Thomas Bois*, Captain of *Deal-Caſtle*; *John Phips, D. D.* Rector of this Parish, who died in 1640; *Timothy Hood*, Rector of this Parish; *Mr. John Ockley*, and *Katharine* his Wife; a neat Monument of black and white Marble representing a Woman ſtanding on a Skull, uttering many Verſes of Scripture and other Exhortations, the Acroſtick of which is, *Grace Rowed*, and *Thomas Wood*. She died, Nov. 10, 1633.

Haling, or *Halverthing*, the Lordſhip and Estate of *John Lord Molins*, for which, with divers others, he procured a charter of Free Warren, 8 Edw. 3. and left them ſo privileged to *William Lord Molins*, his Son, and his Descendents.

Micham, a Village well inhabited and much frequented by the Citizens of *London*. Here in the Reign of *King Edward III.* *John de Bergherſh, Knt.* had a certain Parcel of Land, called *Alleman's Land*, which after his Death came to *Margaret*

Margaret, his eldest Daughter, upon the Division of his Estate with her Sister *Maud*, the Wife of *Thomas Chaucer*. This Town had no Share in the diffusive Charity of *Mr. Smith*, which extended to not only the great Towns of this County, almost all, but to most of these Villages; because the Inhabitants thereof took him up as a common Vagrant, and had him whipped.

The Living is a Vicarage in the Patronage of the Family of *Cranmers*. The Church in 1607, was burned down by Lightning, and ten Bells that were in it melted, and at the same Time thirteen other Churches in this County suffered the like Fate. It was soon after rebuilt, and hath these Monuments in it, but most of them of a Date since that Year, viz. for *Mary*, late Wife of *Robert Cranmer* Merchant of London; *Thomas Pinner*, Esq; Chief Clerk, Comptroller to *Q. Elizabeth*, and at his Death a Justice of Peace for Surrey; *Lady Mary Colepeper*, late Wife of *Sir Thomas Colepeper*, Knt. *Richard Illingworth*, and *Alice* his Wife; *Ralph Illingworth*, Esq; *Joan Roche*, and *Joan* her Daughter. These three last are older: *Bridget*, the late Wife of *Gabriel Glover*, and two Children, *Gabriel* and *Sarah*; *John Heege* of London, Grocer; *John Eldred*, Esq; Son of *Sir Rivet Eldred*, Bart. with two Daughters, *Florence* and *Elizabeth*; *Theoph. Brereton*, Esq; descended of *Sir Randal Brereton* of *Cheshire*, Knt. *George Smith*, Gent. *Dorothy*, late Wife of *Richard Lawrence* with her 3 Sons, two *Williams*, and *Richard*, and a Daughter, *Ellen*; *Thomas Syfum*, Gent. *William Fletcher*, Gent. *Mr. John Gellsbrand*, Stationer of London; *Bazaleel Sherman*, Merchant of London; *Dorothy Cook*, Daughter of *Thomas Cook*, Merchant, and *John Blith*, Doctor of Physick.

Morden Upper, the Lordship of the Family of *Garths*, in these later Times, but of the ancient Lords we have no Account.

The Living here is a Rectory; and in the Church are many Monuments for divers of the Family of *Garth*, viz. *George Garth*, *Jane* his Wife, and *Elizabeth*, *Dorothy* and *Anne*, their Children; *Richard*

and *Dorothy* his Wife; *Rob. Garth*, *Rich. Garth*, Esq; and another *A. B.*, another *George Garth*, and *Anne* his Wife, with *Richard* their Son; *Anne*, *Dorothy*, and *Katharine* their Daughters; *John Roland*, Gent. and his two Sons *John* and *Thomas*; *Zachery Highlord*; *Anne* and *Thomas Hicks*, and *Ellen* his Wife; *William Booth*, Rector of this Parish something better than 47 Years, and his Son *Edward Booth*, who was also Rector of it, 11 Years; *Will. Burrel*, Rector of it also; *Robert Greenwell*, Merchant-Taylor of London, and *Anne Greenwell*, Daughter of *William Greenwell*, Citizen of London; *Theophilus Highlord*, Son of *John Highlord*; and *Michael Crutcher*, and *Sarah* his Wife, who lived together in Wedlock fifty three Years, and at their Deaths left three Sons and five Daughters, and twenty eight Grandchildren, besides twenty more dead before them.

Nonesuch, formerly called *Cuddington*, 'till King *Henry VIII.* built himself a Palace there to retire a little from publick Business, and take his Pleasure and Diversion, it being in a very wholesome Air. It was so magnificent and beautiful that it eclipsed all the neighbouring Buildings, and arrived at the highest Pitch of Ostentation; so that one would think that the whole Art of Architecture was crowded into this single Edifice. So many Images to the Life were upon all Sides of it, so many Wonders of Workmanship, that it might vie with the most curious Remains of Roman Antiquity, which was the Reason it had the Name of, *Nulla ejusmodi*, or *Nonfuch*, which *Leland* has prettily expressed in two Latin Verses thus:

*Hanc, quia non habent similem laudare
Britanus
Sapienter; Nullique parem, cognomine
dicunt.*

In English thus:

*This House the Britons praise much above
all,
And therefore rightly do it Nonfuch call.*

This Royal Palace, when in its Prime, was so surrounded with Parks full of Deer, delicate

delicate Orchards and Gardens, Groves adorned with Arbours, little Borders and Beds, and Walks shaded with Trees, that Pleasure and Health might justly seem to have made Choice of this Place to dwell together; but it continued not long in the Possession of the Crown, for Queen Mary I. exchanged it with Henry Fitz-alan, Earl of Arundel for other Estates. He made several Additions to the Buildings, and particularly enlarged it with a well-furnished Library, and other new Works, all which at his Death he left to George Lord Lumley, Lord of this Manor, and that of Cheame, who had marry'd his eldest Daughter and Coheir Joan. He was a Person whose whole Life was answerable to his high Station. He left this fine Seat to his Posterity, but they all dying Childless it reverted to the Crown, in which it was in the Reign of King Charles I. but every thing belonging to that unhappy Prince being abused and destroyed, as well as his Person, by the Populace, then in Rebellion against him; this noble and curious Structure, was so entirely demolished, that there is now hardly one Stone remaining upon another. The Reverend Mr. Lumley Lloyd, an eminent Florist, and now Minister of Covent-Garden, is present Lord of this Manor, having not long since recovered his Right to the great Tithes of this Place, and Worcester Park, as Impropiator and Heir to John Lord Lumley, above mentioned.

Sandersted, the Lordship of the Family of Atwoods in the Beginning of the 6th Century, as it now is, or late was. Of this Family was Herman Atwood, who was a singular Benefactor to this Church, and some other of which he was Patron, by building Houses for the Incumbents, and restoring the impropriated Tithes. His singular Beneficence and other Virtues are celebrated in Oldham's Poems, printed at London in 1710. p. 69. The raised Situation of this Village gives the Inhabitants a delightful Prospect to Croydon, and beyond on the North-west Side to Harrow on the Hill, and some Parts of Middlesex, Buckinghamshire, and Berkshire, to Hampshire, and over all Bansted Downs.

The Living is a Rectory, and to it belongs an handsome House for the Minister, built by Mr. Herman Atwood. In the Chancel and Church are divers observable Monuments of the Dead, 1. Ancient, viz. for John Atwood and Diones his Wife; Thomas Atwood and Nicholas his Son, which last was Servant to Queen Elizabeth 26 Years; and John Ownstead, Esq; Servant of Queen Elizabeth, and King James I. 40 Years, and Joan his Wife; Henry Pollested, Merchant-Taylor of London. 2. Modern, viz. for several of the Family, of Atwood, as Herman Atwood, a signal Example of Piety, Sobriety and Charity, Elizabeth his first and Joan his second Wife; King Atwood, Rector of this Parish 43 Years, and Joanna Shepherd his Daughter; another Herman Atwood with his Sons, John and Thomas, and Daughters, Olive and Susan; John and Elizabeth Cockshute, with John their Son; William, Son of Sir Christopher Buckle, Knt. Joye, Wife of Alexander Holloway, Gent. and Daughter of Mr. Ownsted above-mentioned; George and Henry, Sons of Henry Mellish, Gent. and Elizabeth his Daughter; George Mellish, Son of John Mellish, with Daniel and Elizabeth his Children; Mary the Wife of Walter Hampton, Daughter of George Mellish, and by her Walter her Husband; Ralph Hawtrej, Mary his Wife, and John their Son; Leonard Snow, Gent. Thomas Knight, Mason in Chief to the City of London; and in the Churchyard Christopher Bowyer, Gent.

Sutton, a Village in the Road from London to Epsom, whose Manor, not long since belonged to Sir Richard Mason, Knt. who left it to his two Daughters, and Coheirs, one of which married Sir William Brownlow of Belton in Lancashire, Bart. with whom the other Sister joining, sold it to Henry Cliffe, Esq; an East-India Captain in the Year 1717.

At a little Distance from the Village on a Rising Ground stands the Parish Church, which seems to be very old, and has in it these Monuments: 1. Ancient one for a Parson of the Parish, but his Name is not legible; all the rest are,

are, 2. Modern, viz. for Mrs. Dorothy Brownlow, Wife of Sir William Brownlow, above named; Henry Wiche, and George Roberts, successively Rectors of this Parish; Sarah the Wife of Joseph Glover, Rector also of Sutton with George Glover his Nephew; William Foul, A. M. Isaac Littlebury Son of the famous Mr. Thomas Littlebury, Bookseller in Little Britain, famous for his Knowledge of Languages, and Men; Jant the Wife of John Harris, Rector of Mefsham in this County, and Daughter of Thomas Green, who lies also near her, as doth also his Mother Mary Rogers; Mr. Thomas Pistor, Elizabeth his Mother, and William another of her Sons, and two other of her Children, who died in the Plague-Time, 1665.

Woodcote, or Woodcote Warren, now a little Wood, but anciently a City, as Tradition tells us, and that with such a Certainty as amounts to a Demonstration. For, as Dr. Gale relates from his own View, There are found much Rubbish of Buildings, as Tiles, Foundations of Houses, squared Stones, and plain Marks of Streets and Lanes, many Wells at small Distances one from the other, to supply the Dwellings with Water, some of which are of a great Depth, and many other Marks of Antiquity. The Neighbourhood talk much of its Populoufness in old Times, and some do believe it was very wealthy, and had Senators among them. Mr. Camden takes it to have been the City, which Ptolomy calls *Noiomagus* or *Noviomagus*, and thinks he needs no other Argument to prove it, but that it exactly answers the Distances set down in the Itinerary; for it is ten Miles from London, and eighteen from *Vaguiaca*, or Maidstone in Kent. But though all other Antiquaries pay a great Deference to Mr. Camden's Judgment, yet they suppose him mistaken, and to correct his Error, place it, some at Chester, others at Buckingham, or Guilford (and the late Editor of Camden's *Britannia* gives his Opinion with a Perhaps at Hollow-wood Hill in Kent.) but since Ptolomy so expressly tells us, That this Station was at a chief City of the Country of the Regni, and blames

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Marinus Tiriut for placing it in the more Northern Climates, it is very probable that Camden hath hit exactly upon the Place, and this Opinion we the rather follow, because Mr. Burton, who in his Comment upon the Itinerary, has considered all the Opinions, and confuted most of them; and Dr. Gale since, fixes upon this Place, which the Latter thus asserts, *Denique distantia X M P a Londinia tam pulchrè convenit huic Woodcote Warren, ut nihil ob stare videam quin cum Camdeno, aliis aliter sentientibus, hic Statuam Noviomagum, Gale in Itin. p. 78.*

Woodmanstone, a small obscure Village, in which we find nothing deserving our Notice, but a neat House and Gardens, formerly belonging to Mr. Robbins, and sold by him to Capt. Barbar, who in a Shipwreck won his Lady's Heart by venturing his own Life to save hers, swimming with her almost miraculously to Shore.

The Living is a Rectory, and the Church, tho' mean, is well kept. On the North-side (in the Window) is the red Rose, the Arms of the House of Lancaster, and some broken Figures: In the South Window is a fine Piece of Foliage, and a Monk habited in Blue, over a Scarlet Vestment, at his Devotions: In the South Window next the Chancel is the Figure of S. Paul with his Sword well painted, and as well preserved; in the North-light is an Angel, a Monochrome, but his Face is lost; and above him a Madonna with a Child in her Arms. At the Entrance of the Church is a large flat Gravestone, having the Impression of a large Cross on it. The Font is very old, supported by small Pillars close set together. In the Tower are two Bells only: Which is all we have to say of this Hundred, and so we go on to

VI. DARKING HUNDRED.

This Hundred is bounded on the East by the Hundred of Reygate, on the South by the County of Sussex, on the West by the Hundred of Blackheath, and on the North by the Hundred of Coptthorne. The Fee is in the Crown, and Government under

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der the Sheriff, and his Officers. It takes its Name from the chief Town of it, viz.

Darling, or *Dorking*, a considerable Market Town, whose Market is kept weekly on *Thursday*, and the Fair yearly on *Ascension Day*. The Meal Trade, which was little or nothing here 30 Years ago, is now very considerable. The Market here is chiefly for Corn and fat Poultry, for which last 'tis the greatest in *England*. *Sussex* Wheat is brought hither, which is as good as any in *England*, and is thought to outweigh that of any other County, either by the Sack or Bushel; but this is meant of such Wheat as grows in the Wilds of *Sussex*, which is a Clay Soil, and begins at *Boxley Hill*. It is also most Market Days furnished with all Sorts of Sea-Fish.

This Town was destroyed by the *Danish* Innundation, but rebuilt either by *Canutus*, or the *Normans*. In 1316, 9 *Edw.* 2. *John* Earl of *Warren*, having no Issue by his Wife, did by his special Grant give the Inheritance of all his Lands to that King, and his Heirs, of which this Manor was a Part, and is particularly mentioned in the Deed; but he kept the Possession of them all for his Life; and because he was divorced from his Wife, and had two Children by one *Maud de Nereford*, *John* and *Thomas*, he obtained some of his Estates, viz. those in *Surrey*, and several in *Sussex*, to be settled in Remainder after his Life, on them Successively and their Heirs Male; and for Want of such, upon his right Heirs with Remainder to the King. In the Reign of King *Henry VII.* *William* Marquess *Barkley* is found seized of this and some other Manors in this County; and having no Issue, settled his great Estate upon the Crown, disinheriting thereby his Brother *Maurice*, because he had married a Woman of mean Parentage. He died 7 *Hen.* 7. and *Maurice* his Brother being stripped of his Honour and Lands, became very active for the Recovery of such Estates as belonged to his Family; and by the Help of *Thomas* Earl of *Surrey*, and his own Diligence, and other Interests, re-

covered divers Manors, and among other, a fourth Part of this Manor of *Darling* from King *Henry VIII.* Reg. 9. but Male Issue failing in *Maurice's* Family, *Thomas* Mowbray Earl of *Surrey*, by the Marriage of the Heiress brought it into his Family, from which it hath since passed to the *Howards*, and the Honourable *Charles Howard*, Son to *Henry* Duke of *Norfolk* is now Lord of it, and has an excellent Draught of it, out of which the following Description is an Extract.

This Town is Situate upon a Rock of soft sandy Stone, in which several convenient Cellars are dug, both pleasant and profitable. The adjacent Fields are a sand Soil, hot and dry. The Paving of the Town, which was done in 1649, hath much added to the Beauty of it. The Lordship or Manor extendeth itself from the North Part of *Ashcomb-heath* to the South of *Wadlehurst*, joining to the County of *Sussex*, almost nine Miles in Length, and from *Peter's-Hatch* on the East Side of *Holme Wood* unto the West of *Brookwick*, near three Miles in Breadth. It consists of two Parishes, *Darling* and *Capel*. *Darling* being the North Part is compounded of several Sorts of Soil. According to the Custom of this Manor, the youngest Son, or youngest Brother of a Customary Tenant is Heir of the Customary Estates of the Tenant dying intestate; and 'tis said, the Lord may demand the first Night's Lodging of every Bride in his Manor.

The Living is a Vicarage formerly worth 80 Pounds per Annum but is now but about 70; the Impropriation is in the Hands of the Lord Mordant. The Church was built by one *Ewton*, who endowed it with Lands of a considerable Value, which yet are called by his Name; but at the Dissolution of the Abbies, were taken from it, because it was a Collegiate Church, dedicated to *S. Mary*. The Inhabitants have a Tradition, that here were antiently several other Churches, and this was founded by the Builder of *St. Mary Overes's* Church in *Southwark*; but we want History to confirm

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der the Sheriff, and his Officers. It takes its Name from the chief Town of it, viz.

Darking, or *Dorking*, a considerable Market Town, whose Market is kept weekly on *Thursday*, and the Fair yearly on *Ascension Day*. The Meal Trade, which was little or nothing here 30 Years ago, is now very considerable. The Market here is chiefly for Corn and fat Poultry, for which last 'tis the greatest in *England*. *Sussex* Wheat is brought hither, which is as good as any in *England*, and is thought to outweigh that of any other County, either by the Sack or Bushel; but this is meant of such Wheat as grows in the Wilds of *Sussex*, which is a Clay Soil, and begins at *Boxley Hill*. It is also most Market Days furnished with all Sorts of Sea-Fish.

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the Castle, and turned it into a Dwelling-House.

In this Parish there are five Headboroughs or Tithings; viz. *West Betchworth Homeborough, Capel, Chiping Milton, and Westcot*; which two last belong to Sir John Evelyn of Wotton, Bart.

3. The Honourable Charles Howard's long Hope, as he calls it, i. e. deep Valley, where in a most pleasant and delightful Solitude he hath placed his House, Gardens, Orchards, and Boscages. The true Name of this Hope is *Dibden*, as much as to say, a Deep Den, or low Place. The House is not built for Grandeur, but Retirement, (a noble Hermitage) neat, elegant, and suitable to the Genius of the Proprietor a Christian Philosopher, who lives up to Primitive Piety. The Hope he hath cast into the Form of a Theatre, having six narrow Walks like Benches, one above another. In the Garden, which may seem a second *Eden*, there are 21 Sorts of Thyme, many rare Flowers, and choice Plants, as Myrtles, Syringa's Orange-trees, &c. In the Hill is a Cave digged 26 Feet long, through which, as through a Tube there is a Visio over all the South Parts of *Surrey* and *Sussex*, as far as the Sea. On the South-side of the Hill is a Vineyard of many Acres, and on the West a Laboratory, and a neat Oratory. Where under Heaven can be a sweeter Place!

4. Several Hills of Note in this Parish, viz. *Homesbury Hill*, near which by the Road Side from *Dorking* to *Arundel* in *Sussex*, is a very great Camp double trenched and deep, containing by Estimation about 10 Acres at least: The Inhabitants adjoining have no Name for it. From this Camp is a noble Prospect over the Wilds into *Kent* and *Sussex* as far as the Sea in a clear Day; and to *Hindhead*, an Hill in *Hampshire*. Contiguous to this Hill is, 2. *Bore-hill*, which is so called, as Tradition informs, because on it there were wild Boars in old Time; and 3. At a little further Distance *Hether-Hill*, denominated, as the People say, from a Yeoman Family of that Name, who have continued Owners of it in this

Parish from before the Conquest, and are still here. 4. *Box-hill*, so called from the Box-trees, which on the South Part cover it with thick Boscages of them; tho' the North Parts of it are covered with Yew-trees, in great Plenty, and those the best commonly seen. The River *Swallow* runs under the Foot of the Hill for a Quarter of a Mile together. On the Side of this Hill by the High-way there fell down one Night so much Earth as made a great Pit 30 Foot deep, at the Bottom of which was discovered Water running over it. The Inhabitants since that Time to prevent any Danger to Travellers passing this Way, have thrown in more Earth to bring it near a Level. There are other Places sunk, 'tis supposed at the same Time, but not being dangerous are not regarded. The Soil of, and about this Hill is chalky. The Thickness of the Box-trees invite Lovers to it often for Privacy; the Gentry also from *Epsom* often resort to it, but the Wood is much decaying, the present Owner who is only a Tenant for Life either making, or suffering others to make large Depredations of it. This Hill runs from hence in a continual Chain into *Kent*, and passeth on to *Dover*, being interrupted only by one little Valley. Upon it is a large Warren.

Abinger, or *Abingager*, from which the common Name is contracted, is compounded of *Abin*, an Eminence or rising Ground, and *Gager*, a Castle; sometimes in Records, it is written *Abinworth*. Sir John Evelyn of Wotton, Bart. is Lord of the Manor of this Town, and two other in this Parish, *Padyngden*, and *Padingden Pembroke*. There is a Fair kept yearly upon the Town Manor on *S. James's Day* for Cattle, &c. but it is much decaying. Near the Church is an Heap or Mount cast up, which some imagine to be the Remains of an old Keep, or Citadel made by the Danes or Saxons; but it is plain it was done by neither, but by the neighbouring People, whom the high Grounds on which they live, put under a Necessity of contriving a Pond to water their Cattle, and this Hill is nothing else,

else, but the Earth thrown out of it. The County grows heathy hereabouts towards the South.

The Living here is a Rectory in the Patronage of Sir John Evelyn, Bart. or his Heirs, and in the Church and Chancel are these Monuments, none ancient, viz. For Mr. Thomas Crawley, Rector of this Parish, and Elizabeth his Wife; Mary the Wife, and Mary, and Anna-Maria the Daughters of Mr. Thomas Bedingfield; Daniel Dibble, Gent. and Susanna his Wife; as also Alice the late Wife of John Dibble, Esq; and in the Church-yard a raised Rail for George Nye.

Capel, a small Village formerly so much over-run with Wood, which the Soil naturally produces, that the Inhabitants were forced to supply the Wants of Corn from their Neighbouring Markets. But now they are grown so expert in Tillage, and have improved their Grounds so by manuring it with Lime and Chalk, that they are so far from needing Corn from others, that they are able to supply the Markets with Plenty of Wheat and other Grain, and Wood is become as scarce now, as Corn was heretofore; so apt are Men to run into Extreams for Want of Thought.

In this Parish in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth happened this strange Accident. Part of a Mount in the Mosses of one Thomas Constable began to move, and having divided itself from the Field, continued moving, till it had over-ran all the lower Parts of it; but at the Borders of his Farm finished its Motion without passing any farther, only rising something higher, than the rest of the Lands near it, but it left the Lands over which it passed full of Hills and Holes, which remain to this Day, being now overgrown for the most Part with good Wood.

In this Place also there is a Farm or Seat called Temple Elfant, which was formerly a Religious House, and belonged to the Knights of S. John of Jerusalem, upon which Account the Owner, who is Lord of the Manor appendent, pays no Tithes to the Church, while the Whole, or any Part of the Estate is in his

own Hands, and if Part of it be sold, it enjoys the same Privilege of an Immunity from Tithes; but if it be rented, it is on the same Foot with other Estates, and the Tenants pay Tithes.

The Living is a Vicarage, and Humphrey Parsons, Esq; is the Impropiator. He lets the great Tithes out to the Parishioners at 160*l.* a Year, out of which he pays the Vicar twenty Pounds a Year. In the Chancel of this Church are these Monuments, viz. For John Cowper, Sergeant at Law, and near him one for Sarah Cowper his Daughter; Sarah Cowper, Wife of Richard Cowper of Temple Elfant, Esq; and Elizabeth Wife of Sir Richard Cowper of this Town, Knt.

Ockley, or Okeley, so named from the Plenty of Oaks growing in it, anciently called Adea, standing near the Head of the River Mole, and near the old military Roman Way, called Stony-Street, of which we have spoken at large above in *Darling*: This Place is famous, 1. for a Battle fought between King Ethelwolf the Son of King Egbert and the Danish Invaders. He had been trained up in Learning and Virtue by Helmstan, Bishop of Winchester, and was entered into Holy Orders in his Father's Life-time; however at his Father's Death he obtained a Dispensation from the Pope to succeed him in his Kingdom, giving the Bishoprick of Winchester, to which he had been a little before elected to Swithin, his Tutor. In his first Year the Danes made their fifth Invasion into this Kingdom, and having pitched their Camp, at this Place, waited for the Coming of King Ethelwolf, and his Son Ethelbald, to engage them, and stop the Progress of their Arms, which had been before but too successful. After a great Slaughter on both Sides, but much the greatest on the Danes, the Victory fell indeed to the English, but with little Advantage to their Countrey, for the Danes again recruited their Army, and within a While returned with far more numerous and potent Troops.

(2.) In this Parish are five famous Families of Yeomen, named *Evershed*, *Steer*, *Harp*, *Hathor*, and *Aston*, of the first of whom

whom, who have a Seat here, and are said to have held it from before the Conquest, this Story is told: When the Heralds made their Visitation into these Parts (as was usual in all Counties in the Days of our Forefathers) one of the Family of *Eversheds* was urged to take a Coat of Arms, to make him and his Posterity Gentlemen; but he refused, saying, he knew no Difference between Gentlemen and Yeomen, but that the latter were the better Men; for he thought that they only were really Gentlemen who had preserved their Patrimonial Estates longest in the same Places, without Waste or Dissipation. An Observation very just, says our Historian. There are divers other Families hereabouts who have held their Estates coeval with the Conquest, and of the same Degree.

The Living here is a Rectory of about 200*l.* a Year. The Church is a strong Building of Stone, with a Tower at the West-end of it: In the Chancel are several Monuments, viz. for *John Evershed* the Elder, *John Evershed* the Younger, and *Anne* his Wife; *John Evershed*, Esq; *John Steer* the Younger, and *Ellen Steer*, the Wife of *John Steer* the Elder; *William Steer* of *Jays* in the Parish of *Wotton*, Gent. and two of his Daughters, both named *Sarah*; *John Steer* the Elder; *Leah Cripps*, late Wife of *John Cripps* of *East Greensted* in *Sussex*, and *Joan* the late Wife of *John Parsons*. In the Churchyard of this Parish it is observable, that there are many Rose-bushes growing at the Head of several Graves, according to a Custom here used Time out of Mind, which is this, That if a young Man or Maid lose their Lover by Death before Marriage, the Survivor plants a Rose-tree at the Head of the Grave of the Deceased; and some are so fond of this Custom, that they will keep up the Grave many Years at their own Cost. This Custom is the more remarkable, because it was used both by the *Greeks* and *Romans*, who, as *Anacreon* and *Ovid* seem to testify, thought Roses, either planted or strewed upon the Graves

of the Dead perfumed and protected their Ashes.

Near the Church here is the Moat, and Mole of the Keep, which is all that remains of the Castle standing here, in ancient Times indifferent large. The People have a Tradition, that the Castle was destroyed by the *Danes*, who planted their battering Rams, as they suppose to throw it down upon *Berry Hill*, two Miles from it, which is so absurd to think, that it renders the Story fabulous. Mr. *Henry Smith*, who gave something to every Parish of this County, except *Micham*, was a liberal Benefactor to this Place, settling upon the Poor six Pounds a Year for ever. In these Parts the Poor have an Art of drawing pilled Rushes through melted Grease, to save Candle, which is chargeable, and as they manage it, they will give a sufficient Light for ordinary Use, and last long.

Wotton, or as it is written in ancient Records, *Wodeton*, so called from the great Quantity of Wood growing in and about it, i. e. the *Wood-town*. The Manor of this Town belonged in King *Henry III's* Reign to *Ralph de Camois*, Senior, who died seized of it in the 43d Year of that Reign. How it was alienated from that Family we can't discover, but find by a Charter of the 30 *Edw. 1.* that it was then in the Possession of *William de Latimer*, to whom there was a Grant then made for two Fairs to be kept here, one on the Eve, Day, and Morrow of *S. Peter* and *S. Paul*, June 29; and the other on the 24th, 25th, and 26th Days of *December* yearly. His Son and Grandson inherited this Lordship after him, both named *Williams*, but of the farther Descent of it we have no Account elder than this, that *George Evelyn*, Esq; purchased it of one *Owen* in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign. He had many Sons and Daughters, but left this Estate to *Richard* the youngest, who increased it very much by his Marriage with *Eleanor Stanfield* an Heiress, and his own good Management. He died in 1640, and was succeeded in this Seat and Estate by his Son *George*, who

who by the Directions of Captain *George Evelyn*, and his Brother *John* made a new Garden, and adorned it with several Fountains. He lived hospitably, and was several Times Knight of the Shire for *Surrey*, but leaving no Issue Male, gave the greatest Part of his Estate to his Brother *John*: He being in his Travels through *Holland*, *Flanders*, *France* and *Italy*, married at *Paris*, *Mary* the Daughter and Heir of Sir *Richard Brown*, Knt. and Bart. then a Resident in the Court of *France*, for King *Charles II.* He settled at *Say's Court* in *Deptford*, his Father-in-Law's Seat, and much improved it by his Skill in Gardening and Planting. He was much employ'd in divers State-Offices after the Restoration, and being a great Lover and Encourager of Architecture, Painting, Graving, and Gardening, published divers Books upon those Subjects. He was one of the first Fellows of the Royal Society, to which he was a singular Benefactor in giving the Tables of the Veins and Arteries, which he brought from *Padua*, and procuring them the *Arundel Library*, by his Interest with the Duke of *Norfolk*, the Heir of the Earl of *Arundel*. He also obtained of his Grace for the University of *Oxford* the famous Marbles, for which Service he had the Thanks of the University; had a Copy of Dr. *Prideaux's* Description of them given him, and was made a Doctor of Law at the Opening of the Theatre. His Son *John Evelyn*, who was a Person of great Parts and Learning, Witness his Translation of *Alexander's Life in Plutarch*, &c. died before him; and so having lived 86 Years, he was succeeded in his Estates here and at *Deptford* by his Grandson *John Evelyn*, Esq; who was created a Baronet, July 30, 1713. He has made some Alterations and Additions to his Family Seat here, the Chief of which is a Library 45 Feet long, and 14 broad, which he has furnished with the Books collected by his Grandfather, Father, and himself, which are no small Number.

In this Parish is a Thing remarkable, though but little taken Notice of by

Writers, because it lies out of any Road, and that is *Lith-Hill*, which from this Village rises almost insensibly for two or three Miles Southward, and then hath a clivity of about eight Miles, almost as far as *Horsham* in *Sussex*. From the Top of it one may see in a clear Day the whole County of *Sussex*, even down to the Sea, and divers Parts of other Counties. It is much the highest Hill in this County, and in Circumference can't be much less than 200 Miles, far exceeding that of the Keep and Terrass at *Windfor Castle*, over which one may see from hence as far as the naked Eye can distinguish Land from Sky. The like is not to be found in *England*, perhaps not in *Europe*. From one Side of it the Brow is fallen down in Part, caused by a Delf of Stones dug out of it, and the Earth from whence it came remaining, is plainly seen at the Distance of 40 Miles, because it is of reddish Colour.

The Living here is a Rectory worth about 160 l. a Year, Sir *John Evelyn*, Bart. is the Patron of it. In the Church, which stands at about a Quarter of a Mile distant from his Seat are these remarkable Monuments, viz. in the South Window near the Pulpit is this Fragment of an Inscription; *Orate pro anima Johannis de la Hale*. In the North Isle of the Chancel is the Burial Place of the *Evelyns*, over or near which are Inscriptions for *George Evelyn*, and *Joan* his Wife; *Richard Evelyn*, and *Eleanor* his Wife, with her Child; *Elizabeth* Wife of *Edward Darcy*, Esq; and Daughter of *Richard Evelyn*; *John Evelyn*, Esq; the famous Virtuoso, and *Mary* his Wife, under two Tombs shaped like Coffins; *Richard Stanfield*, and *Richard Evelyn*, Son of *George Evelyn*, Esq; *John Evelyn*, Rector of this Parish, he gave by his Will 20 Pounds to the Poor of this Parish; and 10 Pounds more to adorn the Altar; *Richard*, Son of *John Evelyn*, Esq; the Virtuoso, a Youth of great Hopes; and *Ralph Bohun*, Rector of this Parish, and Prebendary of *Sarum*. In the Church are Monuments for *Roger Wye*, A. M. Rector of this Parish, and *Katharine* his Wife; *William Cross*, Gent.

Gent. and Mary his Wife; William Cumber, Gent. and six of his Sons and Daughters; William Lee, Gent. and Sarah his Wife; and William Glavil, one of the Clerks of the Treasury, and Receiver of the First Fruits, who by his Will gave these several Legacies to this Parish, viz. five Pounds to be distributed to and among the Poor at his Funeral; to five poor Boys not exceeding 16 Years of Age, 40 Shillings each, upon Condition that they with their Hands laid upon his Grave-stone do repeat without Book in a plain and audible Voice the Lord's Prayer, the Apostles Creed, and the Ten Commandments in the English Tongue, read the 15th Chapter of the first Epistle of S. Paul to the Corinthians, and write two Verses of the said Chapter in a legible Hand; and 30 Pounds more yearly to be expended in binding out such Boys to handicraft Trades, not giving above 10 l. with any one of them. These Boys are to be elected by his Trustees out of the Poor of this Parish; and if no such, or not so many can be found, they may chuse the same Number, and under the same Age out of the Parishes of Westcot, Abinger, Shere, Ashted, Epsom and Cheam, or any of them in this County of Surrey.

In the Opening of the Ground of this Churchyard on the North-side, to enlarge a Vault belonging to the Evelyns, the Labourers found the Skeleton of a Man which was nine Feet and three Inches long, as Mr. Evelyn had it attested by an understanding Man then present (several being Eye-Witnesses to it) who accurately measured it and marked the Length on a Pole. It was discovered lying at its full Length between two Boards of a Coffin, and measured immediately before the Bones were disturbed, for when they attempted to take it up to remove it, it fell to Pieces; whereupon Mr. Evelyn finding that it could not be preserved entire, caused it to be carefully buried near the Vault. These are all the Places in this Hundred, which we meet with any Thing remarkable in, and therefore we shall go on to

VII. The HUNDRED of EMBLEY, or EMBLEY BRIDGE.

This Hundred is bounded on the East by the Hundreds of Kingston and Croydon, on the South by the Hundred of Copthorn, on the West by the Hundred of Chertsey, and on the North by the River Thames, which parts it from Middlesex. The Fee of it is in the Crown, and the Government in the Sheriff and his Officers. There is no Market Town in it: The Villages of Note are these, viz. Cobham, a small Village lying upon the Mole: The Street stands in the Road from London to Guilford, but the Church is at some Distance from it.

The Living is a Vicarage having no certain Revenue, but 9 l. 13 s. 4 d. a Year paid by the Impropiator, the rest of the Minister's Subsistence depending upon the arbitrary Contributions of the Parishioners. In the Church are these Monuments, viz. for the Lady Inwood, descended of the Suttons of this Parish, who lie interred here; John Crosley, Rector of Byfleet in this County; Richard Carter, Schoolmaster in this Town; Cicely the Daughter of John Sutton, Gent. and Wife, first of John Crosley, and then of Daniel Darneley both Apothecaries of London; Ralph Cox, Silkman of London, and Sarah his Wife; Aminadab Cooper, Merchant Taylor of London; Elizabeth, the Daughter of Robert Porter; Mary the Wife of Edward Carter; in the Churchyard the Family of Burnets have a Burying-place purchased of the Vicar and Churchwardens by Mr. Abraham Burnet, who was first buried there. In the Table of Benefactors are Gifts to the Poor about 20 l. and to the Vicar for Sermons on Good-Friday, Ash-Wednesday, Christmas-Day, and November 5. 20 s. each.

Esler, or East-hair, a Village standing upon a Rising Ground very pleasantly, and having from it a fine Prospect towards London, Hampton-Court, and other Parts of Middlesex. The most remarkable Thing here is a stately strong Brick-house, situate

situate on the Bank of the River Mole, of the Gothic Architecture, erected by William Wainfleet, Bishop of Winchester, whose Arms carved in Stone are set over the Gate-house, and other Places of the House; and in the Hall are several Angels carved in Wood. Cardinal Wolsey is said to have dwelt in it during the Building of Hampton - Court. This Manor, and the Estate belonging to it, came to the Crown upon the Death of the Cardinal, and was afterward the Possession of Mr. Richard Drake, a Kinsman of Sir Francis Drake's, who lived in it. In the Time of the Rebellion, which began in 1641, it was in the Hands of Captain Colborn, who kept the Fleece Tavern in Cornhill, London; but is now, or lately was purchased by John Latton, Son and Heir of Thomas Latton, of Kingstone-Bakepuze in Berkshire, Esq; who in the Reign of King William and Queen Anne, held many Honours and Preferments at Court, as Eque-ry, Avenor, &c. He removed out of Berkshire into this County, where he was a Justice of the Peace, and Deputy-Lieutenant in the Year 1718.

The Living is a Parsonage or Rectory, settled by a Deed enrolled in Chancery, Aug. 16, 1714, upon Wadham College in Oxford, for ever, by Mr. John Latton. The Church, which is seated upon the Hill, is a low and mean Building. In the Steeple is a Bell, brought from S. Domingo by Sir Francis Drake, whose Diameter is about two Foot and some Inches. It is ancient, and sounds well. In the Chancel Window there has been fine painting, equal to any in this Nation, but 'tis now destroyed.

In the Church and Chancel are these Monuments, viz. for William Wicker, and Elizabeth his Wife; Dorothy the Relict of James Sussibns, D. D. and Rector successively of Ghorston and Houghton in Hampshire; Thomas Whincop, and Judith his Wife, with Thomas and James their Sons; Vere Lady Linch, and Charles her Son; Thomas Salisbury Cotton, William and Henry Salisbury Cotton; Edward Gleg, Esq; William Drake, Esq; One of the Equeries of the Stables of Queen Elizabeth; John

Heath, Merchant of London. On a Tablet fixed upon the North Wall, are these Benefactors written, viz.

Sir Thomas Linch, Knt. late Governor of Jamaica, gave an 100*l.* to this Parish of Esher, to be put to Interest, and the Annual Product to be thus employed, viz. One third Part to be given to the Rector, to preach a Sermon on Sept. 30, yearly, in Commemoration of Vere his Lady for ever, and the rest to the Clark five Shillings, and the Poor. He also gave three Acres and an half of Land in a certain Common Field, called Clays, towards the Repair of the Church.

Henry Smith, Esq; the geat Benefactor to this County, gave particularly to the Poor of this Parish certain Lands about the Value of 5*l.* a Year for ever.

Esher Waterville is a Manor in this Parish, which, with other Lands was vested by Act of Parliament upon Thomas Hollis Pelham Duke of Newcastle, and his Heirs, March 21, 1717-18, in Consideration of divers Rent Charges to be issuing out of the same, to the Use of the Corporation of Kingston upon Thames, in Trust for the Poor of the said Town. About a Quarter of a Mile from the Church between this Place and Kingston in the Road, stands a Place called Sandy Chapel, where was formerly an Hospital for Lazars, but 'tis now turned into a private Dwelling. The Soil hereabout is Heathy and Sandy towards Oxted, Walton, and Cobham, but produceth Clover-grass and San-foin well, which are therefore much in Use hereabout, but Eastwards the Country is very hilly, woody and enclosed.

Moulsey Weir, as also East, takes its Name from the River Mole, which runs through them both, and empties itself into the Thames in this Place.

The Church here is very small, and not remarkable for any thing. In the Chancel are these Monuments, viz. For Thomas Brend; Frances the Wife of Thomas Thorowgood; John the Son of Richard Farrington of Dauley-Court in Harrington, Middlesex; and Elizabeth the Wife of William Pain, Gent.

E e e

Oslands,

Otlands, or Oatlands, anciently a Palace belonging to the Kings of England. It was then a very fair Building, and when in its Glory, much resorted to by the Royal Family, the Nobility and Gentry in the Summer Time. There adjoined to it a very fair Park, well stocked with Deer, 'till it was disparked, and the Buildings destroyed by the Leaders in the late Usurpation; but there is still remaining a Part of the Wall, which once encompassed ten Acres of Ground. The House is quite demolished, except some Lodgings of the Earl of Dorset; the Spicery, the Gardiner's Lodge, in which is the silk-worm Room erected by Queen Anne, Consort of King James I. In the Park was once a Paddock with a Standing, where Queen Elizabeth was wont to shoot with a Cross-bow. In this Palace Henry Duke of Gloucester, the youngest Son of King Charles I. was born and baptized. He died at *Whitehall*, Sept. 13, 1660. *Ætat.* 20.

Stoke Dalborn, alias *Stoke Dalvern*, but in ancient Records, *Stoke Debern*, so called from one of the Conqueror's Followers, *Dabernon*, to whom the Manor was given by the said Prince. From his Family by many Descents and Intermarriages with the *Norburys*, *Brays*, *Haleghwells* and *Lyfields*, it came into the ancient Family of the *Vincent*s, in whose Possession it now is, or lately was, Sir Francis Vincent being Lord of it, and having an old Brick House for his Seat here.

The Living is a Rectory, and in the Church are these Monuments, viz. for Sarah the Wife of Sir Francis Vincent; two of the Family of *Dabernon*, lie under the Altar; John Reeve, Rector; William, Francis, and Nicholas, the Sons of Francis Clark Rector of this Parish; and Sarah his Wife; Sir John Ackland of *Ackland* in *Devonshire*; Sir John Norbury, Lord of this Manor, and Founder of the Chapel; Sir Thomas Vincent, Knt. and Jane his Wife; Katharine Wife of Sir Francis Vincent; Anne the Daughter of Dr. Richard Warren, and Katharine his Wife, who was the Heir of Sir Anthony

Vincent, Bart. and Frances the Wife of Thomas Lyfield, Esq; who was the Mother of Jane, the Wife of Thomas Vincent; the following two are old, viz. for Sir John Norbury, who founded a Chantry in this Church, and made Sir John Prinnoch the first Priest of it, and John Proud, Rector of *East Horsley*.

Walton upon Thames, so called from a Vallum, or Rampire of Earth with a Trench running down to this Town, from *S. George's Hill* in this Parish, where there is a Camp of about 12 Acres, a single oblong Work, not improbably made by the Romans. The Addition of the *Thames* is put to it to distinguish it from another *Walton* in this County. It is said, that the old Current of the River *Thames* is here changed, and that Part of *Middlesex*, which is over against this Place was formerly divided about 2 or 300 Years ago from *Surrey*. The Manor of this Place was formerly belonging to the Lord *Dunsmore*, and from him it came to the Earl of *Southampton*, and is now, or late was, in the Possession of his Daughter, the late Countess of *Northumberland*, or her Heirs. There is also another small Manor in this Parish called *Aps*, or *Abfcourt*, the Lord of which upon *All-Soul's Day*, Nov. 2. doth yearly give a Barrel of Beer, and a Quarter of Corn baked into Loaves to as many Poor as come, which are sometimes 2 or 300. The Design of this Charity is supposed to encourage Praying for the Souls in Purgatory.

Here is a Fair yearly in *Easter Week*, considerable for Cattle and Sheep, and another on *S. Peter's Day*, but much smaller. In this Parish is an Hamlet called *Herfham*, or *Herfome*, where Mr. William Lilly lived, and had an handsome House, Garden and Orchard, which he bought in 1652 for 950*l.* and having much improved it, left it at his Death in 1681, to a Son of Sir *Bulstrode Whitlock's*, one of the Commissioners of the Great Seal. He much advanced the Interests of this Place, by settling the Distractions of their Affairs, and rescuing it from the Encroachments of Captain Colborn,

Colborn, Lord of the Manor of *Esher*, by maintaining divers Suits of Law at his own Charge.

The Living is a Vicarage, and Sir *Matthew Andrews* hath, or lately had, the Parsonage. The Church is a fair large Edifice, and hath in it these Monuments, viz. for *William Lilly*, a most skilful Astrologer; *Elizabeth Countess of Anglesea*; *Jerom Weston*, Earl of *Portland*; *Thomas Fitz-gerald*, Esq; descended of the Family of the Earl of *Kildare*, and *Frances* his Lady; *Sarah* the Wife, and *Appolina* the Mother of *William Atkins*, Esq; *Elizabeth*, Widow of *John Holder*, Merchant of *London*; *Samuel Pargiter*, and his Son *John*, an Infant; *Martha* the Wife of *Miles Hall*; *Anthony Twyne*, Merchant; *Leonard Cook*, and *Ellen* his Wife, with *John Cook* their Son; the Father was formerly Minister of this Parish.

Waybridge, so called from the River *Wey*, which at some Time had a Bridge over it here. The New River unites with the *Wey* here, and they soon empty themselves together into the *Thames*. The present Lord of the Manor is Sir *John Jennings*, one of the Lords of the Admiralty, who has his Seat here. The Earl of *Lincoln* also hath an House and an Estate here left him by *Arthur Herbert*, late Earl of *Torrington*, who died April 13, 1716.

The Living is a Rectory in the Patronage of the Lord Chancellor, and is worth about 80*l.* a Year. In the Church and Chancel are these Monuments of Note, 1. Ancient, for *John Woulde*, Gent. and *Audry* his Wife, and *Thomas Inwood*, the elder. 2. Modern, for *Humphrey Dethick*, Esq; Daily Waiter on King *Charles I.* *William Bowrigde*, Esq; *Margaret* the Wife of *John Burchet*, Esq; *Frances* the Wife of *Thomas Inwood* the elder; *Elizabeth*, the Wife of *Thomas Inwood* the younger; and *Mary* the Wife of Captain *John Watkins*, Commander of the *Devonshire* in the Wars with *France*, where he lost his Life in the Defence of his Country. The other Villages of this Hundred have nothing of Note in them, so far as we can find, and so we go on to,

VIII. The HUNDRED of FARNHAM.

This Hundred is very small, and lies on the utmost Borders of the County, Westward, being bounded on the East and South by the Hundred of *Godalming*, on the West by *Hampshire*, and on the North by the Hundred of *Woking*. The Fee of it is in the Crown, and the Government in the Sheriff and his Officers. The chief Town is

Farnham, or *Feornham*, and *Fernham*, and has so been for many Ages, because it gives Name to the Hundred. It is probable it took its Name at first from the Plant *Fern*, which then grew about it in great Quantities. The Town is of no very large Extent, but is situate in an healthful Soil and pleasant Country, by the Banks of the River *Lodden*, not far from its Rise. It was given by *Ethelbald* King of the *West Saxons* to the Bishop and Congregation of *Winchester*. About this Place it was that *K. Alfred* put a Stop to the Progress of the plundering *Danes*, whom, with a very small Number, he destroy'd or put to flight, Anno 893. Afterward, when *K. Stephen* had given Licence to all that sided with him against *Maud* the Empress to build Castles upon their Demesnes, *Henry of Blois* his Brother being then Bishop of *Winchester*, built a Castle upon the Hill that hangs over this Town, which proving in after Reigns to be an Harbour of seditious Male-contents, was demolished by King *Henry III.* against whose Father King *John*, *Lewis* the Dauphine, and the rebellious Barons, who joined with him, had held it; but some Ages after, the Bishops of *Winchester*, whose now it is, rebuilt it; but it having met with divers Misfortunes of late, is but a ruinous Building. In the Year 1642 *John Denham* of *Egham*, Esq; being then High Sheriff of this County, secured it for King *Charles I.* but was soon dispossessed of it by Sir *William Waller*, who garisoned it for the Parliament. It was much damaged by this Siege, and was so left when King *Charles II.* was restored. Bishop *Morley*

Morley found it in that bad Condition, when he came to the See of *Winchester*, and in some Measure repaired it; but not regarding the Rules of good Architecture, left it neither strong nor handsome.

The Market here was anciently kept upon *Sundays*; but in the Reign of King *John* it was removed to *Thursday*, as it is now kept weekly, and made over by that King's Grant to the Bishops of *Winchester*, who being zealous for the sacred Use of the Lord's-Day, procured the Change. The Market-house of this Town was built (as *Dr. Fuller, Worth. p. 96.* tells us) by one *Mr. Clark* at his own Cost and Charges. He living in the Town, often overlooked his Workmen while they were building it; and seeing Reason to blame them for going on so slowly, they excused themselves, that they were hindred by much People pressing upon them, some liking, and others disliking the Model of the Fabrick; whereupon *Mr. Clark* caused this Distrikt to be written upon that Part of it that was then erected.

*You who do like me, give Money [enough]
to end me.*

*You who dislike me, give Money for to
mend me.*

It is not a Corporation, but a Court is kept here every three Weeks, which hath a Power of trying and deciding all Actions under 40*s.* They sent Members to Parliament in the 4th and 5th Years of King *Edward II.* but never since. The chief Governors are two Bailiffs, chosen Annually, and 12 Burgesses. The Magistrates have no Power to punish with Death the most notorious Crimes, because their Grant of all their Privileges comes from the Bishops of *Winchester*, and not from the Crown, and to him they pay an Acknowledgment of 12*d. per Annum.* The Bailiffs have the Profit of the Markets and Fairs, which are two yearly, viz. On *June 24th, Midsummer-Day*, and the other on *S. Lewis's-Day, Aug. 25.* as also of the Assize of Bread. The Market here is one of the greatest in *England* for Wheat, but for Barley Reading is

bigger. It is said, that for the most Part, between *All-Saints-Day* and *Midsummer-Day*, upon every Market-Day one with another, 250 Loads of Wheat are sold, and sometimes there have been 400 Loads sold here in a Day: *Hampshire* white Wheat (which is sold here) is counted best for Meal, but *Sussex* for Weight and Spending. The Toll-dish here is counted worth 200*l.* a Year, and it has been known that a Load of Wheat hath been taken for Toll upon one Market Day; whereas not an hundred Years since, the Toll was worth so little, that one *Bush*, who had the Toll, sold his Place for 40*s.* a Year. The Meal Trade has increased here with the Market.

The Free-School here was anciently (as is probably guessed) a Chapel or a Chantry maintained by certain Donations, and the Presents of the Parents whose Children are taught there. *Dr. Harding of Trencham* is the most considerable Benefactor to it, for he gave 10*l.* a Year in Land in this Parish to the School. One *Messingberd* also, a poor Boy (who from a Kitchen-boy became a Merchant) gave 100*l.* which bought 5*l.* a Year for the Use of the School. One *Bicknell* also gave 6*l. per Annum* for teaching six poor Boys.

Near this Town is a Seat called *Moor Park*, a pleasant Retirement belonging to the Family of *Temple*, where *Sir William Temple, Bart.* died towards the End of the Year 1700, and (which caused a Surprise in most, and a Wonder in some) ordered by his Will that his Heart should be buried in a Silver Box under the Sundial in his Garden, over against a Window from whence he used to contemplate and admire the Works of God, after he had retired from worldly Business, in which he with great Wisdom and Goodness acted the Part of a great Statesman, subtle Politician, and great Scholar, as the Works printed at *London* in 1714, under the Title of *Memoirs of his Negotiations, and Life*, will abundantly prove.

About 40 or 50 Years ago, the Poores Rate of this Town came to about four-score Pounds a Year, but of late, the
Town

Town is so much increased in Inhabitants, that it is advanced to 200 l. a Year at least, besides the Benefactions given by divers Persons, among whom Mr. Henry Smith, commonly call'd Dog Smith, is the principal, for he gave 1000 l. to this Town, to purchase 50 l. per Annum in Land, which was accordingly perform'd by the Trustees of his Will.

Near this Town, there are Hops growing yearly in as plentiful a Manner as in any Parts of England, if not more. They were brought hither first out of Suffolk, and being once planted, and thrive so much in a few Years, that the Inhabitants have been encouraged to plant larger Quantities yearly; insomuch, that now about this Town are no less than 300 Acres of Hop-Gardening, from which the People have reaped so great Profit, that whereas it was a great Cloathing Town formerly, there is not now one Cloathier in it, Hop-trade having crowded the Cloathing out of the Town; which may be one great Reason of the increase of the Poor; for as that Trade employs Multitudes of Hands, where it flourishes, in Spinning, Weaving, Combing, &c. so if it be diminish'd, or wholly banish'd, it leaves many Poor upon the Parishes and Towns which are so unfortunate.

The Living here is a Vicarage, in the Gift of the Bishop of Winchester, who hath the impropriate Rectory, which was formerly appropriated to the Abby of Waverley, to which the Church here was then but a Chapel of Ease. It is rated indeed high in the King's Books, but seems to be really but of a small Revenue by the Augmentation, which Dr. George Morley, late Bishop of Winchester, made to it by his Will, proved July 26, 1684, wherein he gave Twenty Pounds per Annum to the Vicars for ever, to be paid every half Year upon these Conditions: 1. That the Vicar shall be always Resident, and not accept of a Dispensation to the contrary. 2. That he, or his Curate, read Prayers according to the Liturgy of the Church of England every Day in the Week, both Morning and Evening, at convenient Hours. 3. That he, or his Curate, shall

Catechize the Children and Servants of the Parish every Sunday. The same Augmentation was made by this pious Prelate to the two Parishes of the Town of Guildford after they shall be united (as he hoped they would shortly be) upon the same Conditions.

In the Church and Chancel of this Place are divers Monuments, some of them ancient, as for Harry Horneby, and Alice his Wife; Robert Quinby, Gent. — Quinby, Clothier, and — his Wife, the rest of the Inscription is not legible; others, which are more numerous, are Modern, as, for Andrew Windsor, Esq; Grand-child of the Lord Andrew Windsor, and Founder of the Alms-houses in Castle-street in this Town, for eight poor single People, who have, besides their Dwelling, Twenty Pence a Week a-piece of the Founders Gift, he dy'd in 1620; Henry Vernon; Mr. William Brown, Vicar of this Place; Sir George Vernon, Knt. Elizabeth late Wife of James Aston, Gent. and Daughter of Sir George Vernon; Walter Vernon, Gent. and his two Sons Walter and Henry; William Piggot, Gent. and Anne his Wife; John Byworth of Kent; Capt. William Lampard, with Dulcibella his Wife, his three Sons, William, Charles, and Thomas, and Mary his youngest Daughter; Elizabeth, the late Wife of Mr. Thomas Roffey, Citizen, and Daughter of Capt. William Lampard; Benedict Jay, and Elizabeth his Wife; James Marson, Locksmith, who gave 20 s. a Year to the Poor, to be distributed to them in Bread upon S. Matthias's Day, Feb. 24, yearly; and Robert Marson of the same Trade, who gave the said Sum to be given yearly as his Brother's; John Lavender, Gent. Robert Blacknell, Gent. and Susanna his Wife; Sibilla, late Wife of Francis Jay, Esq; Richard White; Hester the Daughter of Richard Burbridge of Maiden-Newton in Dorsetshire, and Cousin to Peter Bishop of Winchester; and William Isles, Gentleman to Dr. G. Morley, Bishop of Winchester.

Mr. Samuel Stileman, Minister of this Place, was a Person zealous for Morality as well as Piety, of which he gave this Instance: A Gentleman in his Neighbour-

hood.

hood (while he held this Living) returning from a Drinking Bout, fell from his Horse and broke his Neck; which sad Accident Mr. *Stileman* thought might be a Warning to others to avoid Drinking excessively, and to that End took Occasion to preach against Drunkenness the next Sunday with some Sharpness. Several Gentlemen took Offence at his Sermon, and a Justice of Peace soon after came in to his Church, and as he was going to preach, commanded him in the King's Name to come down, which for Peace-fake he did at that Time; but still went on in his Office, 'till he was silenc'd; and the same Justice came again another Sunday, and commanding him as before to come down, he went up into the Pulpit and thrust him down, because Mr. *Stileman* refus'd, and Nobody else would pull him down. Mr. *Stileman*, by the Advice of Friends, sued the Justice, and recover'd considerable Damages.

This Town is further memorable, by giving Name and Birth to *Nicholas de Fernham*, or *Filiceto*. He was bred a Physician in *Oxford*, and because the English scarce value a Physician unless he Travels, as they imagine, to pick up more Knowledge and Experience, he went first to *Paris*, where he gain'd the Name of Famous *Anglicus* for his great Skill in that Science; hence he remov'd to *Bononia*, and tarry'd there some Years before he return'd Home, where his Fame soon grew so great, that he became Physician to King *Henry III.* whose Health and Vivacity was imputed to his Care. The King wonderfully pleas'd with him, conferr'd on him many Gifts, and at length made him Bishop of *Chester*, (and no Wonder) for he was a general Scholar, and as great a Divine as a Physician. From *Chester* he was remov'd to *Durham*, where having sate nine Years, he surrender'd it, and having reserv'd to himself three Manors for his Maintenance for Life, betook himself to a private contemplative Life, and dy'd in 1257. He wrote several Books about the Practice of Physick and Nature of Herbs, much esteem'd in that Age. The Villages of this Hundred which have any Thing remarkable, are,

Elsted, a small Village lying between the Current of the River *Wey*, and a Brook falling into it. The Manor was lately in the Possession of the Family of *Salmon*, but Issue Male failing, the Heir General hath translated it into the Family of Capt. *Bishop* by Marriage. The Inhabitants deal so much in Clover-Grass that Meadow Hay, which formerly was 3 *l.* a Load is reduced now to 20 *s.* Mr. *Smith*, the great Benefactor to this County, hath settled 40 *s.* a Year upon the Poor of it for ever.

The Church hath nothing worth our Notice in it.

Frensham, a Village about three Miles distant from *Farnham*, situate in the utmost Limits of this Hundred Westward, and bearing a little South-East on *Hoslemere* in *Godalming* Hundred: The Manor, we suppose, to have belong'd to the Family of *Salmon*, whose last Heir Male dy'd, and was bury'd in this Parish Church, leaving his Sister *Elizabeth* his Heir, who by her Marriage hath carry'd it to Capt. *Bishop*, who holds it in her Right. In the Manor-House here are the Arms of King *Henry VII.* or *VIII.* of baked Earth, very well executed, and about a Yard Square.

In this Parish is a large Pond of 114 Acres, accounted three Miles about, well known among the Fishmongers of *London* for its excellent Carp. Here is also another Pond, which with the former belongs to the Bishop of *Winchester*, but are both held in Lease by Sir *William Moor* of *Loothesly*, or lately were. Near these is a third Pond, call'd *Abbots-Pond*, because it formerly belong'd to the Abbot of *Waverley*, but is now, or late was in the Possession of the Lord Viscount *Montague*, who has, at *Popes-Hole* in this Parish, an Hammer, or Mill.

The Living here is a Vicarage, and the Impropriation belonging to the *Salmons*, it passed with the Manor to the Heir General, marry'd to Capt. *Bishop*, as is abovesaid, but he is obliged to pay 20 *l.* yearly out of it to the Vicar. The Church is about 40 Yards in length. Over the Screen between the Church and Chancel

Chancel are painted some Quarterings of the Arms of the Lord *Arundel of Wardour*, and in them are some Monuments for *George Goldham*, *John Salmon*, Gent. *William Salmon*, Esq; and *Henry Salmon*, Esq; There is another Grave-Stone, but the Inscription is lost. Mr. *Smith* aforesaid hath settled 6*l.* a Year for ever upon the Poor of this Parish.

Seale, a small Village lying on the East Border of this Hundred, of which the Bishop of *Winchester* for the Time being is Lord Paramount. The Name and Family of the *Woodroffes* are, and long have been a gentile Family in this Town.

The Living is a Vicarage, and the Impropriation, after the Death of *Henry Salmon* of *Frensham*, Esq; came by Marriage of the Heiress of Capt. *Bishop*, charged with an annual Payment of 20*l.* per Annum to the Vicar. In the Church are these Monuments, viz. For Mr. *William Minchen*, who gave to the Poor of this Parish 40*s.* a Year for ever, to be paid out of his Lands at *Minning Hatch*, to the Churchwardens of this Place in the Church-Porch, by them to be distributed to the Poor; divers of the Family of *Woodroffes*, whose Seat was call'd *Poyle*, viz. Sir *David Woodroffe*, Knt. Sir *Nicholas Woodroffe*, Knt. and Dame *Grissel* his Wife; *Robert Woodroffe*, Esq; Son and Heir of Sir *David Woodroffe*, Knt. *Robert Woodroffe* eldest Son of *George Woodroffe*, Esq; Sir *George Woodroffe*, Knt. and Dame *Frances Woodroffe* Wife of Sir *George*.

Waverley, or *Waverleigh*, hath nothing remarkable spoken of it in History, but what concerns the Abby, of which we shall give a full Account in our Ecclesiastical History of this County, and now shall pass to

IX. The HUNDRED of GODALMING.

This Hundred is bounded on the East with the Hundred of *Blackheath*, on the South with Part of the County of *Sussex*, which with the Hundred of *Farnham* incloseth the West Side, and on the North by the Hundred of *Woking*. The Fee of it is in the Crown, and the Government

in the High Sheriff and his Officers. In it are two Market-Towns; viz.

Godalming, or *Goda's Alms* or *Charity*, it being supposed to have all of it been given by the Lady *Goda*, or *Godiva*, to some religious House, to which she was at least a Benefactress, if not a Foundress of it; probably to the Abby of *Coventry*, or *Stow* near *Lincoln*. K. *Alfred* had given this Manor before to *Æscelwald* his Brother's Son by Will; how it came to be the Lady *Godiva's* Inheritance we find not. It was made a Corporation by Queen *Elizabeth* in 1575, as some say; but Mr. *Samuel Speed*, Grandson of the Chronicler *Speed*, who was Vicar here in 1676, hath found that their Charter was given them in the Reign of King *Edward III.* By their Charter their chief Magistrate is a *Warden*, chosen annually, who hath eight Brethren, his Assistants. Here is a small Market weekly on *Wednesday*, and two Fairs yearly on *Candlemas-Day* and *St. Peter's*, June 29. The Manufacture of this Town is Cloathing, for which it is the most eminent in this County, and the Sorts of it are mix'd *Kersey's* and blue ones for the *Canaries*, which for their Colour can't be match'd with any in *England*.

The Parish is divided into nine Tythings, viz. *Godalming*, *Hartmore* (in which is an House call'd *Hartmore-Place*, an old Building, lately the Seat of the *Moors*, but now of the *Bonnets*) *Farncomb* and *Binscomb*, *Catteshull* (whose Manor was anciently held of the King by the Master of his Concubines) in 1235 it was given by King *Henry III.* to *Robert de Gatton* by the Name of *Gatehill*, as appears from these Words in *Blount's* ancient Tenures, *Robertus de Gatton tenet Manerium de Gatehill in Com' Surrey per Serjantiam Marcescalli Duodecim Puellarum, quæ sequuntur Curiam Domini Regis.* To it belongs a Chapel, which with the Seat was the Possession of the Family of *Moors*, from the Time of King *Henry VII.* *Eshing*, *Tuesley*, *Labourn*, and *Shackleford*, where stands *Hall-Place*, the Seat of the *Wyats* an ancient Family in and near this Place; but some account this Tything in the Parish

Parish of *Puttenham* or *Pepper Harrow*. The Family of *Eliot*, and that of *Westbroke*, had handsome Seats in this Parish.

In the Common, here is an Hospital built, and endowed by *Richard Wyat* of *Shakleford*, Esq; for the Maintenance of ten ancient Men. *Henry Smith*, Esq; hath given also 50 l. a Year to the Poor of this Parish, to be paid the Overseers out of his Lands at *Shalford*, and 5 l. per Annum more out of the Rents of some Cherry Gardens in *Kent*; but for all this, the Poores Rates here come to 200 l. a Year, one Year with another, twice as much as they did 100 Years ago.

For common Utility of Life, this Town excels many, if not most in *England*, for 1. Here is a fine River, viz. the *Laddon*, which supplies the Inhabitants with Water for all Uses, and at the same Time waters the common Meadows, and affords Plenty of good Fish, especially *Pykes*. 2. A Grift Mill, two Paper Mills, and three Corn Mills. That course Sort of Paper, which is commonly call'd, *Whited Brown Paper*, as it was first made in this County, so 'tis said, the best of the Kind was made in this Place. This Manufacture was set up here in the Reign of King *James I.* This Place is also famous for its great Quantities of *Liquorice*, good Carrots, and great Store of *Peat*, which burns as well, or better than *Pit-Coal*; but the Inhabitants are restrain'd from selling it out of their Parish, and sending it up to *London*.

The Living here is a Vicarage, in value about 140 l. per Annum, in the Patronage of the Dean of *Salisbury*, whose is the Impropriation. The Church is a fair Pile of Building, having an handsome Leaden Spire at the West End, and is dedicated to *S. Nicholas*. In it are these Monuments of Note, viz. 1. Ancient, for *John Barker* of *Sunning* in *Berkshire*, Esq; *John Westbroke*, Esq; and *Elizabeth* his Wife; *Thomas Purvoche*, and *Joan* his Wife; *Lawrence Elyot*, Gent. and *Jane* his Wife. 2. Modern, for *Sir William Elyot*, Knt. Son of *Lawrence Elyot*, Gent. *Judith Elyot* late Wife of *William Elyot*, Esq; *Jane* the Daughter of *William Bar-*

ker of *Sunning* in *Berkshire*, Esq; *Mary* the Wife of *William Elyot*, Esq; *Anthony Wharton*, LL. B. Vicar of this Parish thirty Years; *Sir William Elyot*, Knt. and Dame *Barbara* his Wife, with his Father and their Children; *William Elyot*, Esq; the last Heir Male of the Family, who had their Seat for many Successions at an House or Manor call'd *Bysbridge* in this Parish; *Anne* the eldest Daughter of *William Elyot*, Knt. and his Lady *Barbara*; *Edward* the Son of *Edward Leaver*, Gent. and *Anne* his Wife; *Susanna Wyat* Daughter of *Henry Wyat*, Esq; of *Hall-Place*; *Sarah* the Wife of *Sir Richard How*, Alderman of *London*; and *Sarah* the Wife of *Henry Wyat*, Esq; her only Daughter, and *Henry Wyat*, Esq; her Husband; Capt. *James Stewart*, Commander of her Majesty Q. ANNE's Ship the *Queen*, and *Barbara* his Wife, Daughter of the abovemention'd *Sir William Elyot*, and *Barbara* his Lady. In the Church here are several of the Arms and Matches of the Name and Family of *Westbroke*, now removed into *Sussex*, yet here are Lands bearing that Name, which the Heir General is Owner of.

Haslemere, though it be a Borough and a Market Town, is only a Chapel of Ease to *Chidingfold*, which is the Mother Church. An Antiquary dwelling near this Town, informs us, That it is very ancient, and was destroy'd by the *Danes*; that it had of old seven Parish Churches, and stood formerly upon an Hill, more Southward of the present Town, which is render'd probable, by the frequent Discovery of many Wells thereabouts. It is in the Lordship of *Godalming*, and with it belongs to the Deanry of *Salisbury*. It hath a Market weekly on *Tuesday*, chiefly for *Poultrey*, and two Fairs yearly, the one on *May-Day*, and the other upon the Feast of the Exaltation of the Cross, *Sept.* 13, both of which are kept by virtue of Letters Patent granted by Queen *Elizabeth*, Reg. 38, 1596. But he is of Opinion, that this Grant was intended only to confirm one of much greater Antiquity granted by King *Richard II.* to the Bishop of *Salisbury*, then Lord of the Manor of *Godalming*, and this Place as one of his

his Appendages. In this Town there is no Dissenter of any kind, and the People enjoy the Privilege of sending Burgesses to Parliament; but they have had it only from the Reign of King Edward IV. when it was made a Parliamentary Borough (as many others were) not by Charter, or ancient Custom, but by Ambition, ill Practices and Bribery, not yet out of Date.

The Church is situate at the End of the Town next *Chidingfold*, and has these Monuments in it, viz. For *William Joynes*, A. M. Curate of this Place, he was drown'd in the Night at *Cherte*; *Richard West*, Gent. and *Eleanor* his Wife; *Elizabeth* the Wife of *Peter Betsworth* of *Iping* in *Suffex*, Gent. and *Elizabeth* her Infant Child; *Bridget* the Wife of *Henry Shipsea*, Gent. *Peter Quynell* of *Lyth-Hill*, Gent. *James Gresham*, a Councillor at Law, and *Fines Gresham* his Wife; *Anne* the Wife of *William Tanner*, Gent. *Richard Lusher*, Gent. *Constance* his Wife, and *Constance* the Wife of *Edmund Upton*, their Daughter. The Gallery was built by *Thomas* now Lord *Onslow* in 1714. Mr. *Henry Smith* gave to this Parish 3*l.* a Year for the Use of the Poor, payable out of the Manor of *Warburton* in *Suffex*.

The Villages of any Note in this Hundred, are,

Chidingfold, or *Chiddenfield*, as we find it written in ancient Records, of which we observe nothing more than this, That *Sir Thomas St. Leger*, Knight of the Body to King Edward IV. having marry'd *Anne* Daughter to *Richard Duke of York*, and Sister to King Edward IV. and surviving her, founded a Chantry of Priests in the Chapel of *S. George* at *Windsor*, to celebrate Prayers daily for the good Estate of the said King, and his Queen, his own Wife, &c. did give 70 Acres of Land, 12 Acres of Pasture, 20 Acres of Wood, and 9*s.* 2*d.* Rent in this Parish and *Hameldon*, to the Dean and Canons of that Royal Chantry for the Support of the said Chantry; by which it is a probable Conjecture, that the Manors of those Villages were his Possessions. In Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign here were 11 Glass-houses,

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which being petition'd against by the adjoining Part of the County, as Nuisances, they were put down; and that the more readily, because there were others at *Hindhead* in this Hundred, which were less Offensive.

The Living is a Rectory, in the Gift of the Dean of *Salisbury* for the Time being, and is valued at about 150*l.* a Year. The Church stands on a rising Ground by the Road Side, and hath many Coats of Arms in the Windows of it. There is but one Monument in it, and that is fix'd on the North Wall of the Chancel, and is for *Charles* the only Son of *William Layfield* and *Dorothy* his Wife, who dy'd in 1704. Mr. *Henry Smith* gave to this Parish for the Sustainment of the Poor, 5*l.* a Year for ever, to be paid out of the Manor of *Warburton* in *Suffex* for their Use, to the Churchwardens and Overseers.

Compton is a pretty large Parish, and hath five Manors in it, viz. *Pested* and *Wested*, which belong to *Sir William Moor*; *Field-Place*, which is the Estate of *Peter Quynell*, Esq; *Eshbury*, and *Down Farm*, which are the Lordships of *Dr. Fulham*, late Canon of *Windsor*, who has a Seat near the Church, which formerly belong'd to the *Lushers*.

The Living is a Rectory of about 80*l.* a Year in Value. In the Church are only two old Monuments, the one for *Benedict Brocas*, and *Cecilia* his Wife, and *Thomas Genning*, and *Margaret* his Wife, who died in 1518.

Hambleton, *Hameldon*, or *Hameleton*, of which we have no more to say, than what is already mentioned in *Chidingfold*, of its being given to the Chantry in *Windsor Chapel* founded by *Sir Thomas St. Leger*, Knt. of the Body to King Edward IV.

The Living here is a small Vicarage, of which Mr. *Eliot* is Patron: The Church is small, and in the Chancel is a single Monument for *John* at *Hull* Lord of *Hameldon*, and *Alice* his Wife; their Name is now *Hull*, and though the last in the direct Line was buried about 40 Years ago, yet some of the collateral Branches

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live

live at *Godalming*. There are also in the Wood-work of the Chancel cut the Instruments of our Saviour's Passion with I H S between two of them, and underneath, a Figure like a Nun, and a Man in a long Robe, but not like a Frier, under which is the Name *Turnor*. Mr. Smith hath settled 30 s. a Year upon the Poor here.

Oxenford, a Village situate upon the River *Wey*, just where it receives a small Rivulet from the Southward. Here in digging have been found old *English Money*, and also Rings.

Pepper Harrow, more properly *Pipard Harrow*, from the *Pipards*, who were a flourishing Family in the Reign of King *Edward I.* and beginning of King *Edward II.* and probably might be Lords of this Manor; for though we are informed of divers Lords of it, yet none of them are so ancient; for the Family of *Stoughtons* were Lords of it in the Time of King *Edward III.* after whom it was the Demefne of the Family of *Brooke*, but it was in the 15th Century, and in 1635 it was in the Name of *Smith*.

The Living is a Rectory, and in the Chancel is this monumental Inscription under a *Fleur-de-lis*: *Pray for the Soul of Joan, first Wife to John Adderley, Lord Mayor of London, in 1442: And then of William Brokes, Esq; Patron of this Church; another upon a Grave-stone for Henry Smith, Gent. and Jane his Wife, Owners of this Manor, who lived 48 Years together in a married State; and Christopher Tunstall Pastor of this Place. Mr. Henry Smith left 20 s. a Year for ever to the Poor of this Parish.*

Puttenham, a Village standing upon a Gravel, and on an Ascent, from whence is a good Prospect of the Countrey, and is remarkable for its Situation, the Wholesomeness of the Air, and other desirable Advantages, to render human Life easy and pleasant. Mr. *Thomas Swift*, Rector of this Parish, who by living in it is the best Judge of the Advantages of it, gives this Description of it. The Situation of the Place is so healthy that no Pen almost can describe it. The Air is so Wholesome, that if the *Londoners*, who

want nothing but Health knew it, they'd come and make their City here, for here is a Specimen of the Antediluvian Longevity, Streets crowded with Grandsons and great Grandsons, while the old Patriarchs live within, as if this Place were freed from the Decays of old Age, and Death confined to keep at a Distance, 'till Harvest were ripe, and Nature quite spent.

The Living here is a Rectory, and of the House and Glebe we have this Account of one Mr. *Bedell*, who was the Rector of it, in his Will, viz. That it was given by the *Lushers* (at that Time Owners of a small Manor in this Parish called *Shoeland*) to the Ministers of this Place for singing Masses for the Souls of his Family; and as given to superstitious Uses, was taken away from the Minister by a Parliament in King *Edward VI's* Days, and vested for a Time in the Crown; but after a While was granted from thence to one *Poulsted*, by whom it was sold to one *Sandford*, and by him passed to Mr. *Bedell*, then Rector. He left it to his Son, who succeeded him in the Rectory, by whom it was again vested upon the Church, upon Condition that his Successor should pay 20 l. to his Executor, as an Acknowledgment.

In the Church and Chancel are these Monuments: 1. Ancient, for *Richard Lusher* and *Etheldred* his Wife; *Edward Cranford*, Rector of this Church; *Agnes Manory*, Widow; *Nicholas Lusher* of *Suland*, Esq; Son and Heir of *Robert Lusher*. 2. Modern, for *Francis Wyat*, Gent. *Henry Bedell* the Father, and *Henry* his Son, who gave the House, Ground, and Barn, with the Stables and other Buildings, (which the Rectory wanted) to the Church, liberally and chearfully, Anno 1692; *Mary* the Daughter of *Thomas Tice*; and Mr. *Timothy Wyat*, who gave to the Church here towards the Building of a new Pulpit 40 s. and to the Poor the like Sum, as did also *Daniel Collwell*, Esq; and in the Year 1709, *Capt. Boothby*, Esq; gave 20 s. as it is painted on the South Wall. Mr. *Smith's* Charity to this Parish is the yearly Sum of 40 s.

Thursley

Thursley is a Chapelry to *Witley*, and the Manor in all Probability went along with it; for we find upon an old Monument in *Witley Church*, that Anno 1468, *George Duke of Clarence* was Lord of this Place, and (is conjectured by our Antiquaries) of *Thursley*.

The Chapel hath in it neither Monument nor Grave-stone, nor any other Memorial of any Person here interred. It was repaired anew, and beautified in 1717. Mr. *Smith*, the general Benefactor to this County, gave 4*l.* per Annum to this Hamlet, payable out of the Manor of *Warburton* in *Sussex*, as is said of other Places.

Witley was the Lordship and Estate of *Godwin Earl of Kent*, in *K. Edward the Confessor's Days*, and was left by him to his Son *Harold*, who was after King of *England*; but being slain by the *Normans*, both his Crown and Estate came into the Conqueror's Hand, who kept the first for himself, but disposed of the latter among his Followers, of whom *Gilbert d' Aquila's* Grandfather being one, and slain in the Battle of *Hastings*, this Manor was given his Father *Richer*, and he inherited it after his Death in the Conqueror's Reign. In the Reign of King *Charles I.* *Anthony Smith, Esq;* Pensioner to King *Charles I.* was Lord of this Manor. The Town is privileged as ancient Demesne from serving on Juries at Assizes, or Sessions, and hath several Things of Antiquity, and otherwise observable in it, viz. 1. A Nunnery, which stood where the Impropriation called *Oxenford*, is, which belonged to *Waverly Abbey*. 2. An artificial Hill, or Barrow, West of *Oxenford* near the Heath. 3. *Witley Park*, in which, though there be no Deer at present, yet there is found in it so much Iron Oar as sets on Work two Forges. 4. *Bonfield*, where is a Spring whose Water cures sore Eyes and Ulcers, and near which in digging of Carrots, two Spits deep have been found Gold and Silver Money, not *Roman*, but old *English*, as also Rings, which hath raised the Hopes of the Inhabitants, that they shall find Treasure in their Lands so much that

they readily give 2*s.* an Acre more for their Land than elsewhere. 5. *Hindhead* (an high Hill in this Parish) and *Grace-wood Hill*, from the first of which is a noble Prospect every Way, and from the other over the Vale of *Surrey* and *Sussex* into *Kent*.

The Living here is a Vicarage, and the Church is built in the Form of a Cross. In it are these Monuments, viz. 1. Ancient, for *Thomas Jones*, one of the Sewers of the Chamber to King *Henry VIII.* *George Duke of Clarence*, Anno 1468. 2. Modern, for *Henry Bell*, Clerk Comptroller of the Household to King *James I.* *Anthony Smith*, abovementioned, who gave 60*l.* to the Tenor or great Bell, 500*l.* to the Poor; and *Sarah*, the Wife of *John Holney*, Vicar: These are all the Towns and Villages, that occur to our Observation in this Hundred, and so we proceed to,

X. The HUNDRED of KINGSTON.

This Hundred is also small, and borders on the East upon the Hundred of *Brixton*, on the South on the Hundred of *Emley Bridge*, on the West on the same, and on the North upon the River *Thames*, which circling about it, takes in almost half the West-side. The Fee is in the Crown, and the Government under the High Sheriff and his Officers. It takes its Name from the chief Town,

Kingston, which standing upon the *Thames*, is therefore called *Kingston upon Thames*, to distinguish it from *Kingston upon Hull*, in *Yorkshire*. Its ancient Name was *Moreford*, i. e. A great Way over the River, which we must suppose before there was any Bridge over it, as there now is. This Bridge is the second over the *Thames* from the Sea, *London Bridge* being the first. But after the *Saxon Kings* made it their Residence, and several of them, viz. *Edred*, *Edwis*, *Edward* surnamed *The Martyr*, and *Ethelred*, commonly called *The Unready*, were crowned here, the Name was given to it of *Kingston*, or the King's Town. It is a populous Place, and carries on a great Trade.

Trade. The Market is here weekly on *Saturday*, it is kept in a great Field, and is so big, as it may indeed pass for a Fair, and yet it hath 3 Fairs yearly, viz. On *All-Souls Day*, Nov. 2. chiefly for fat Cattle out of *Wales*; *Thursday* in *Whitsun Week*, and on *S. Mary Magdalen's Day*, July 22. The Manor and Castle of this Place was the Estate of *Rich. Strongbow* Earl of *Clare*, who Anno 1124, 24 *Hen. 1.* removed the Monks out of his Castle, to the Church of *S. Augustine* at *Stoke*, from him called *Stoke-Clare* in *Suffolk*. After his Posterity failed it became a Royal Fief. It had the Privilege of sending Burgeses to Parliament in the 4th, 5th, and 6th Years of King *Edward II.* and 26th and 47th of King *Edward III.* but it is now lost.

There are several other Things worthy of our Notice in this Town which we shall put under proper Heads. 1. The Free-School, which stands just at the Entrance into the Town from *London*. It was erected by Queen *Elizabeth*, who well endowed it with good annual Rents, but they are so much impaired and imbezil'd, that there is no more remaining now than 30*l.* per Annum. Mr. *Burton*, who is famous for his Comment upon *Antoninus's Itinerary*, was Schoolmaster here. It is said to have been a Chapel before it was converted to a School. 2. The Castle we need not mention, because there are not the least Vestigia of it. 3. The Alms-house at the East End of the Town, and near the School; it was built new in 1670, by Alderman *Cleave* of *London*, for six Men and six Women, and by him endowed with Lands in *Kingston* of the Value of 80*l.* a Year, out of which they are allowed 1*s.* and 9*d.* a Week each, besides Coals and some Overplus. 4. The great Wooden Bridge over the *Thames*, which hath 20 Passages for the Current, two of which in the Middle are wide enough for Barges to pass through towards *Windsox*. Anno 1567, *Robert Hamon*, Gent. and Bailiff of *Kingston* endowed this Bridge with 40*l.* per Annum in Lands for its Maintenance for ever, which took off the Toll, which was given to uphold it before. This Bridge hath 22 Piers of Wood, which with the Ends wrought up with

Stone, make 168 Yards. In the Middle of the Bridge are two fair Seats for Passengers to avoid Carts, and sit and enjoy the delightful Prospect of the River. Things of less Note here are, 1. The House of *Robert le Wright*, Esq; a Bench of the *Middle Temple*, which was anciently the House of *Richard Nevill* the great Earl of *Warwick*, called *Richard Make-King*, because like Fortune's Chief Minister, he pulled down and set up King *Henry VI.* and *Edward IV.* as he pleased. After his Death it came to one *Hircomb*, from whom 'tis now called *Hircomb's Place*, in Writings. 2. Another Bridge, called *Clathorn*, built of Brick, which rises in the Middle like a bent Bow; it lies over a Brook which comes from a great Spring in a Cellar about four Mile above this Town, and makes such a Brook, or Stream as to drive two Mills not above a Bow Shot from it, and one another. 3. The Bowling at the West End of the Town is very pleasant, being by the *Thames* Side, and having by it a Fountain-House, or *Spiraculum*, with a Door opening to the Surface of the Water. 4. *Comb-House*, commonly called *Comb-Nevill*, because it was *Nevill* Earl of *Warwick's*. It is a fair House, with a Park belonging to it, but is not seen from the Road: Its Front looks Southward. The present House was built by Sir — *Vincent*, from whom it passed to Sir *William Cockayne*, and now belongs to the Heirs of Sir *Daniel Harvey*. Near this House are certain Springs, whose Water is convey'd in Leaden Pipes under the Road, Lands, and *Thames* it self to *Hampton-Court*, which is by Estimation three Miles.

By the Road near *Kingston* over against *Comb-Park* is *New-Park*, one of the best Parks in *England*, made in the Time of King *Charles I.* It is enclosed by a Brick Wall, which the Workmen averred to be 11 Miles round.

The Living here is a Vicarage, and Church is very spacious; the Steeple is leaded, and hath 8 Bells in it. Several of the *Saxon* Kings were crowned here. Their Pictures are preserved in *S. Mary's* Chancel, and under them these Inscriptions;

1. King

1. King Athelstane, crowned in the Mar- ket-Place. Anno 925.	2. King Ethelred, or Edred, crowned in this Chapel. Anno 946.	3. King Edwin, crown- ed in this Town, Anno 955.	4. King Edward the Martyr, crowned in this Chapel, Anno 975.	5. King Ethelred, crowned in this Chapel, Anno 978.
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King John's Picture is also set up here, not as crowned here, but as he gave them the Charter, which made it at first a Corporation.

In the Church are these Monuments, 1. Ancient, for Peter Skern, and his Wife, dated 1437; Robert Somerby, Vicar of this Town, dated 1505; Robert Hamon, Gent. beforementioned, dated 1567: The rest are all, 2. Modern, viz. for John Sharws, Citizen of London, of the Drapers Company; Mary, the Lady of Sir Robert Sharpeigh, Knt. Daughter of Charles Scot of Kent, Esq; and Jane Wyat, Daughter of Sir Thomas Wyat, who was beheaded in Queen Mary I's Reign; Mary, the Wife of John Martin, Gent. Dr. Thomas Willis, Vi-

car of this Town, and Rector of Dunton in Kent; ten Children, viz. seven Sons and three Daughters of Dr. Edmund Staunton, Vicar of this Town, all under one Tomb; Richard Mayo, Minister of this Town; Thomas Harward of the Middle Temple, Gent. John Harward, Ensign to Captain North, Brother to the Lord North, who died in Sir Walter Raleigh's last Voyage; Henry Jane, and Eliz. Harward; Richard Clutton, a Lawyer of Grey's Inn, a Cheshire Man; Captain Francis Wilkinson, Citizen of London, who beautify'd this Church at his own Charge, and Anne his Wife, who lived in Marriage 48 Years; Mark Snelling, Esq; Alderman of London, who by his Will gave

For erecting a Gallery in the Church	25	0	0
For a Carpet, and Silver Cup for the Communion-Table	25	0	0
To the Poor, to be distributed every first Sunday of the Month in } Money 6d. and in Bread 6d. to Twenty	12	0	0
To the same in Coal, a Month before and after Christmas	8	0	0
To the same, to be distributed at his Death among 100	50	0	0
To the Poor of Thames-Ditton	10	0	0

And Anne his Wife; Mark Snelling, Esq; Son of George Snelling, who had been nine Times Bailiff of this Town; Katharine Johnson; John Stint, Esq; and John his Son, with Elizabeth his Wife; Charles Salter, Gent. and Martha his Wife; Francis Wrote, of Dunwich in Suffolk, Esq; Anne Hallet, the Daughter of Thomas Hallet, Gent. Elizabeth, Wife of Dr. George Bate, a great Physician; John Milner, Esq; Queen Anne's Consul at Portugal; Elizabeth, the Wife of John Nuttall, Gent. Richard Lant, Son of John Lant, Alderman of Exeter, Sarah his Wife, and Temperance their Daughter; John Heuton, Esq; Sargeant of the Larder to Queen Mary I. and Queen Elizabeth; Samuel Robinson, Gent. Secretary to the Merchant Adventurers; Mary, the Wife of George Morton, and Daughter of Ro-

bert Honeywood of Charing in Kent, Esq; who lived to see near 400 descended from her, and had three Sons Knights, one of which was Secretary of State to King Charles I. William Cleave, Esq; who founded the Alms-house abovementioned; Sir Anthony Benn, Recorder first of this Town, and then of London; Anthony Fane, third Son of Francis Earl of Westmorland, who married Annibal, Sir Anthony Benn's Daughter, and William Becket, Vicar of this Church.

East-Moulsey, a Manor formerly in the Possession of the Family of Lydcots, and after them of Clarks, who are or lately were Lords of it; Sir James Clarke, to whom it descended from his Father in 1703, being the present Owner of it. His House, which is a very handsome Modern Building, stands near the Church,

as many Manor-houses do, because 'tis suppos'd, that Lords of Manors built most of our Churches for the Benefit of their Tenants, so as was also for their Conveniency.

In the Church here are these Monuments, viz. for *Henry Haughton* of *Spelmond* in *Kent*, Esq; *Sir John Lydcot*, Knt. Lord of this Manor, Gentleman of the Privy Chamber to King *James I.* *Sir James Clarke*, Lord of this Manor also, and by him *James Clarke* his Father, and *Lydia* his Wife; *James Clarke*, Esq; Chief Clerk of the Kitchen to Queen *Anne*, as he had been to her Predecessor King *William*; *Mary* the Wife of *Sir Walter Overbury*, and Daughter of *Sir Edward Pyncheon* of *Writtle* in *Essex*; *Anthony Standen*, Gent. Cupbearer to the Father of King *James I.* *Francis Eads*, Esq; and *Richard* his Son, and *Francis* his Son. In the Churchyard lies *Grace* the Wife of *Joseph Cent-Livre*, Gent.

Long-ditton, so call'd from the Length of it, being a Mile almost from one End of it to the other. The most ancient Lords of this Mannor, that we meet with, were the *Evelyns*, the last of whom *Sir Edward* left only one Daughter, nam'd *Penelope*, his Heir; she marry'd *Sir Joseph Alston*, Bart. and brought this Lordship to him, and his Son of the same Name by her, now enjoys it.

The Living is a Rectory, and the Church is an handsome Building, consisting of a Body and two Iles, in which are the following Monuments, viz. For *Sir Thomas Evelyn*, Knt. Pensioner of King *James I.* *John Haymer*, A. M. Parson of this Church, who laid out 100 Marks upon the Poor and Highways in and near the Town; *Robert Castleton*, Esq; a Justice of Peace for this County, and *Elizabeth* his Wife; *Sir Joseph Alston*, Bart. and *Penelope* his Wife; *Sir Thomas Evelyn*, Knt. and *Dorothy* his Lady, *George* their eldest Son; *Sir Edward Evelyn*, Knt. and Bart. and *Mary* his Wife; *Mary* the Daughter of *Sir William Glynn*, Bart. Col. *William Oglethorp*; *Paul Colsten*, and *Susan* his Wife; *Anthony Balam*, Gent. *Richard* Son of Capt. *Richard Blake*; *Anthony*

Dowdeswell, Gent. and *Hannah* the Wife of *John Wardner*.

Mr. Richard Byfield, who was Minister of this Parish in the Time of *Oliver's* Protectorship, having a Controversy with his Patron *Sir John Evelyn* about the Repairs of the Church, went to the Protector to complain of his Patron. *Oliver* brought them both together to hear their several Pleas. *Sir John* charg'd *Mr. Byfield* with reflecting upon him in his Sermons; which *Mr. Byfield* taking God to witness that he never design'd any such Thing: The Protector said to *Sir John*, I am afraid there is something amiss, which the Word of God finds out in you, search your Ways. But to end the Controversy, he ask'd, How much the Repairs would cost? *Sir John* said, 200 l. Whereupon *Oliver* order'd *Sir John* 100 l. out of his Cash, and told *Sir John*, he hoped he'd bear the other 100 l. which *Sir John* consenting to, he and his Parson went home perfect Friends.

Mr. Henry Smith's Charity to this Parish was reduc'd (for what Reason we know not) to 2 l. 16 s. per Annum for ever; and so the Manor of *King's Woodland* in this Parish, to 28 s. per Annum for ever, Anno 1716.

Malden, is a Manor belonging to *Merton College* in *Oxford*, but Leased out by them to *Dr. Willis*, now Bishop of *Winchester*, by whom the Manor-house Westward of the Church is Let to *Capt. Cooke*, who, upon his going into *Ireland*, consigned over his Lease to *Major English*, who has a considerable Post in the Government.

The Living is in the Gift of *Merton College*, and the Church is small, yet in it are the Monuments of some Persons of Note, viz. For *Sir Thomas Morley*, Knt. Lord of this Manor, and one of the Controllers of the Royal Hospital; *John Good*, Esq; Lord of this Manor, and Patron of the Church, under *Merton College* both; this last rebuilt the Church, assisted by Collections by Briefs, and Contributions of private Persons, with the Sum of 150 l. or thereabouts; *Jane* the Wife of *Sebastian Bruskett*, Esq; *John Hamnet*, Gent. and *Elizabeth* his Wife. *Mr. Smith's*

Smith's Charity to this Village is 1 l. 10 s. paid out of *Warburton Manor*.

Dr. Thomas Ravis hath render'd this Village famous by his Natiuity in it. He was Dean of *Christ-Church*, in which he was educated, *Oxford*, where he was twice Vice-Chancellor. He coveted no other Preferment, yet at the Request of the Lords of the Council in the Reign of King *James I.* he unwillingly accepted the Bishoprick of *Gloucester*, where he carry'd himself so obligingly and piously, that many, that lov'd not the Lord Bishop, respected his Person, and all parted with him unwillingly when he was removed to *London*, where he sate but two Years, and dying in 1609, was bury'd in *S. Paul's Cathedral*, under a fair Stone in the Wall at the upper End of the North Part.

Peterham, a small Village, but appears from Records to be more ancient than *Kingston*. The Manor belongs to the Crown, and was anciently a privileg'd Place, as is manifested by some Records in the Tower of *London*, which shews, that no Man could be arrested here, nor could any Person, who was arrested in another Place, be brought through this; but thro' long Neglect this Privilege is lost. There is said to have been a religious House here behind the Church, a little Northward, but there are now no Footsteps of it to be found. *Ham House*, an elegant Building, standing by the *Thames-Side* is in this Parish, it belonged to Duke *Lauderdale*, who was created Baron of *Peterham* by King *Charles II.* and that King often retired to it; but now is, or late was the Seat of the Lord *Dysert*.

The Church is very small, but hath these Monuments in it, viz. for *George Cole*, Esq; Grandfather and Nephew; *Jane* the Daughter of *James Long* of *Dracot* in *Wiltshire*, Esq; Sir *Thomas Jenner*, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas in Queen *ANNE's* Reign, with his Lady and three Sons.

Richmond, anciently call'd *Shene* or *Shine*, from the Beauty of it. It was a Seat of our Kings, and for the wholesomeness of the Air, was chiefly made Use of as a

Nursery for our Princes and Princesses when they were Children. In this Palace it was, that King *Edward III.* dy'd of Grief for the Loss of his warlike Son, *Edward*, surnam'd *The Black Prince*, the Darling of his Affections, and Terror of his Enemies. Here also dy'd the beautiful *Anne*, the entirely beloved Queen of King *Richard II.* Daughter of the Emperor *Charles IV.* and Sister to *Wencislaus* King of *Bohemia*, and afterwards Emperor. Her Death wrought so immoderately upon the King, that for Grief he caused the Palace to be demolish'd, and laid level with the Ground, but King *Henry V.* in some Measure restor'd it, by erecting several new Buildings, and on the North-Part of the Palace in the adjoining Village founded a Monastery of *Carthusians*, which he call'd *Bethlehem*. About the Year 1500, in the Reign of K. *Henry VII.* this Royal Seat was quite destroyed by an accidental Fire; but soon after, like a *Phoenix*, sprung out of its own Ashes with greater Beauty, by the Care and at the Expence of the same King, who caused it to be rebuilt after the most exquisite Way of Architecture of that Age, and gave it the Name of *Richmond* from that Country, of which he had been Earl when he was a private Person. He had scarce compleated his Work here, but he dy'd, and left his Throne to King *Henry VIII.* Here also it was that Queen *Elizabeth*, ninety Years after, resign'd her magnanimous Soul to the Almighty.

Other Things memorable of this Place are, (1.) A delightful Park belonging to the King, inclosed chiefly for the Diversion of Hunting; adjoyning to which stands *Ham* and *Peterham* abovemention'd. (2.) That the Tide of the *Thames* rises as far as this Place, about 60 *Italian Miles* from the Mouth, which, 'tis said, it doth not in any other River in *Europe*. (3.) An Alms-house built upon the Hill above the Town by Dr. *Brian Duppa*, Bishop of *Winchester*, in the Performance of a Vow made in the Time of his Majesty King *Charles II's* Exile, as is mention'd in the Inscription over the Gate. It is intended for the Sustainment of ten poor Widows,

Widows, who are allow'd five Groats a Week a-piece, 20 s. yearly to buy Coals, and a Gown once in two Years. The Minister and Churchwardens of the Parish are the Overseers of it; and that they may depend entirely upon his Charity and their own Labour, they are not allow'd to have any Help from the Parish, and so live in a poor Condition. A sorry Way (saith our Author) of performing Vows! But this Censure might have been spared, if the solid Piety of the Bishop had been consider'd, together with his great Sufferings, and the Time when these Alms-houses were erected, viz. when he was newly made Bishop, had First Fruits to pay, and a Palace to repair to make it fit for his Dwelling; and besides these Things, even common Prudence as well as Goodness instructs us, not to sustain the Poor otherwise than as Poor, in all possible Abstinence and Temperance suitable to their Condition, which doubtless were the Bishop's Thoughts, or if he could have spared more, he would have given more.

The Church here is a Chapel of Ease to *Kingston*, and hath the following Monuments in it, viz. for *Henry Lord Viscount Brouncker*, Cofferer to *K. Charles II.* *Walter Hickman* of *Kew* in this Parish, whose eldest Son *Dixey Hickman* having marry'd *Elizabeth* the Sister and Heir of *Thomas Lord Windsor*, *King Charles II.* created their Son *Thomas Windsor Hickman*, a Baron, by the Title of *Lord Windsor*, and afterwards *Earl of Plymouth*; *Margaret* the Wife of *Sir John Chudleigh*, Knt. Grandaughter of *Henry Earl of Rutland*; *Margaret* the Wife of *Thomas Jay*, Esq; Commissary General to *King Charles I.*'s Army in the Civil Wars of England; *Henry Ligon*, Esq; *Sophia* the Relict of *Sir Richard Chaworth*, Knt. Daughter of the *Earl of Lindsey*, &c. *Robert Cotton*, Gent. Groom to the Privy Chamber of *Queen Mary I.* and *Queen Elizabeth* several Years; the Lady *Dorothy* Wife of *Sir George Wright*, Knt. *Matthias Pringham*, Esq; *Sir Richard Chaworth*, descended of the *Cadurci*, who came in with the Conqueror; *Mark Anthony Benoit*, a French-

man, who had travell'd with *Sir Henry Capell*, and lived with him at *Kew* when he dy'd; *Matthew Moody* and *Margaret* his Wife, with *Samuel* and *Keturah* their Granchildren; *John Bentley* and *Eleanor* his Wife, with four of their Sons; *Martha* the Widow of *Sir Edward Wingfield*, with four Sons and three Daughters; *Simon Bardolph*, Gent. *George Marwood* and *Anne* his Wife, only Daughter of *Mr. Bardolph*; *William Stobart* and *Elizabeth* his Wife, eldest Daughter of *G. Marwood*, with eight of their Sons, and three of their Granchildren; *Jane* the Daughter of *John Eversen* of *London*, Merchant; *Robert Lewes*, a *Welshman*, Esq; *Richard Brown*, Esq; Grandson of *Sir Hugh Brown* of *Newington-Buts*, Knt. *Christopher Peachman*, Gent. and his Wife; *Clement Kinnersley*, Esq; Yeoman of the Wardrobe of *Beds* to *King Charles I.* and *II.* with *Dorothy* his Wife, and two Sons; *John Spiller*, Gent. Agent to the *East-India* Company at *Surat*, &c. 25 Years; *Jane* the Wife of *Sir Edward Ormsby*, Knt. Dame *Martha* first Wife of *Sir Edward Crop-ley*, Bart. and then of *Sir Edmund Bowyer* of *Camberwell* in this County; Lady *Katharine* Wife of *Richard Brett*, Esq; and Daughter of *Roger Earl of Orrery*; *William Hall* Gentleman of *King William's* private Musick, and *Mary* his Wife; *Sir Richard Chaworth*, Knt. and *Edward* Son of *Robert Earl of Lindsey*.

Talworth, a Manor belonging to *Edmund of Woodstock* *Earl of Kent*, and Brother of *King Edward II.* who was in Possession of it 1 *Edw. 3.* having for his good Services against the *Scots* that Year, this Lordship and many other Estates granted him by that Prince; but practising with divers others for the Restitution of his Brother *Edward* to the Throne, he was condemn'd to Death, and at length executed by a condemn'd Malefactor out of the *Marshalsea* to save his own Life, every Body else (so well was he loved) refusing to do it. This Manor, with two or three other Manors, were 4 *Edw. 3.* given to *Bartholomew Lord Bergherft* for Life, which soon ending, they with some other of his Estates, after his Death, passed

ted to his Sons *Edmund* and *John* successively; but both dying without Issue, *Joan* his Sister, the Wife of *Sir Thomas Holland*, Knt. was his Heir, and inherited this Lordship, and many other of his Lands, all which she carry'd into his Family, and left to their Son and Heir *Thomas*, who also bore the Title of Earl of *Kent*, and dy'd in Possession of it 20 Rich. 2. Which is all we can find of this Town, which concludes our History of this Hundred, and so we go on to

XL The HUNDRED of REYGATE.

This Hundred on the East is bounded with the Hundred of *Tanridge*, on the South by the County of *Suffex*, on the West by the Hundreds of *Darling* and *Copthorn*, and on the North by the Hundred of *Croydon*. The Fee of this Hundred is in the Crown, and the Government in the High-Sheriff and his Officers. There are two Market Towns in it.

Gatton, which is a Borough, and sends two Burgesses to Parliament, which are always put in by the Lord of the Manor, and returned by the Constable, but they never had this Privilege 'till 29 Hen. 6. and so are a late Borough. It is placed in our Books as a Market-Town, but we can't find the Day of the Week when the Market is kept, nor any Fairs in it. 'Tis a small inconsiderable Place at present, and 'tis probable they have been disused Time out of Mind. But however that be, we have good Grounds to believe it well known to the *Romans*, of whose Coins, and other Antiquities, there have at Times been discover'd great Remains; and where the Manor-House now stands there was anciently a Castle. The People have a Tradition here, That the Women of this Place committed upon the *Danes*, who came to plunder their Town, a very great Slaughter, which was afterward revenged upon them with the utter Destruction of it; and that the Town was rebuilt in a different Place, and much less than it was before; yet as an Argument of its former Greatness, it hath the Privilege of sending Burgesses to Parliament. At the Conquest, *Leofwine* the

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6th Son of *Godwin*, Earl of *Kent*, was the Lord of this Manor, as appears by *Domesday Book*; but in later Times it was the Demefne of the Family of *Copleys*, who sold it about the Middle of the last Century to *Thomas Turgis*, Esq; who by his Will left it to *William Newland*, Esq; eldest Son to *Sir George Newland*, Knt. who is the present Lord of this Manor. Mr. Turgis lies bury'd in *S. Dunstons Back-Church*, London.

The Living here is a Rectory, in value about 100 l. per Annum, in the Patronage of *William Newland*, Esq; The Parish Church stands near Mr. Newland's Seat, and is very small. The Monuments in it are chiefly those for the Family of *Copleys*, as *William Copley* and *Margaret* his Wife; another *William Copley* and *Magdalene* his Wife; three *John Copleys*, and *John Walker*. The other Market Town of this Hundred is

Reygate, or *Rhie-gate*, which signifyeth the Course or Channel of a small River. It is situate in a pleasant Valley, running out a great Way Eastward, call'd *Holmesdale*, probably from *Holm-Trees* which abound very much through all that Tract. The Inhabitants of it because they once or twice defeated the plundering *Danes*, have a Rhyme which they use much in their own Commendation, viz.

The Valley of Holmsdall,
Was never won, nor ever shall.

The Earls of *Warren* in *Normandy* before the Conquest, and of *Surrey* in King *William Rufus's* Reign, held this Town by Barony from the first Entrance of the *Normans* into *England*, and in their Successions were great Benefactors to it; for *John* Earl of *Warren*, 6 Edw. 1. 1313, procur'd of that Prince a Charter for a weekly Market on *Tuesday*; and because he had no Issue by his Wife, did 9 Edw. 2. by a special Grant, make over this Manor and Castle, with the rest of his Inheritance, to that King, who return'd most of it to him the next Year to be enjoy'd for his Life. He dy'd without Issue in Possession of this Manor, and left his Sister *Allice*, Wife to *Edmund* Earl of *Arundel*,

Ggg

Arundel, his next Heir by Blood; he carry'd this Manor and other Estates into his Family, wherein it continu'd some Successions, 'till *Richard Fitz-alan*, Earl of *Arundel*, who was beheaded for Treason, Anno 1398, being then in Possession of this Lordship, Castle, Town, Park, Warren and Chases, forfeited them to King *Richard II.* How they were disposed of afterwards, we have no perfect Account, yet his Son *Thomas* being restored in Blood, 1 Hen. 4. is found to have dy'd possessed of them, and other his Paternal Estates, leaving them to his Sisters and next Heirs, who being marry'd into divers Families, this Castle is found in 1476, to be one third Part of it in the Possession of *Edward Nevil* Lord *Bergavenny*; and in 1491 *William* Marquess of *Berkley* dy'd seiz'd of a fourth Part of this Manor without Issue; and though his Brother *Maurice* was his next Heir, and was then living, he, for some Disgust taken up against him, gave this, and divers other Estates, to *Thomas* Earl of *Derby*, from whom *Maurice*, by the help of Friends, recovered them by long Suits of Law in 1518. The Posterity of this *Maurice* continu'd to the Death of K. *Charles I.* and 'tis probable, were successively Lords of this Manor and Castle, for we find no other in Possession of it, 'till in the Time of the Rebellion it was in the Possession of the Lord *Monson*, who for Treason, and his Concurrence with others in sentencing that Prince to Death, he forfeited this Lordship and his other Estates to the Crown, at the Restoration of K. *Charles II.* who granted it to his Brother his Royal Highness *James* Duke of *York*, in whose Hands it remained, as his private Estate, 'till the memorable Year 1688.

After King *James's* Recess, it came into the Hands of *John* Lord *Somers*; but whether he purchased it, or it was given him in respect to his Merit, we know not. Upon his Death it came to *James* Com. Esq; at that Time one of the Burgesses for this Corporation.

The Castle of this Place was built in the Saxon Times, tho' common Tradition hath long attributed it to one of the *Warrens* Earl of *Surrey*. It is now much

ruinated, but there are remaining many of the Works under Ground, tho' very imperfect, as a Vault or Cave leading to a Door, that opens into the Grasse, or dry Ditch, the Water Cave which goes under the Moat, and is full of Water, &c. In the Wars between King *John* and his Barons, headed by *Lewis* the Dauphin against him, this Castle held out for the King, 'till the Soldiers he had entertain'd from *Flanders* deserted him, and went some to *Lewes* and some Home, the *Poistorins* only excepted, which so weakened him and his Party, that *Lewes* being increased in Power left *London*, and marching towards *Winchester*, won the Castle here, and divers others in his Way to that City, which also yielded to him.

Here are two Markets kept, one upon *Tuesday* weekly, granted as is above-mention'd, the other monthly upon the last *Wednesday* in every Month, granted by King *Charles II's* Charter, Anno 1673, and a Fair yearly on *Wednesday* in *Easter-Week*. The Market-house here was formerly a Chapel, dedicated to *Thomas a Becket*, whom the Church of that Time sainted, as a Martyr, being wrongfully slain (as no doubt he was) in his own Cathedral Church at *Canterbury*, for opposing the Royal Authority, and defending the Rights of the Clergy. His Name is kept up in our Kalendar, and our Quarter-Sessions all over *England* for *Midsummer* Quarter are kept the Week after his Feast, *July 7.* Two other Chapels are also alienated from Sacred Uses for which they were erected, and converted the one into a Mercer's Shop, and the other into a Barn; the first was dedicated to *S. Lawrence*, and the other to the Holy Cross. This Town sends Members to Parliament, and hath so done from the first Constitution of that Privilege, 26 *Edm. 1.*

Under the Hill adjoining to this Town on the South Side is a great House, which was formerly a Priory of Black-Canons, erected by *William Warren* Earl of *Surrey*, (of which we shall speak more fully in our Ecclesiastical History of this County) and at the Dissolution of the Monasteries was given to *Charles Howard* the first Earl of

of Nottingham of that House; who leaving it to his Son William, who had only one Daughter and Heir Elizabeth, she carry'd it by Marriage to John Earl of Peterborough, by whose Trustees it was sold to pay Debts to Sir John Parsons, Knt. Alderman, and about that Time, Lord Mayor of the City of London, upon whose Death it is come by Will to his second Son Humphrey Parsons, now Alderman of Portoken-Ward.

In this Parish also is an House call'd Flankford, an handsome Seat, lately in the Possession of Sir Cyril Wyche, Knt. one of the Six Clerks in Chancery some Time since. It is adorn'd with a spacious Garden, and a Park well stock'd with Deer, wherein are four Ponds on a Row, from which issue out Water in such Plenty as to drive a Mill. This Sir Cyril Wyche, who was afterwards Secretary of State in Ireland, was born at Constantinople during his Father's Embassy there to the Ottoman Court; and having had for one of his Godfathers at his Baptism the famous Patriarch Cyril, who was basely murder'd by the Jesuits, had his Name imposed on him. He marry'd Mary, one of the Daughters of George Evelyn, Esq; of Wotton in this County. The River Mole runs on the South Side of this Park, and driveth a Siltunt Mill. This Seat and Estate belonged formerly to the Family of Bladders, whose Pedigree Mr. Aubrey hath annex'd to his History of this Town; as also of the Family of Poynt, who some Ages since inhabited this Parish.

The Living here is a Vicarage, and the impropriate great Tythes of the Parish are in the Hands of Roger James, Esq; whose House stands at the East End of the Town. They formerly belong'd

to the Monastery of S. Mary Overy's in Southwark, and were purchased of the Crown at the Dissolution of the Abbies. The Church stands upon a rising Ground, and is built of Free-Stone, being dedicated to S. Mary Magdalene. In the Church and Chancel of it are these Monuments, viz. In a fair large Vault under the Chancel, for many of the Family of Howards, Earls of Nottingham and Lords Effingham, and their Ladies; also for Sir Edward Thurland, Knt. and Elizabeth his Wife; Elizabeth the Wife of Edward Thurland, Gent. one of the Sisters and Coheirs of Richard Elyot, Esq; Katharine Elyot, Daughter of Richard Elyot, and Rachel his Wife, Daughter of Matthew Poyntz, Esq; Sir Thomas Bladder of Flankford-House in this Parish, his Son of the same Name and Title, with his Wife Mary, and Christopher their Son; Anne Worley; Katharine the Wife of Edward Burd, Gent. John James, Esq; Brother to Sir Roger James of this Town, Knt. Mr. Peter Hughes; Edward Trapps, Esq; Sarah the Wife of Capt. Lawrence Prince; Anthony and John, Twin-Sons of Mr. Haerstricht James, who dy'd within one Day of each other; Elizabeth Daughter of Henry Hildyard, Esq; Henry Drake, Esq; Francis Carew, Gent. with his two Sons, one Daughter, and two Sisters; James Parker of Frenches in Rigate, Gent. John Parker, and Anne his Wife; Anthony Gilmin, and his Wife; Sir Edward Thurland, a Baron of the Exchequer; Richard Elyot, Esq; Justice of the Peace in this County, and Richard his Son, a Sergeant to Henry Prince of Wales; Benjamin Bonwick, Esq; and Mary his Wife; Richard Devon, Citizen and Cooper of London, and Jane his Wife.

Over the Vestry Door on a Brass Plate in this Church, is this Inscription, in the ancient English Letter:

Be it remembered, That in the Year 1512, John Skinner, Gent. as well with Ten Pounds given for the Soul of Richard Knight, forty Shillings for the Soul of William Laker, Esq; with Eighteen Shillings and six pence for the Soul of Alice Holmeden, as also with Thirteen Shillings and four pence for the Soul of George Longeville, left to be disposed of by the aforesaid John Skinner, as with an Hundred, and Three Shillings and four pence of his own Money for the Souls of his own Parents, hath for the Honour of God caused this Porch to be built: Of whose Souls God have Mercy.

Sir John Parsons, Knt. then Lord Mayor of London, gave Anno 1707, a Branch of 16 Brass Sockets to be hung up in this Church, as is represented upon it by an Inscription in large Gold Capital Letters.

Andrew Cade, Esq; Alderman of London, who lies buried in Beachworth Church, gave to the Poor of this Town 5*l.* a Year for ever, to be given to them in Bread.

Beachworth, commonly called East Betchworth, the Lordship and Estate of two Brothers, George and Francis Freeman, who are, or lately were in Possession of it. Of the more ancient Lords we have no Account, but suppose they were the same that held the Castle, of which we have spoken above under the Town of Darking. 'Tis probable Sir Adam Brown of this Place was Lord of it before the Freemans.

The Living here is a Vicarage, and the impropriate Tithes, together with the Patronage of the Vicarage was given to the Dean and Chapter of the Collegiate Church of Windsor, (according to the Design of King Henry VIII.) by King Edward VI. in 1546. In the Church are these Monuments, viz. for Andrew Cade, Esq; Alderman of London, who gave 5*l.* a Year for ever to the Poor of this Parish, to buy Bread for them; William Wardsworth, Vicar of this Parish; John Morsted, and Eleanor his Wife, which last three are ancient; Gabriel Wright of Brocham, Esq; John the only Son, and Susanna the Wife of John Woodman; Winifrid Woodman, Relict of William Woodman of More Place in this Parish, Gent. Richard Powlson of Brockham, Yeoman; Peter the Son, and Magdalen the Relict of Andrew Cade, Esq; John Benson, Vicar of this Place; William Freeman, Gent. and Mary his Wife, he was the Son of Martin Freeman of this Parish, Esq; Stephen Harvey, Esq; and Dorothy his Wife, and with them Oliver Conniers, Esq; her only Brother; Sir George Freeman; William Partridge, Vicar of this Church, and Richard Bromhall, Esq;

Henry Smith, Esq; the great Benefactor to this County so often mention'd in this

Work, gave 10*l.* per Annum to the Poor of this Parish for ever.

Becheworth West. Reginald Lord Cobham of Steresburh Castle died possessed of a third Part of this Manor, July 6, 1403, and left it to his Son Reginald.

Buckland, or Bockland, the Lordship and Estate of Sir John Fitz-alan, otherwise Sir John Arundel, Grandson of Richard Fitz-alan, Earl of Arundel. He being sent over into France with a good Body of Forces to aid the Duke of Brittany, did much Mischief in his Country, not sparing the Nuns, but robbing the Altars of their Chalice, was there excommunicated for these Prophanations, and as he returned home perished in a Shipwreck, being then in Possession of this Manor, and divers other Lands 3 Rich. 2. leaving his Son John his Heir; and Eleanor his Wife surviving him, who marrying to Reginald Lord Cobham, brought one third Part of this Manor to him, who died seized of it, 4 Hen. 4.

The Living here is a Rectory, and in the Church and Chancel are these Monuments, viz. for Peter Briaulx, D. D. Rector of this Parish, and Mrs. Sarah Plaidell, his Wife's Mother; Oren Amara Constantine, Daughter of Mr. Constantine of London; Mr. Moor Bristow, Son of Mr. Robert Bristow, and Mrs. Susanna Moor, Wife of Mr. Thomas Moor, and in the Church-yard on a small Burial-Place is written, Anne Woodman; on the Top of the North Window are the Pictures of S. Peter and S. Paul, and lower that of our Saviour, with these Words under them, *Orate pro Antima*; Adam ——— and in another Window, ——— *Colitis Arundel*; and over Orate, a Knight kneeling: Under the Steeple is the Figure of the Virgin Mary, with Jesus in her Arms.

Burflow the Lordship of Stephen Fitz-Hamon, who having seated himself in this Village, assumed the Name, as the Custom of those Times was, of his Mannor, and was called by the Name of Stephen de Burflow about the Times of Richard I. from him are descended the Knightly Family of the Burflows of this County, and the Family of Bylles, as Sir Edward Bylles

the Herald at Arms, in his Notes upon lib. 4. *Nicolai Uptons de Officio Militari*, tells us. Here was kept a petty Fair on S. Bartholomew's Day, about 50 Years since, but is now utterly disused.

The Living is a Rectory, but a Peculiar, as to the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, and the Patronage is wholly in the Crown, Mr. Flamsted, the famous Royal Astronomy Professor at Greenwich Park in Kent, was lately Rector of it. In the Chancel of this Church there is but one Monument of Note, viz. for Dr. Ralph Cooke, Rector of this Place, and Gabriel Fenchurch, London, and Susanna his Wife; there is another Gravestone, but the Inscription was carry'd away by Sir Edward Bysshe. In this Parish dwelt a Family of Tirrels of Note.

New-Chapel is a small Hamlet in this Parish, standing near a large Common, where the Chapel, from whence it takes its Name anciently stood in the same Place, where now is an House with Gothick Windows. By the Common-Side is a good House of Free-Stone, lately belonging to Sir Edward Bysshe, *Clarencieux King at Arms*, erected by Edward Bysshe, his Father, a Counsellor at Law in *Lincoln's-Inn*, and a great Practiser in the Court of Wards, where he got an Estate.

Charlewod, the Lordship of John de Bensted, 32 Edw. 1. when he obtained of that Prince a Charter of Free Warren for it, and some other of his Estates: How or when it passed from his Family, we know not; 'tis probable some of that Family gave it to the Monks of Christ-Church in Canterbury, whom we observe Possessors of it before the Dissolution; after which, the Family of Sanders appear to us to be the next Owners of it, and of their Heirs it was bought by Sir William Throckmorton, Knt. Marshall soon after, Anno 1600. It continued many Years in the Possession of his Family, who also were the Patrons of the Church. The present Lord of this Manor is Robert Wise, an eminent Gardiner, who had the Chief Care of the King's Gardens at Kensington. Within this Parish is a Bridge called Kilman Bridge, vulgarly pronounced Kil-

berham Bridge, so called from a great Slaughter committed on, or near this Bridge upon the Danish Plunderers by the Inhabitants of this County and Suffex, who fell upon the Rear of their Forces, and gave them an entire Defeat.

The Church here is a Rectory, but as to the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, though it be in the Diocese of Winchester, 'tis a Peculiar belonging to the See of Canterbury. The Monuments found in this Church are, 1. Ancient for several of the Sanders Family, viz. Thomas Sanders and Joan his Wife; William Sanders, and Joan his Wife; John Sanders; Richard Sanders, and Agnes his Wife, and James their Son; William Jordan of Gatewick in this Parish, and Katharine his Wife; Nicholas Sanders, and Alice his Wife. 2. Modern, Henry Johnson, and Frances his Wife; Margaret, the Daughter of William Jordan of Gatewick, Esq; Thomas Jordan, Esq; and Nicholas Feal, Jun.

Chippstead, a small Village standing at the utmost Northern Point of the Hundred, whose present Lord is Mr. Moor of Suffex.

The Living is a Rectory worth about 150 l. a Year, in the Patronage of the said Mr. Moor. The Church, which seems to be very ancient, is dedicated to St. Margaret, and hath in the Steeple (which was repaired in 1631) five Bells, which were new cast, and hung about 1660. In it are these Monuments; for Lucy the Daughter of *Laetantius Roper* of London; John Hampden, D. D. and Rector of it; Alice the eldest Daughter of Dr. Hooker, Dean of Sarum; Anne the Wife of Thomas Pitt, Gent. and Mother of the Wife of John Pigeon of this Parish, Gent. and John their Son; Christopher Shaw, Citizen of London; Althamea, the Daughter of Sir John Thompson of Gatton, Knt. Anthony Stephens, Esq; Margaret his Wife, and John their only Son; Joseph Gibbons, Citizen of London, and Mercy his Wife, and Marthrew Atkinson of London, Goldsmith, besides some broken Tombs without Inscriptions.

Colley, a small Manor belonging to the Fitz-alans, Earls of Arundel, of which a third

a third Part was possess'd for some Time by *Reginald Lord Cobham*, in Right of *Eleanor* the Widow of *Sir John Fitzalan*, commonly called *Arundel*, whom he marry'd; he died possess'd of it, as he did of *Beckland*.

Horley, or *Hurle*, a small Village, in which *Bartholomew Lord Burghersh* had certain Lands, of which he died possess'd, 29 *Edw. 3.* and left them to his Son and Heir of the same Name, whose Posterity held them with other Estates some Descents, and then by the Heir General they passed to *Edward Despenfer* and his Family.

In this Parish is a very large Common, called *Thunderfield*, where are to be seen some Ruins of a large Castle, called *Thunderfield Castle*; it was encompassed with a double Moat, which enclosed near two Acres of Land: It seems to have been a circular Building, but is now overgrown with a Coppice of Wood and Thorns, by Reason of which the Foundation is hardly traced out.

The Living is a Vicarage, and the Rectory and impropriate Tithes of the Parish are the Possessions of *Christ-Church Hospital* in *London*, whose President, Treasurer and Governors are the Patrons, and on that Account have been generous Benefactors to the Church by giving a Communion Table, and Rails, with Wainscoting about it well painted, and adorned in the Year 1710. In the Chancel of this Church is a Tomb for *William Brown*, Vicar of it, and *Margaret* his first Wife, and *Magdalen* his second Wife, and *Mary* his Daughter, with the Names of his Children and Grandchildren, which are near twenty; *Edward Briffow*, Gent.

Leigh, a small Village, whose Lord we are not informed of, nor any thing Memorable in it.

The Living is a Rectory, and in the Church are these Monumental Inscriptions, viz. for *Susan*, the Daughter of *John Arden*, Esq; and *Elizabeth* his Wife, and *Thomas Joles*; and *Bridget* and *Susan*, the Daughters of *John Arden*, Esq;

Westham, a Village, of which *Sir Edward Southcot*, commonly called *Cir-*

cuit, *Bart.* and *Paul Dominique*, Esq; are Joint Lords, but *Mr. Dominique* bought his Part of *Mr. Hedges*. The ancient Lords we have no Discovery of in our Reading, but find, that it belonged before the Suppression of the Abbeyes, to the Priory of *Christ-Church* in *Canterbury*, but by whom given is not known.

The Living is a Rectory in Value about 200 *l.* a Year in the Gift of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*. The Church is an handsome Building, and hath a good Ring of Bells in a Stone Tower at the West End. The Chancel belongs to the Family of *Wessels*, and in it are these Tombs, 1. Ancient, for *Peter*, and *Richard*, Sons of *Nicholas Best*, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, of *Aldersted* in this Parish; *John Newdigate*, Esq; *John Elmebrigg*, *Anne* and *Isabel* his Wives; out of whose Mouths come these Words, *Sancta Anna* out of the Man's, *Mater Salvationis* out of the first Wife's, and *Sancta Trinitas* out of the Last's; *Thomas Elmebrigg*, Son and Heir of *Thomas Elmebrigg*, and *Joan* his Wife; *Robert de Sacra* in Saxon Letters, and *John Ballard*, and *Margaret* his Wife. 2. Modern, for *John Harris*, B. D. Prebendary of *Hereford*, and Rector this Parish, and *Barbara* his Daughter; *Norwich Spackman*, born in the City of *Worcester*, and Son of *Thomas Spackman*, M. D. Rector of this Parish. The Windows of this Church have been very fine, as appears from the Remains of the Figures of *S. Katharine*, *S. Paul*, *S. George*, *S. John Baptist*, with some Rays of Glory and *Angela*. And in the Chancel the Arms of the *Wessels*.

Newdigate, the most ancient Lords of this Town were the Family of the *Newdigates*, who took their Name from it. They were settled here in the Reign of King *Henry I.* as appears by several Deeds in the Possession of *Dr. Budgen*, whose Ancestors purchased this Manor, and their other Estates in and about this Parish, near 500 *l.* a Year Value in the Beginning of the last Century. But it seems that this Manor was some Way alienated from the *Newdigates* in King *Richard II.*'s Reign, for *Baldwin Frevil* died possess'd of it in 1401, and left it

to his Son Baldwin, who dying in his Minority, left his three Sisters, Elizabeth, Margaret, and Joyce his Heirs, which last being marry'd to Roger Aston, Esq; had this Manor for her Part, and brought it into his Family, yet came again into their Family; for William Steper marrying Mary the Heiress of the Newdigates, made himself Master of this Lordship and her other Estates, which 'tis probable he sold to Dr. Budgen's Ancestors, who is now Lord of it, and hath some Deeds belonging to it, signed by one of the Sanders's of Charlewood above 300 Years ago, and several Wills of older Date. There is still remaining a younger Branch of the Family of Newdigate at Harefield in Middlesex. In these Parts the Inhabitants, instead of yoking their Piggs, thrust Scewers two or three Inches long through their Noses, which hinders their creeping through Hedges, and rooting, as effectually as yoking, and hinders not their Thriving by breaking their Rest as that does.

The Living here is a Rectory, and in the Church are these Monuments, viz. for Joan, the Wife of Henry Smallpiece; Thomas Budgen, and Jane the Wife of George Sheer, Parson of this Parish, who hath charged a Piece of Land with 10 l. a Year for ever, to maintain a Scholar in Trinity College in Cambridge four Years, to be elected by the Incumbents of Ockley, Dorking, Newdigate, and Rusher in Suffex, out of one of their Parishes; and if none can be found there, then any proper Person within 15 Miles round either of the said Towns.

Nutfield, Nuffield, i. e. North-field, whose Lord at present is Joseph Cook, Esq; George Evelyn, a Kinsman of John Evelyn's, and Son of Sir John Evelyn of Godstone in this County, Knt. hath a Seat, and a considerable Estate in this Place.

The Living is a Rectory of about 80 l. per Annum, and Mr. Cooke the Lord of the Manor is the Patron. In the Church are these Monuments for the Dead, 1. Ancient, for William Groston, Minister of this Place, and Joan his Wife. 2. Modern, Charles, the Son of Anthony Gilmin of Rey-

gate, Gent. Elizabeth Wife of Anthony Boys, Gent. John Cooper, Gent. Thomas Whitfield, Esq; and — his Wife; Edmund Molyneux, Robert and John Clement, two Brethren, and Yeomen; Ralph Whitfield, Rector of this Church, and Sarah his Wife; these two lie in the Church-yard, for, though his Father and Mother lie buried in the Church, he would not, because (as he said) the Church is appointed for the Use of the Living, and the Yard for the Dead. These are all the Villages in which we find any Thing remarkable in this Hundred, and so we go on to

XX. The HUNDRED of TANRIDOE.

This Hundred situate on the Eastern Borders of the County, is bounded on that Side by the County of Kent, on the South by the County of Suffex, on the West with the Hundreds of Reygate and Croydon, and on the North is terminated in an Angle, lying between the said Hundred of Croydon and the said County of Kent. The Fee of this Hundred is in the Crown, which appoints the High Sheriff and his Officers to govern it. There is no Market Town in it, but we prefer before the rest of the Villages

Bletchingley, or Blechingleigh, because it is an ancient Borough Town. The most ancient Lords of this Town were the Earls of Clare, for Roger, Earl of Clare, 12 Hen. 3. gave the Church of this Place to the Monks of Lewes in Suffex, but the Castle and Manor still continued in his Family, for Gilbert Earl of Clare and Gloucester died possessed of them, 17 Edw. 1. This Earl had before joined with Simon Montfort Earl of Leicester in his Rebellion against K. Henry III. in which, this Town and Castle was almost totally demolished by the Forces of King Henry III. when they routed the Londoners at Lewes, and pursued them, as far as Croydon; but being not so well rewarded as he expected by Montfort, (who having taken the King and Prince Edward Prisoners, he grew above all Address and Controul) revolted from him, and was instrumental in procuring the Escape of the Prince, who soon re-
duced

duced the Barons to their Obedience, and released the King out of their Hands, by the Battle at *Evesham*. From this Time this Earl became in Favour, and having his Honour and Estate restored to him, died in Possession of them, and left them to his Posterity, of which *Gilbert* his eldest Son inherited this Castle and Manor. He left no Issue, and so his great Estate was divided between his three Sisters, *Eleanor*, *Margaret*, and *Elizabeth*; but this Manor was assigned to his Lady *Maud* for her Dowry, and so did not come into the Possession of the Heir *Margaret*, to whom upon the Partition it fell, 'till after her Death. *Margaret* marry'd to *Hugh de Audley*, and carry'd this Castle and Manor, with other Estates into his Family, in which it continued divers Successions, 'till by the Heir General it passed by Marriage in the Year 1637 to Sir *William Howard*, Knight of the Bath, Son of *Thomas*, Earl of *Arundel* and *Surrey*, in whose Family it continued some Time, *Charles Howard* Baron of *Effingham*, Earl of *Nottingham*, and Lord High Admiral of *England*, dying in Possession of it. It is now in the Hands of the Earl of *Peterborough*, in Right of his Mother *Elizabeth*, Daughter and only Child of *William* Lord *Howard*, eldest Son of the said Earl. Sir *Robert Clayton*, Knt. and Alderman of *London*, bought it of the Earl of *Peterborough*, and 'tis now, or late was the Lordship and Estate of his Nephew and Heir *William Clayton* of *Marden*, Esq; who has his Seat here, called *Blechingley Place*, and is Burgess in Parliament for the Borough, which hath enjoy'd that Privilege of sending Members to Parliament from the Original of that Constitution, 26 *Edw.* 1.

The Castle, though long since demolished, as is above shewed, yet hath some Ruins of it still visible, but overgrown with a Coppice, viz. some great Grafts, and one Piece of a Wall five Foot thick, from which there is a Prospect into *Kent*, Eastward, into the Wealds of this County and *Sussex* Southward, and into *Hampshire* Westward.

In this Parish are three lesser Manors, viz. The Manor of *Hastell*, the Manor-

house of which did stand upon the Top of the adjoining Hill. The People have a Tradition, that a certain Duke of *Buckingham* was arrested by a Royal Precept in this House. 2. The Manor of *Pendhill* belonging to *George Holman*, Esq; 3. The Manor of *Gasson* belonging to Sir *William Hayward*, where the Spring of the River *Med-way* rises, which may by a small Force be turned into the *Thames*. It drives a Mill on the West-side of *Godstone*, within half a Mile of the Head.

In this Town there is, 1. An Hospital, or Alms-house for ten poor People, most of it built at the Charge of the Parish in 1568, one third Part being added at the Expence of Mr. *William Hampton*, late Rector of this Church. 2. A Free-School, endowed by Mr. *John Evans*, Gent. of *London*, with 20 *l.* per Annum, to teach 20 of the poorest Children of the Parish, but Mr. *Bostick* gave the House, and the Waste adjoining to it.

The Living here is a Rectory in the Patronage of Mr. *Clayton*. The Church is a fair Edifice with a large square Tower at the West End, in which are five large Bells, and above it was an high Shaft or Spire 40 Feet above the Battlements; but this last and all the Timber-work computed at 200 Load was consumed by Lightning in 1606, and all the Bells melted. In the Church and Chancel are these Monuments, 1. Ancient, for *Thomas Ward*, and *Joan* his Wife, Sir *Thomas Cawarden*, Bowbender to *K. Henry VIII.* 2. Modern, Sir *Robert Clayton* in a magnificent Tomb in full Length, and in his Lord Mayor's Habit, and *Martha* his Lady; *Jane* the Wife of *Richard Lawford*, M. D. and *Jana Theobalda*, their Daughter; *Robert Holman* of *Pendhill*, Esq; and *Jeffrey* his Brother; *Tho. Clayton*, Gent. *Mary* the Daughter of *Nathaniel* and *Mary Harris*; *Barbara Langton*; *John Glid* of *Pendil*, Esq; a Burgess for this Town, 1 *W.* 3. & M. 2. *Nathaniel Harris*, Rector of this Town; *Richard Glid*, Esq; Treasurer of *Christ-Church Hospital*, with *Elizabeth* his Wife, some of his Children, and divers of his Grand-children; Mr. *Ralph Drake*, and *Martha* his Wife, besides other

other Stones without any Inscriptions to shew on whom they lie.

Chelsham, an Hamlet to the Parish of *Warlingham*, the Manor of *George Atwood* of *Sandersted*, Esq; On the Top of an Hill call'd *Bottle* in this Hamlet, are the Remains of a Roman Camp in the Road from *Croydon* into *Kent*; the Rampart or Work is oblong, and single. In *Shalsden-Lane*, which leads from *Croydon* to this Camp, is a Rock, or Quarry of Chalk. Hazels thrive much hereabouts.

The Church is a Chapelry annexed to the Vicarage of *Warlingham*, of which Mr. *George Atwood* abovemention'd is the Patron. The Chapel lies low, encompassed with a Wood, and hath two Bells in its low Steeple, but hath neither Monument, Grave-Stone, or any Remembrance of any Person bury'd in it. The Parsonage-House stands on an Eminence, from which there is a View of *London* and *Kent*.

Crowhurst, a Village, whose Manor-House, call'd *Crowhurst-Place*, was the Seat of old of the Family of *Gainsford*, a Name of great Antiquity, and no less Esteem in this and other Parts of *England*. One of that Family hath a Draught of a Monument for one of his Ancestors interred in the Abby of *S. Edmundsbury* in 1049. The House is built of Timber after the old Fashion, and is moated round. The Hall is open to the Roof, and the Windows have been full of Escutcheons. The last Heir Male of the *Gainsfords* dy'd about 50 Years since, and left it to his Sister, who marrying one Mr. *Christmas*, carry'd it, and the other Estates to which she was Heiress, into his Family. He enjoy'd it in Right of his Wife, and left it to his Son, then about 22 Years old, but mortgaged. He dy'd soon after of the Small-Pox in 1716, and it is now upon Sale, if not sold, to pay off the Mortgage. The Estate is about 400 l. a Year. A little below this Manor-House is a Spring, in a Grove of Ewe-Trees, within the Manor of *West-hall*, of an extraordinary Nature, of which we shall speak more largely in our Natural History.

VOL. V.

Over against the Church here is the House of one Mr. *Angel*, whose Family originally was of *Gloucestershire*, from whence it was transplanted hither by his Grandfather. It had a Park about it in Mr. *Cambden's* Time, which is now dis-
parked.

The Living here is a Vicarage, or Curacy, to which the Impropiator pays annually 16 l. and the Patron is Mr. *Angel* of *Berkshire*. The Church is situate upon a rising Ground, in a woody Country, and has these Monuments in it, viz. (1.) Ancient, for *John Gainsford*, Esq; and *Anne* his Wife; *John Gainsford*, sen. Esq; and *Anne* his Wife; *John Harling*, and *Agnes* and *Thomasin* his Wives; *Thomas* and *Reginald*, the Sons of *John Gainsford* and *Margaret* his Wife. (2.) Modern, for *William Angel* of *Crowhurst*, Esq; and *John Angel* of the same; *Anne Lorst* Daughter and Heir of *Thomas Gainsford*, Esq; *Justinian Angel*, Gent. Son of *John Angel*, Esq; *Richard Cholmley*, Cup-bearer to King *James I.* and King *Charles I.* *Thomasin* the Wife of *Richard Marriot* of *S. Clement-Danes* in *Middlesex*, Esq; and *Elizabeth* her only Daughter; *Nicholas Gainsford* of *Crowhurst-Place*, and *Margaret* his Wife; *Elizabeth* Wife of *Erasmus Gainsford*, Esq; and soon after the said *Erasmus*, and his Brother *John*.

Farley, call'd also *Earley*, the Estate and Demesne of *Merton College*, *Oxford*, who hold the Courts here. Mr. *Smith* has given a yearly Rent of 20 s. to the Poor of this Place.

The Living is a Rectory, in the Patronage of *Merton College* aforesaid, and in the Church are these Monuments, viz. (1.) Ancient, for *John Brock*, Citizen and Sheriff of *London*, and *Anne* his Wife. (2.) Modern, for *Samuel Bernard*, D. D. and *Elizabeth* his Wife, who lived a Widow 48 Years, and *Anthony Fowle*.

Godstone, so call'd from the excellent Stone Quarries found in the Place. It was formerly call'd *Walkamsted*, *Walkenestad*, and *Walkested*. The Manor of this Place was the Estate of *Roger de St. John*, who obtain'd a License of *K. Henry VII.* to fortify his House at *Lageham* near this

H h h

Place,

Place, and to keep it to himself and his Heirs, as long as he continued Loyal, which was but a small Time, for he joined with *Simon Montfort*, Earl of *Leicester*; soon after; and after the Battle of *Lewes* was chosen One of the Nine, who as a Council of State were to govern the Kingdom, while the King was kept Prisoner: To him succeeded his Son *John*, who served the Kings *Edward I.* and *II.* in their Wars against *Scotland*, and dy'd seiz'd of this Manor, and the Tenement call'd *Lageham*. They continued in his Family some Successions, 'till *Roger de St. John*, in the Year 1350, released all his Right and Title to them to *Sir Nicholas Bovaine*, Knt. and *Margaret* his Wife. The Manor hath for some Time been in the Family and Name of *Evelyn*, of whom *Sir John Evelyn's* Father, the Purchaser of it, was in his Time the only Maker of Gunpowder in *England*; and when *Sir John* came to it himself, he built an House upon it, which cost him 9000 *l.* His Son *Sir John* was a very extravagant Man, and because his Brother *George*, who for want of Male Issue was to be his next Heir, would not supply him with Money to gratify his Debaucheries, he gave away 500 *l.* a Year of the Estate to his Mistress, and but 500 *l.* to his Daughter and Heir by his Wife, the Daughter of Judge *Glynn*; and after his Death the entailed Estate and this Lordship came to his Brother *George Evelyn*, Esq; one of the Burgesses in Parliament for the Borough of *Blechingley*, formerly, if not now. Some Part of this Village lies in the great Road to *Sussex*, but the other Part and the Church stand upon an Eminence about half a Mile higher.

The Living here is a Vicarage, and in the Church and Chancel are Monuments for *Sir John Evelyn* and *Dame Thomasin* his Wife; *George Holman* jun. Citizen and Grocer of *London*, but born in this Place, and *Susan* his Wife; *George* the eldest Son and Heir, and *Richard* the third Son of *John Evelyn*, Esq; and *Thomasin Evelyn* his second Daughter; and *Thomas Pakenham*, Vicar of this Parish.

Horne, or *Horne*, a Village, in which

Bartholomew Lord Berghergh had at his Death, which happen'd upon the Feast of *St. Peter ad Vincula*, Aug. 1, 29 *Edw. 3.* certain Lands, but whether he was Lord of the Manor, we are not certain.

The Living is a Vicarage, and the Church small, standing in a lonesome Place, but in it are these Monuments, all Modern, viz. for *John Goodwine*, Esq; *Thomas Wallop*, Esq; Son of *Richard*, and Grandson of *Sir Oliver Wallop*, Knt. *Ralph Hope* of *Horn-Court*, Gent. and his Son of the same Name, with *Elizabeth* his Wife.

Katheram, or *Caterham*, a small Parish, in which are many pleasant Valleys, tho' little ones, but producing plentifully wild Thyme, sweet Marjoram, good Pasture, and Beeches. Upon the Top of an Hill in this Place, call'd *War-Coppice*, is a Camp, or Fortification, said to have been made by the *Danes*.

The Church hath nothing in it worthy our Notice, save that standing on a rising Ground, it affords a fine North-East View towards *Kent*.

Lagham, a Village now, but a considerable Place in ancient Times; for in the Reign of King *Edward I.* it had its Parliamentary Barons call'd *St. John of Lagham*, whose Estate went at last by a Daughter and Heir to *J. Leodiard*. *Roger de St. John* fortify'd his Seat here by the License of King *Henry III.* and left it his Son *John*; but his Grandson *Roger* released all his Right in this Manor to *Sir Nicholas Lovaine*, and *Margaret* his Wife, from whom the said Estate must pass to *J. Leodiard*, as *Cambden* says, it rested in.

Limpsfield, sometimes call'd *Lymesfield*, the Lordship and Estate of the Family of *Gresham*, who are now Lords of it, *Sir Charles Gresham*, Bart. being the present Lord. We find, that there was once a Family of *Heaths* settled in this Parish for some Descents, of whom *John Heath*, a Counsellor, was the first, and many of his Posterity were of the same Profession, *Robert Heath* his Grandson was one of the most eminent, being a Justice of Peace, and Recorder of the City of *London*. It appears

appears also in the Parish Register, that some of the Name of *Hamden* and *Wignall* were Inhabitants of this Parish, but in what Condition it doth not appear; as also, that there were anciently in this Parish three Hamlets, call'd, *Charte*, *Gildable*, and *Stafford-wood*.

The Living is a Rectory, in the Patronage of Sir *Charles Gresham*, and in the Church are these Monuments, all Modern, viz. for Lady *Martha*, Relict of Sir *Edward Gresham*, Bart. and Daughter of Sir *John Maynard*, Knt. Serjeant at Law; *George Elyot*, Esq; Groom of the Privy-Chamber to King *Charles I's* Queen *Mary*; *Henry* the Son of *Henry Wight*, Esq; The Table of Benefactors in this Church amounts to about 135 *l.* in Money, and 40 *s.* a Year given by one Mr. *Henry Smith* for ever.

Lingfield, or *Lyngesfelde*, a Village, situate in the Weald of *Surrey*, which, like the Wealds of *Sussex* and *Kent*, is a rich, deep, and inclos'd Country, abounding with Loam and Clay, and what is rare, not Nitrous. The Lordship was, in the Reign of King *Edward III.* the Estate of *Reginald Lord Cobham*, for which, and some others of his Lands, he obtained of that Prince a Charter of Free-Warren, Reg. 14. and left it so privileged to his Son and Heir *Reginald*, at his Death, which happen'd in the 43d Year of that King; but *Joan* his Lady had this Lordship, and some other of his Estates in Dowry, 'till her Death, which happen'd the same Year. She by her Testament dated Octob. 2, 1468, gave to this Church a Frontore, with the Arms of *Berkley* and *Cobham*, standing on White and Purple. Both these Lords were interr'd in this Church, the Son at the Head of his Father's Tomb, but there doth appear but small Footsteps of either of their Monuments. The Lordship of late Years hath belong'd to the *Howards* Barons of *Effingham*, of whom *Thomas*, the last Baron, is lately deceas'd without Issue Male, and so the Honour is pass'd to his Brother, but whether with this Manor, we know not.

Near the Church of this Place is a

School-house, with a convenient Dwelling for a Master, but is not endow'd with any yearly Stipend for him.

Here are kept two Fairs yearly, viz. on *May Day*, and *S. Peter's Day June 29*, this last for Cows and Heifers, but no fat Cattle; neither of them very considerable.

There was anciently a Family named *Sands* resident in this Place, of whom the *Sands* of *Throwley*, several of them Knights, are descended.

The Living here is a Curacy, in the Patronage of the late Lord *Effingham*, and the Church is a fine well-built Church, erected about the Reign of K. *Henry VI.* and then dedicated to *S. Peter*. In it and the Chancel are these Monuments for the Dead. (1.) Ancient, for *Isabel* the Wife of *Reginald Cobham* of *Gatewick*, Esq; *Reginald Lord Cobham* of *Stereshburgh*; *Eleanor* the Wife of Sir *Reginald Cobham*, *Reginald Lord Cobham* ——— Founder ——— the rest defac'd; *John Hedresham*; *John Sweetcock*, *John Knoll*, and *John Wyche*, Masters of the College here (of which in our Ecclesiastical History); *James de Velito*, a Priest of the College; *Joan* the Wife of *William Gainsford*; *John Gainsford*, and ——— (2.) Modern, for *George Turner jun.* of *New-Place* in this Parish, Esq; *William Widnell*, Gent. *Francis Lord Howard* Baron of *Effingham*, Governor of *Virginia* in King *Charles II's* Reign, and *Philadelphia* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *Thomas Pelham* of *Laughton* in *Sussex*, and *Charles* and *Philadelphia*, their Son and Daughter; Sir *Charles* the Son of Sir *Francis Howard* of *Bakeham the Great*, in this County; *George Turner sen.* of *New-Place*.

On the Screen between the Church and Chancel, are the Names of these Benefactors to the Poor of this Parish, viz.

William Saxby, Gent. who by his Last Will gave to the Parish 10 *l.* 10 *s.* a Year for ever, to be paid out of a Farm in this Parish, call'd *Darry-Farm*, to be laid out for ten Coats, or Gowns, for ten poor People of this Parish, which are to be delivered to each of them, with One Shilling in Money, yearly upon *Good-Friday*,
H h h 2 according

according to the Discretion of the Minister and Churchwardens for the Time being, the Poor at the same Time receiving the Sacrament.

Henry Smith, Esq; so often mention'd before, did, among his immense Charitable Gifts to the Towns of this County, give by his Will to the Poor of this Parish 10 *l.* a Year for ever, to be paid out of his Manor of *Worth* in *Sussex*.

John Hole also gave to the Poor of this Parish 2 *l.* 8 *s.* a Year for ever, out of a Burgage-hold in *East-Grinstead* in *Sussex*; both these are to be distributed to the Poor by the Minister and Churchwardens.

In the Churchyard are some Monuments for *George Saxby sen.* two Sons and two Daughters of *William Saxby, Esq;* and *Frances* Relict of *Sir Charles Howard* of *Eastwick* in *Great Bockham*. The College stood near the Churchyard.

Oxsted, Ocksted, and Okested, an Hamlet of the Parish of *Stoke-Dabernon*, of whose Manor *Reginald Lord Cobham* of *Sterresburgh* was Lord: He was a great Statesman in his Time, and was not only an Embassador to *Rome* and *France*, but Admiral of the King's Navy, and in the Wars of *France* attended the Black Prince at the Battle of *Poitiers*, in which the *English* obtain'd so glorious a Victory, 30 *Edw.* 3. The War with *France* still continuing, he was again sent thither, and 35 *Edw.* 3. dy'd of the Plague there, *Octob.* 5. being seiz'd of this Manor, and divers other Estates. His Lady *Joan*, the Daughter of *Sir Maurice Berkley*, survived him, and had this Lordship and some others appointed her for her Dowry, which at her Death, which happen'd *Anno* 1369, descended to her Son *Reginald Lord Cobham*, being then just of Age. He enjoy'd it above 30 Years, and dy'd 4 *Hen.* 4. 1402, and left it to his Son *Reginald*, and his Posterity. The Family of the *Hoskins* are now Lords of this Manor, but intermediate Lords from the Lords *Cobham* to them we have no Information of.

The Living here is a Rectory, in the Patronage of *Mr. Hoskins*, Lord of the Manor. The Church, which hath an

handsome Spire, stands at some Distance from the Town, and hath in it these Monuments. (1.) Ancient, for *John Yuge*, Rector of this Church, and *Joan Haselden*. (2.) Modern, for *John Hoskins*, 4th Son of *Sir Thomas Hoskins*, Knt. *Thomas Hoskins* 2d Son of the same Knight, of whom it is remark'd upon the Grave-Stone, that the last Words he said were, *And lead us not into Temptation, but deliver us from Evil*; and *Thomas* his 5th Son, born after the Death of the former *Thomas*; *Joan* the first Wife of *Ralph Rand*, Rector of this Church, and *Mary* his 2d Wife; *Ralph Rand*, the Husband of them both, entitled on his Tomb, *A Theological Physician, and vigilant Pastor*; *George* the only Son of *George Bond* of *Ogbourn S. George* in *Wiltshire*, Esq; by *Elizabeth Hoskins* of this Parish; *Dame Anne* the Wife of *Sir William Hoskins*, and *Anne* the Wife of *Charles Hoskins*, Esq; Son of *Sir Thomas Hoskins*, who is interr'd near her; *Sir William Hoskins*, Knt. eldest Son of *Sir Charles*; *Philippa* the Lady of *Sir John Rouse*, Bart. *John* the Son of *John Hoskins*, a younger Son of *Sir Charles Hoskins*, and *Katharine* his Wife; *John Aldersey*, Haberdasher, of *London*; *Dorothy Lady Capel*, but Wife first to *Sir Thomas Hoskins*, Knt. and afterward to *Sir Henry Capel* of *Hadham* in *Hertfordshire*; *Thomas Causton*, Gent. which Family hath lived here in good Fashion ever since the Reformation; *Edmund Hoskins* Son of *Charles Hoskins*, Esq; and *Thomas Davil*, and *Mary* his Wife.

Starburgh, Sterborough, and Steresburgh, formerly call'd *Pringham*, and *Prinkham*, the Lordship and Estate of *Reginald Lord Cobham* of this Place. He was descended of *John Lord Cobham* and *Couling*, by his second Wife *Joan* the Daughter of *Hugh de Nevil*; and being a great Warrior, in King *Edward III's* Reign, who delighted chiefly in such Men, was much in Favour with that Prince, who gave him several Estates, and among other Privileges, gave him a License to make a Castle of his House at *Pringham*, which he named *Starburgh-Castle*, and furnish'd it with the Arms in Use at that Time. He dy'd

dy'd of the Pestilence, 35 *Edw.* 3. leaving this Manor, and his other Estates, to his Son *Reginald*, but the Arms and Ammunition of the Castle to *Joan* his Wife, who at her Death, which happen'd 43 *Edw.* 3. bequeath'd them, with her Diamond Ring, to her Son *Reginald*, who dy'd in Possession of the said Lordship and Castle, 4 *Hen.* 4. and left it to his Son *Reginald*. He left all the Household Goods within this Castle to *Anne* his second Wife for Life, allowing her the Use of the Furniture of his Chapel in the Castle for the same Term; and after her Death gave them to the Master of the Collegiate Church of *S. Peter* at *Wingfield*, then by him newly founded, and the Priests thereof, and their Successors for ever. The Manor however and Castle continued several Successions in the Family of *Cobham*, 'till *Thomas*, the last Lord *Cobham*, leaving only one Daughter and Heir *Anne*, who marry'd to *Edward Burgh*, a Person descended from the *Piercy's* Earls of *Athol*, and thereby translated this Lordship and Estate to his Family, whose Son *Thomas* resided at this Castle, and was created by King *Henry VII.* *Reg.* 3. Baron *Burgh*. His Posterity, *William*, and *Thomas*, who was Governor of *Briel*, and a great Encourager of Learning, enjoy'd it in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign; but the Manor is now in the Tenure of Mr. *Saxby*; but the Castle was demolish'd soon after *K. Charles I's* Death, because 'tis probable, it had been a Garrison for the King; yet there are these Remains of it, viz. a Wet-Grass, or Moat, with which it was surrounded, and one of the four Corner Towers. The Ground about it is rich.

Tanridge, *Tanrigge*, or *Tanregge*, now a small Village, but surely once the most considerable Place in the Hundred, because it gives Name to it. The Lordship, with the Improprate Tythes, and some other Estates in this Town, were not long since the Possessions of *Francis Bostock Fuller*, Esq; who, at his Death, bequeathed his best Lands, to the Value of about 400*l.* per Annum, to his Grandson *Edward Fuller*, and the Site of the Priory and Great Tythes to his four Daughters,

Mary marry'd to Mr. *Causton* of *Oxted*; *Elizabeth*, *Anne*, and *Latitia*. Mr. *Edward Fuller* hath since sold his Part to *William Clayton* of *Marden*, Esq; and the Sisters have joined together and sold their Priory Lands to the same Purchaser, but reserved to themselves the Improprate Tythes, out of which they pay a yearly Pension of 16*l.* to the Vicar, and elect one of the Churchwardens annually; the rest is divided equally between the Sisters, saving that *Elizabeth* hath above her Share the Tythes of the Hall, leased out at 35*l.* a Year. In this Parish is a fair Brick House, belonging to Sir *William Haward*, a learned Gentleman, and a great Antiquary. At *Undersnow*, an House in this Place, is the Sheriff's Torn kept for this County. From hence to *Croydon* the Country is hilly and barren, full of Warrens, but the Air is exceeding sweet and wholesome.

The Church here is a Vicarage, and in the Church are only two Monuments, viz. for *Francis Bostock Fuller*, Serjeant at Law, and *Mary* his Wife, Daughter of Auditor *Tooke*, and *Dorothy* his Daughter, the Wife of *Anthony Parsons*, one of the Auditors of the Exchequer, an *Oxfordshire* Man.

Tatesfield, a small Village, not long since the Lordship and Estate of Sir *Charles Gresham* of *Titsey*, Bart. but now the Possession of Sir *Isaac Chard*, Knt. who bought it of him, with other Lands in *Westram* in *Kent*, of the yearly value of 300*l.*

The Living is a Rectory, in the Patronage of Sir *Charles Gresham*, worth about 70*l.* a Year. In the Church is only one Monument for *John Corbett* of *S. Saviour's Southwark*, and *Alice* his Wife, set up by his Son of the same Name.

Titsey, or *Tyteshey*, is a Village situate under an Hill, and was formerly the Lordship and Estate *Gilbert de Clare* Earl of *Gloucester* and *Hertford*, who dying without Issue Male, his Lady *Maud*, who survived him, had it for her Dowry for Life, and after her Decease falling to his Sisters, and after them to the Crown, it was granted by King *Henry VIII.* to *John Lord*

Lord Berners (Grandson of Sir *John Bouchier*, Knight of the Garter) Anno 1527, with the Chancellorship of the Exchequer for Life, for attending the Lady *Mary* his Sister into *France*, to be marry'd to *Lewis XII.* and other Services. He dy'd in 1532, and was interr'd in the Church of *Notre Dame* at *Callis*, leaving a large Estate to his Daughter *Joan*, who marry'd *Edmund Knyvet* of *Ashwelthorp* in *Norfolk*, Esq; and brought it, with other Estates, into his Family; but they continued not long in it, for this Manor, with some others, was sold to the *Greshams*, who are, or lately were Lords of it, and have a fair, large Seat, or Mansion-House near the Church: They are related to Sir *Thomas Gresham*, who founded the *Royal Exchange*, *London*.

In this Parish, in one of the Fields of *Mr. Hatton*, was not long since found a Copper Coin of *Constantine the Great* of the *Medii Medullæ*.

This Living is a Rectory, in the Patronage of Sir *Charles Gresham*, and in the Church are these Monuments, viz. Ancient, for *William Gresham*, Sir *John Gresham*, Knt's Son and Heir. Modern, for Sir *John Gresham*, Knt. and Dame *Elizabeth* his Wife; *Anne* the Wife of *John Wright*, Linnen-draper of *London*, and Daughter of the Reverend and Pious *Mr. Holbrooke*; *John Holbrooke*, late Rector of this Parish about 30 Years. In the Middle of the Chancel is a large Grave-Stone without any Inscription.

Warlingham, the Lordship and Estate of *Hugh Stafford* Lord *Bourchier*, who dy'd possessed of it, 9 *Hen. 5.* but leaving no Heirs, it passed to the Crown (as we suppose, but for what Reason we find not) for King *Henry VIII.* Reg. 6. having made *John Lord Berners* Chancellor of the Exchequer for Life, and Reg. 19. sent him with the Lady *Mary* his Sister into *France*, to be marry'd to *Lewis XII.* granted him the Inheritance of this, and some other Manors, with all their Knights Fees and Advowsons; but he leaving no Heir Male, *Joan* his Daughter and Heir, carry'd them by Marriage to *Edmund Knyvet* of *Ashwelthorp* in *Norfolk*, from whose

Family, by some intermediate Owners, as the *Greshams*, &c. it is passed to the *Atwoods* of *Sandersted*, in whose Possession it is, or late was.

This generous and worthy Family of the *Atwoods* have been singular Benefactors to the Church and Clergy, and particularly to this Vicarage, and *Chelsham* the Chapelry thereunto belonging. For *Mr. Herman Atwood* in the Year 1675, considering the small Revenues and annual Profits of this Vicarage, did then by his Deed freely settle and convey all Manner of Tythes of Corn and Grain whatsoever of all the Lands and Tenements lying and being in *Warlingham* and *Chelsham*, or either of them, heretofore belonging to the Improprate Rectories of both, together with an Annuity of 10 *l.* to be issued out of the Manor of *Warlingham* in Satisfaction for the Tythes thereof, excepted in the Settlement; as also 10 *l.* a Year out of the Manor of *Chelsham-Court*, upon the Account of the like Exception, upon certain Trustees, for the Benefit of the Vicar of the Church, and Curate of the Chapelry, and their Successors for ever.

The Parsonage-House was rebuilt by *Mr. Atwood* in 1674, and on the Common near it there stands an Alms-house, built by the Family of *Atwoods*, for the Maintenance of four aged Widows, or Widowers, with 20 *l.* a Year, which is paid them every Month, and the House is kept in Repair by the Heirs of the same Family. The Middle Part of it is appointed for a Dwelling of the Curate, who is to teach the poor Children of the Parish, and read Prayers in the Liturgy of the Church of *England*, as often as the Vicar or his Trustees think fit. Between this Place, and the Road from *Croydon* to *Coulsdon*, is an old great Bar, and in the Road are two more, which is a probable Sign that anciently there was a Wood on each Side of it, though now there is but one in all. In the Wood is a double Ditch and Rampart barricado'd. See *Chelsham* above.

In the Church here, which is a Vicarage, endowed as above, there is nothing worthy

worthy of the least Notice, Mr. *Atwood* being bury'd at *Sandersted* in *Croydon* Hundred.

Woldingham, or *Wooldingham*, is a very inconsiderable Village, and has nothing in it worthy any Remark, saving that some few Years since there was found in the Parish a small Copper Coin of the Emperor *Constantine the Great*, thrown out of a Rabbit's Burrow in the Field of one Mr. *Haywood* of this Place.

The Church is very old, and hath nothing worth our Notice in it. These are all the Places which have any Thing memorable in this Hundred, as far as we can discover; and therefore we proceed to the next, and last Hundred of this County, viz.

XIII. The HUNDRED of WOKING.

This Hundred lies on the Western-Side of the County, and is bounded on the East with the Hundreds of *Emley-Bridge* and *Cophorn*, on the South with the Hundreds of *Blackheath* and *Geda'ming*, on the West with Part of *Hampshire* and *Berkshire*, and on the North with the Hundred of *Chertsey*. The Fee of it is in the Crown, and the Government in the High-Sheriff and his Officers. In it are two Market-Towns, of which the most considerable is

Guildford, call'd by the Saxons *Gulbeford*, and in some Copies *Gegldford*; derived, as some think, from the finding of Gold dropp'd into the Ford, and therefore properly call'd *Goldford*; but Dr. *Gale* was of Opinion, that *Guilford* is quasi *Gavelford*, because a little Island, or Heap of Sand, doth there divide the Stream of the River *Wey* into two Branches. In the Saxon Times it was a Royal Vill, given by King *Alfred* in his Last Will to his Nephew *Ethelwald*. At that Time the Kings had an House here, which is now quite destroy'd, and not far from the River there are the ruinous Walls of an old Castle, which hath been pretty large. In the Middle of the Town is a Church, the East of it being arch'd with Stone, proves it to have been very an-

cient. The King had here 75 Houses, in which 175 Men dwelt.

But this Place is famous in our Histories for nothing more, than for the Treachery and barbarous Cruelty of *Godwin* Earl of *Kent* committed here, Anno 1036, the Year after the Death of *Canutus* the Danish King, who had usurped the English Throne. *Alfred* the only Son of King *Ethelred*, the right Heir of the Crown in the Saxon Line, having remained in *Normandy* many Years with his Uncle *Richard* Duke of *Normandy*, came with 25 Ships full of stout Soldiers to claim and recover his rightful Inheritance; he landed at *Sandwich* in *Kent*, and advancing to *Canterbury*, was there met by Earl *Godwin*, who gave him the most solemn Assurances of his Fidelity, which much encourag'd him in his Enterprize. From *Canterbury* he marched to this Place, where he was no sooner come, but Earl *Godwin*, from whom he could suspect no such Treachery, fell upon him in the Night, when *Alfred* and his Men were asleep in their Beds, and defenceless, with a Multitude of armed Men, and having bound their Hands behind them, caused them all to be beheaded, except every tenth Man, (they were in all 600) and not being therewith content, decimated the Survivors, so that few were left alive. *Alfred* himself was hitherto spared, but being bound, was carry'd by Earl *Godwin* to King *Harold*, who seeing him, ordered, That he should be sent to a Prison in the Isle of *Ely*, and his Eyes be put out; which accordingly being perform'd, he dy'd soon after with Grief and hard Usage.

Mr. *Blount*, in his Account of ancient Tenures gives us an Instance of some Lands in this Place, called *Guildford* held thus, Anno 1234, and 1254, viz. *Robert Testard* holdeth certain Lands in the Village of *Guilford* by Serjanty of keeping Meretrices (which are interpreted Landresses) in the King's Court, rented at 25 s. a Year; and afterwards, that *Thomas de la Puille* did hold certain Lands in *Guilford*, of the Gift of *Richard Testard*, by whom he was wont to keep the Washers,

Washers, or Landresses of the King's Court, and on that Account he pays 25s. into the Exchequer.

The pleasant Situation of this Place invited many of our Kings, while they had a Palace here, to pass the Festival Times in Jollity and Feasting at it, viz. King Henry II. Anno 1187, Reg. 33. kept his Christmas in this Place, soon after which Cardinal Oſtavianus and Hugh Novant came to him, as Legates from Pope Urban to crown John the King's Son King of Ireland; also in the Year 1201, King John kept his Christmas in his Palace here; and that his Court might appear with the greater Splendor, gave his Attendants and Servants many fine Suits of Aparent and Liveries; which, when the Archbishop of Canterbury endeavour'd to equal, if not outvie, the King was much displeased with him, though he concealed it for the present; also in the Year 1339, King Edward III. held his Christmas here, and within the Octaves of the same Feast sent the Earls of Salisbury, Gloucester, Darby and Angus, with the Lords Piercy, Nevill and Stafford, to besiege the Castle of Dunbar, but with no Success.

Anno 1258, 42 Hen. 3. John Fitz-John Fitz-Jeffery, a great Man in his Time, and much in Favour with his Prince, happened to die near this Town; which when the King, who was then at St. Albans, heard, he caused Mass to be celebrated for his Soul by the whole Convent there, and forthwith sent his Precept to his Treasurer John de Crakhill, to provide a Cloth of Gold to lay over his Corps, when it was carry'd through London.

Anno 1267, 51 Hen. 3. William Aguillon, who was high Sheriff that Year for the Counties of Surrey and Sussex, was made made Governor of the Castle here.

In 1491, William, Marquess of Berkley, had the fourth Part of the Moiety of the Toll of this Town at his Death, which with many other Estates and Manors, he left (having first for some Distaste against his Brother Maurice, who was his right Heir) the greatest Part of them to his Sovereign K. Henry VII. and the rest to Thomas Stanley, Earl of Darby, except some small

Part of his Lands to Richard Willoughby, which after his Death, Maurice his Brother would not acquiesce in, but having the Help and Assistance of Thomas Earl of Surrey, and some other of his Friends did by long Suits in Law recover the Part of the Toll here and divers other Estates as well out of the King's Hands as the Earl of Darby's, and left them to be enjoy'd quietly by their Posterity, Maurice his Son and his Heirs, &c.

The Town is governed by a Corporation, consisting of a Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, and other inferior Officers, as is usual in such Bodies. It hath the Privilege of sending two Burgesses to Parliament, and hath enjoy'd it from the Original of that Constitution, 26 Edw. 1. The Market, though furnished with all Necessaries for Life almost, yet is chiefly famous for Corn: It is kept weekly on Saturdays, and the Fairs three Times a Year, viz. on Good Friday, St. George's Day, April 23, and S. Martin's Day, Nov. 11. This Town has always been famous for good Inns, and excellent Accommodations for Passengers, the best perhaps in England, the Red Lion particularly (as 'tis said) can make 50 Beds, and White Hart, though it be not quite so big, hath more noble Rooms. The Assizes for this County are often kept there. The Manufacture of this Place was formerly the Cloathing-Trade, by which many considerable Estates, as well here, as in other Places of England have been raised.

Here is a School founded by King Edward VI. where have been educated several excellent Scholars, who as they had, so they well deserved the many great Preferments in Church and State, which were heaped upon them, viz. Henry Cotton, Bishop of Salisbury, and William Cotton, Bishop of Exeter, George Abbot, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Robert Abbot Bishop of Sarum, who had at the same Time a Brother, Sir Maurice Abbot a Woollen-Draper Lord Mayor of London, in 1638, and John Parkhurst, Bishop of Norwich, whose Brother was also Lord Mayor of London in 1634, and born like-
2 wife

wife in this Town. The Fabrick of the School is good and convenient, the Stipend allotted to the Schoolmaster is 40 *l.* per Annum, and to the Usher 15 *l.* a Year. Bishop Parkhurst towards the Building of this School gave 200 *l.* and left all his Latin Books to the Library. One Mr. Hammond also was a great Benefactor to this Free-School, as he was also to Balliol College in Oxford.

Almost over against Trinity Church stands an handsome Alms-house, built of Brick in a quadrangular Form. At its Entrance is a noble Tower with 4 small Turrets over the Gate. It was founded by George Abbot, Archbishop of Canterbury, who endowed it with Lands to the Value of 300 *l.* per Annum, 100 of which he ordered to be employ'd towards setting the Poor on Work, and the other 200 *l.* per Annum for the Maintenance of a Master, 12 Brethren and 8 Sisters, who are to wear blue Coaths, and Gowns of the same Colour, and to have 2 *s.* and 6 *d.* a Week paid them for their Maintenance. It hath a Chapel with a lofty Roof and two good Windows of painted Glass, being the Figures of Jacob and his Children and three Angels holding Scrolls in their Hand with these Words on them,

Do Pauperibus, Reddo Deo. Quid retribuam Domino?

Hic sic Orig. Votare solvum.

At the upper End of a fair Dining-Room is the Archbishop's Picture, and near him Sir Nicholas Kemp's, who laid the first Stone of this Building, and gave then 100 *l.* towards the carrying it on, and 500 *l.* more at his Death. The Archbishop's Birth Day, Octob. 29, is annually commemorated in this Hospital, and the Archbishop of Canterbury for the Time being is Visitor of it.

That he was a pious Man, and a most excellent Preacher, as his Lectures on *Jonah* shew: *Anthony a Wood* says, he was a Person pious and grave, learned and exemplary in his Conversation. He was stiffly principled in the Doctrines of St. Augustine, which they who understood it

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not, called *Calvinism*, and therefore was much disrelished by them, who inclined to the *Arminian* Tenets. He had the Misfortune to kill a Man in *Bramzel Park*, and though 'twas thought, he was deprived of his See for Homicide, yet the true Cause is believed by the Judicious, to be his Non-compliance with the Court-Politicks; and not licencing Dr. *Sibthorp's* Sermon, which was designed to forward them; he wrote several Books set down in *Wood's Athenæ*, and died in 1633, as his Monument in this Church will shew.

There are three Churches in this Town, viz. one dedicated to the Holy Trinity, another to the Blessed Virgin Mary, and the third to S. Nicholas; the two first are in the Gift of the Crown, and the last of ——— The Church of the Blessed Trinity hath always been the chief, and in it we find many Things remarkable, viz. Monuments, 1. Ancient, for Henry Norbrigge and Alice his Wife, the Founders of a Chantry in our Lady's Chapel in this Church; Nicholas Compton, Gent. and Agnes his Wife; John Wheler, and Joan his Wife; John Whyler, and Elizabeth his Wife; Francis Wyntershall; Robert Wyntershall, Esq; Lord of Wyntershall; William Aſter Rector of this Church; Baldwin Smith of London; William Hammond, Esq; some time Mayor of this Town, one of the chief Founders of the Free-School, &c. 2. Modern, for Archbishop Abbot, who died Aug. 4, 1633, *Ætat.* 71; Sir Robert Parkhurst, in his Lord Mayor's Habit, with the Regalia of the City of London, and at his Feet Eleanor his Wife kneeling; and near her Elizabeth the Wife of Sir Robert Parkhurst, Jun. Jasper Yardley, Gent. second Master of Trinity-Hospital in this Town, who gave to the three Parishes of this Town 20 Nobles apiece for the apparelling, and putting out poor Children, and something to each of the Poor in the Hospital, where he was Master, as also to other Places, &c. Maurice Abbot, and Alice his Wife; Robert Terry, Esq; Alderman of London, and four Times Mayor of Guilford; George the Son of William Smith of Binderton in

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Suffex,

Suffex, Esq; *James* the third Son of Sir *Thomas Smyth* of *Hill-Hall* in *Essex*, Bart. *Mary* the Wife of *John Johnson*, Esq; *John Holland*, Rector of the Parish of *St. Mary*; *John Grayl*, Master of the Free-School, and *Edmund* his eldest Son, and *Elizabeth* his Daughter, the Wife of *Richard Cobden*, Clerk, who also lies by her, and *Nicholas Lintot*, *Anne* his Wife, with seven of their Children.

A little lower in the Town, at a small Distance from the high Street stands *St. Mary's Church*, wherein are only two Monuments, viz. for *Rowland Griffith*, Gent. Harbinger to his Royal Highness *James Duke of York*, in 1664, and *John Marzin*, Gent. twice Mayor of *Guilford*, and his Daughter *Jane*, the Wife of *Henry Staples*, Clerk. These two Parishes were united by Act of Parliament in the Year 1698-9, according to the Invention and Design of Dr. *George Morley*, late Bishop of *Winchester*, who gave 20 l. per Annum to them as an Encouragment for the Union of the said Churches, and an Augmentation of the Minister's Maintenance thereof, to which, when it was done, Sir *Richard Onslow* of *West-Clandon* in this County, Bart. (late Lord *Onslow*) added 200 l. to purchase Lands for a further Augmentation of the Revenues of the Incumbent; they also have a Part in Dr. *Clark's* Charity.

On the other Side of the Bridge, over the River *Wey* is an old Church dedicated to *S. Nicholas*, in which are several Monumental Inscriptions, some ancient, as for Mr. *Thomas Calcot*, Minister of this Church; one dated 1368, but the Name utterly defaced, and not legible; Mr. *Ralph Lepton*, Prebendary of *Wells*, and Rector of this Church; *Jane* the Wife of *John Cooke*; *Arnold Brocas*, LL. B. Prebendary of *Lincoln* and *Wells*, and Rector of this Place; others modern, as for *Caleb* the Son of *Philip Lovejoy* born in this Parish, and educated in the Free-School here, who gave 22 l. per Annum Ground-Rents in present, which when the Leases were expired would yield 70 l. per Annum to the Poor of this Parish for ever, he died May 8, 1603; *Christopher More* of *Lothes-*

ley in this Parish, Knt. the King's Remembrancer in the Exchequer; Sir *Robert Moor*, Knt. one of the Band of Pensioners to the Kings *James I.* and *Charles I.* and his Son Sir *Poinings Moor* of *Lothesley*, Knt. and his Lady *Elizabeth*.

Lothesley is a Seat of the ancient Family of *Moors*, situate near this Town, and in the Parish: It is at present a large House, though anciently much more spacious, and stands in the Middle of a fine Park, well stocked with Deer. By the Architecture, it seems to have been built about King *Henry VII's* Time. In it is an handsome consecrated Chapel, and a long Gallery furnished with many excellent Pictures. In the Hall also is an Armoury of ancient Furniture, as Targets, Cullivers, Pikes, Swords, &c. The Wheat that grows in the Lands hereabouts, having a red Stalk is very good, much of the same Nature with the *Suffex* Wheat, so famous, and bears as good a Price. A little Way from hence, about a Mile asunder are two round Knaps or Hillocks called *Robin Hood's Butts*, where it is believed, the Bodies of several Men slain in Battle were interred; for 'tis said, that those 4000 *French*, who landing at *Southampton* laid that Town in Ashes, and besieged *Odiham-Castle* (in which were but 15 Men, yet by their Valour kept them out a Week) marched from thence towards this Town, near which this whole County in Arms met them, fought and killed some, and forced the rest either to fly, or leave their dead Bodies here, or in the Places adjacent.

This Place hath given a Title to many of our Nobility, viz.

Elizabeth, Viscountess of *Keymelmeaky* in *Ireland*, created by King *Charles II.* in the Year 1660, Countess of *Guilford* for Life, which being expired,

John Duke of Lauderdale in *Scotland* of the ancient Family of *Maitland*, Lords of *Thirlestane*, descended from *James II.* King of *Scotland*, having been inferior to none of his Ancestors for noble Atchievements, was created by the same King *Charles II.* Baron of *Peterham*, as is abovesaid, and Earl of *Guilford*. He particularly recommended

commended himself to that King's Favour, by raising Forces to rescue his Father from his Imprisonment some Time before he was martyred, and afterward marching with him to the Battle of *Worcester*, where he was taken Prisoner, and his Estate being seized by the then ruling Powers, he was kept in Custody, and hardly used for near nine Years, 'till his Majesty was restored to his Throne. He was raised to these Honours *Anno* 1674, but leaving no Issue Male, this honourable Title was conferred by the same King in 1683, upon

Sir *Francis North*, made then Baron of *Guilford*: He was the second Son of *Dudley Lord North*, and being bred up to the Law, became successively Solicitor and Attorney General, then Lord Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas; and lastly, Lord-Keeper of the Great Seal of *England*; all which great Posts he managed with so much Learning and Judgment, that he was further dignify'd with this Honour. He died *September* 5, 1685, and left his Estate and Honour to

Francis his Son, who is the present Lord *Guilford*. He hath by his second Wife, *Alice* one of the Daughters, and Coheirs of Sir *John Brownlow* of *Betton* in *Lincolnshire*, Bart. and Lord *Tyrconnel* in *Ireland*, two Sons and one Daughter living, viz. *Francis*, *Peregrine* and *Alice*. His Seat in this County is at *Durdans* near *Epsom*.

This Town was the native Place of three very eminent Men in their Time, viz.

George Abbot, Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*, of whom we have said so much already, that we shall observe only that what is said of him in Disgrace, that he never had any Cure of Souls, and so was not acquainted with the Molestations of Country Parsons in taking Tithes, and in the Troubles attending the Cures of Souls, but from a Lecturer became a Dignitary of the Church, as first a Dean, then a Bishop, and lastly an Archbishop, was therefore always morose and harsh to such Ministers as came before him upon any Business, may be easily turned to

his great Commendation, his great Worth setting him above the inferior Offices of the Clergy, and his seeming Severity to the Clergy proceeding from his Gravity and Impartiality, in chusing to seem rather rugged to them of his own Coat, that it might be evident that the Suspicions, that the World always have had of the Clergy's favouring one another, may be rendred Groundless, for 'twas plain none loved good Men of the Clergy better; though that also was turned to his Dispraise, by calling them Puritans, and Men disaffected to the Constitution of the Church, because he disgusted *Sibthorp*, *Manwaring*, &c.

Robert Abbot, his elder Brother, who being bred in *Balioi College, Oxford*, became Principal of that House, and King's Professor of Divinity in the University, in which last Station he shewed so much Learning and Accuteness of Wit, that in Reading, Preaching, and Moderating, he could clearly disentangle the Truth, tho' complicated with Sophisms and Errors on all Sides. He routed *Bishop* the *Romish* Champion so entirely, that he never dare appear more. But Preferment, which rushed in violently upon his Brother, crept slowly towards him; some say, for his Humility, because he never sought it; others because he was a Puritan, which was then, and is still a Name put upon the most conformable Churchmen that are more devoutly pious and zealous than others; but his Friends say, 'Twas because the State was unwilling to adorn the Church with the Spoils of the University: At length, however, he was raised to the See of *Salisbury*, but so much in his declining Age, that he was scarce warm in his See before he was cold in his Coffin; his Character nevertheless was, that though his Brother was the most elegant Preacher, he was the greatest Scholar; and though the Archbishop was an abler Statesman, he was the best Divine.

John Parkhurst, bred in *Oxford*, where he was Tutor to *John Jewel*, afterward Bishop of *Salisbury*. He had discontinued some Time from that University, and

at his Return found *Jewel* reading Humanity Lectures in *Corpus Christi College*, which he was so much taken with, that he thus in a Poetical Strain bespake him,

*Olim Discipulus mihi, Chare Juelle fuisti,
Nunc ero Discipulus, te renitente tuus.*

In English thus:

Dear *Jewel*, Scholar once thou wast to me,
Now, 'gainst thy Will, I Scholar am to thee.

Leaving the University after this, he was Parson of *Cleve* in *Gloucestershire*, a rich Living, equal in Revenue to some of the smaller Bishopricks. Here he lived in great Hospitality and Charity, being most bountiful to such *Oxford* Scholars, as he knew indigent, not foreseeing, or not considering what afterward happened. King *Edward VI.* died and Queen *Mary* came to the Throne. The rich Parson that fed others, of a sudden wanted Bread, being forced secretly to get away to save his Life. He fled beyond Sea, and there remained 'till Queen *Mary's* Death, when returning, he was robbed of that little he had. Being come again into *England*, Queen *Elizabeth* preferred him to the Bishoprick of *Norwich* in 1560, where he sat 14 Years, and died in 1574.

Woking is also a Market-Town in this Hundred, and doubtless was once a more considerable Place than *Guilford*, because the Hundred takes its Name from it. The Market is weekly on *Tuesday*, and for the Conveniency of the People that bring Corn to it, *James Zouch*, Esq; Lord of the Town, built a neat Market-house at his own Charge in 1665: Here are also kept two Fairs yearly, one on *Whitson-Tuesday*, procured by *Edmund Duke of Somerset*, Anno 27 Hen. 6. this is now but a small Pedling Fair; the other on *September 12*; which Fair and Market was granted by a Patent from King *Charles II.* in 1660, to the aforesaid *James Zouch*, Esq;

The Manor of this Town, so far as we can find, did most anciently belong to the Crown; for it being plain, that the

Kings had a Palace here, of which there are yet some Pieces of Walls remaining, it is very probable that the Manor also belong'd to the Kings; an Extract from *Domesday-Book* puts it out of Dispute, for there 'tis said, King *William* (the Conqueror surely) holds *Wexhinges* in Demesne; and it adds, *Osbert* the Bishop holds *Wokings*, it must be meant under the King, or of some Part of it from the Crown. it was granted away by K. *Edward III.* Reg. 1. to *Edmund of Woodstock*, second Son to King *Edward I.* but he being zealous for his Brother King *Edward II.* who was (as he thought) unjustly deposed, and desirous to restore him (who was alive, as he was inform'd) some Letters of his were taken which discovered his Design, and he was adjudged to Death, and accordingly executed. His Estate being thus forfeited, was seiz'd by the Crown, who granted it to *Roger de Mortimer* Earl of *March*, the great Favourite of Queen *Isabel*, who settled it upon his Son *Geffrey*, and his Heirs, and in defect of them, upon himself and his right Heirs. But this Earl soon after growing odious to the People in general, and being charg'd with the Murder of the King's Father, King *Edward II.* was condemn'd by Parliament, and hang'd in *Smithfield*.

His Estate being thus come into the King's Hands, *Edmund* and *John*, the Sons of *Edmund of Woodstock*, were restored to their Honours, and many of their Father's Estates, of which this Manor of *Woking* was a Part. *John* succeeded his Brother *Edmund* in the Earldom of *Kent*, and dy'd possessed of it, leaving it to *Joan* the Wife of Sir *Thomas Hol'and*, Knt. and her Heirs, having no Issue of his own; but his Wife *Elizabeth*, the Daughter of the Marquess of *Fuliers*, surviving him, this Manor, with some other Estates, was assigned to her for her Dowry; after whose Death this Lordship, 20 Rich. 2. is observed to be in the Possession of the Lord *Thomas Holland*, in whose Posterity it continued, 'till returning again to the Crown, it was given by K. *James I.* to the

the Family of *Zouch*, and being entail'd upon the Heir Male of *Sir Edward Zouch*, with Remainder over to divers of the same Family in Tail Male, *James Zouch* of this Place, Esq; the only surviving Heir, having no Issue, hath sold the same to one *Mr. Walker*, the present Lord, who is yet in Possession, but is endeavour'd to be outed by some Claimants. The *Zouches* had here a fair House, with a large Park, said to be three Miles about, but there has been no Deer in it since the late Civil Wars, doubtless *Mr. Walker* now has it.

The Living is a Vicarage, worth about 60 l. a Year, and in the Church are these Monuments. (1.) Ancient, for *Anne Deveres*, Daughter of the Lord *Jeffery* of *Chartley*; *Henry Purdan*, and *Joan* his Wife; *John Shaw*, Pastor here 35 Years; *John Shadhet*, and *Isabel* his Wife; *Gilbert Gilpin*, Park-keeper of *Woking Park*. (2.) Modern, for *Penelope* the Wife of *John Burgoyne*, Esq; *Sir Edward Zouch*, Knt. Court-Marshal to the Kings *James* and *Charles I.* and *Sir John Lloyd*, Bart. descended of the *Lloyds* of the Forest in *South Wales*. *Mr. Aubery* here, after he has made just Acknowledgments of the Informations given him by the Church-Clerk and Sexton, tells us, that the Grave-digger told him, That he had a Rule left him by his Father to know when a Corpse was not rotted in a Place where he was digging, viz. when he found a certain Plant, about the Bigness of the middle of a Tobacco-pipe, which came near the Surface of the Earth, but never appeared above it. That it is about a Yard long, the Outside black, and Inside red, and hath a Top like *Asparagus*. He had traced it to the Root, and found it to spring from the putrify'd Body. The Soil of the Church-yard is a fine red Sand, and that the Graves being soon levell'd with the other Ground, this Rule was of great Use to him, that he might not dig up any Corpse not fully consumed. He added, that in *Send Church-yard* the like Plant is found in the same Soil.

In this Church is a Gallery, erected at the sole Charge of *Sir Edward Zouch*, Knt. Marshal of *England* in 1622; and a Tablet of all the Parishes in this County, which are to be paid out of the Manor of *Warburton* in *Sussex*, beginning with this Town, to which he gave 10 l. per Annum for ever. There are two of them in *Bagshot Church* in this Hundred, and several elsewhere, but we shall, for Brevity sake, omit them, because in all, or most of the Parishes, which are in Number 38, there is mention of the Sum given to it by *Mr. Henry Smith*, so often named.

In this Parish are some other Things worthy our Notice, viz.

Bridley, a small Manor in this Parish, of which we want an Account.

Sutton-Place, a Manor-house, and a noble Seat built of Brick, with a stately Gatehouse, and high Tower, having a Turret at each Angle. Within it is a square Court. The Window Mouldings within the House, and Coyns of the Walls, all made of baked white Clay, which is as perfect as when it was first set up, tho' it was erected in *K. Henry VIII's* Days, by *Sir Richard Weston*, then Master of the Court of Wards. This Knight deserves an honourable Mention here, upon these Accounts, viz. That he convey'd the Water of the River of *Stoke* by *Guilford* to his Manor of *Sutton*; that he was the first that brought the planting of *Clover-Grass*, which has been of late and still is of such mighty Use in many Parts of *England*, out of *Flanders* into these Parts, from whence it has spread into others; and at the same Time brought over the Contrivance of Locks, Turnpikes and tumbling Bays for Rivers; That the New River was first contrived by him, for he began it in 1650, or thereabouts, but did not live to finish it, for he dy'd in 1653, *Æt.* 63. and was bury'd at *Guilford*, but has no Tomb. Two of his Family, viz. *Sir John* and *Sir William Weston* were Lord-Priors of *S. John of Jerusalem* at *Clerkenwell*, the one in 1483, the other in 1540. This last was *Sir Richard's*

Richard's younger Brother, and was Prior, when that House was surrender'd.

Brokerwood, a Coppice, a Mile long, and three Quarters of a Mile broad, in the Middle of which stood an Hermitage, formerly belonging to the Monastery of Grey-Friers at *Guilford*, Part of it built of Stone and Timber is yet remaining, viz. four or five Rooms, and some Parcels of Land, viz. two Acres, three Roods and an half of all Sorts.

Whitmore-Pond on the Heath, so call'd, is also in this Parish, and belongs to *John Weston*, Esq; *Sir Richard* his Father marry'd the Daughter of one *Mr. Harper* of *Tillington Park* in the Parish of *Burghill* in *Herefordshire*, Esq; He learned the Art of planting Clover-Grass of *Sir Richard*, and carry'd it into his County first. This is all we observe remarkable in the Market-Towns of this Hundred, and so we pass to the Villages.

Ash, a small Village, but divided into three Tythings, each of which is a distinct Manor, and hath a different Lord; the Tything and Manor of *Ash* belongs to *S. Mary's College* near *Winchester*, founded by *William* of *Wickham* Bishop of that See; the Tything and Manor of *Normanby* is the Demesne of *George Woodroose*, Esq; and the Tything and Manor of *Frimley*, of which we have spoken in *Chertsey Hundred*, is the Lordship of *James Tichburn*, Esq;

The Living is a Rectory, worth about 140 *l. per Annum*, in the Patronage of *Winchester College* above mentioned. In the Church are only two ancient Monuments for *Thomas Manory* and *Anne Vyne*, Daughter of the said *Thomas Manory*.

Bagshot, or *Bageshot*, formerly called *Holy Hull*, anciently the Lordship and Estate of the Kings of *England*, who have an House here, with a Park adjoining, but disparked in the Times of the Rebellion; yet King *James* and *Charles I.* often came down to it because it stood convenient for hunting, in which they much delighted. But the Manor was alienated by King *Edward III.* and given to his Uncle *Edmund* of *Woodstock*, Earl of *Kent*, who forfeited it by endeavour-

ing to restore his Brother, that King's Father, King *Edmund II.* but it was restored to his Sons *Edmund* and *John*, and *Elizabeth* the Relict of this last had this Manor for Part of her Dowry, after whose Death it descended to the right Heir *Joan*, the Wife of *Sir Thomas Holland*, and the only Sister of the said *John*. This Town is famous for good Inns to accommodate Travellers. The King's Arms, which is now a very fine Inn, was anciently a Chantry for the Family of *Freemantles*.

About half a Mile or more from the Street or Road, stands the Church, in which is no Monument or Gravestone, but on the North and South Walls are two Copies of *Mr. Henry Smith's Deed* of Charitable Uses, much the same with that at *Woking*. The Church was burnt down by Lightning in 1676, and rebuilt by the Parishioners in 1680.

Clandon East, the Lordship and Estate of *Gerard Lord Angier* of *Longford* in *Ireland*. He had an House and Park here, which are devolved into other Hands. This Lord was an ingenious, and so learned a Gentleman, that *Mr. Oughtred* in his Preface to his *Clavis Mathematica*, gives this Character of him, That he was a truly pious Christian, and skilled not only in the *Latin* and *Greek* Tongues, but in the *Hebrew* and *Oriental* Languages, and both Kinds of Philosophy, which Eulogy will be a more lasting Monument to his Memory, than the most magnificent Monument of Marble.

The Living here is a Rectory, worth about 80 *l. per Annum*, anciently in the Patronage of the Lord *Angier*, and we suppose, now of the Owner of his Estate here, who is *Mr. Heath*, whose Seat is called *Heathland* in this Parish. One *Mr. Thomas Goffe*, a Person of a Poetical Genius, and a good Orator, (as his Funeral Orations for *Dr. William Goodwin* Dean of *Christ-Church*, and *Henry Savil* do sufficiently prove) in 1623, was preferred to this Rectory, and upon some amorous Pretences of his Predecessor's Widow, was drawn in to marry her, notwithstanding he always profess'd himself
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an Enemy to the female Sex; but before he was actually marry'd, one *Tom Thimble* his Confident had got some Knowledge of her, and thus advis'd him, *Do not marry her, for if thou dost she will break thy Heart*; but he did not accept this Caution, and marry'd her. She proved to him a meer *Xantippe*, and with her Children so overtopped him, as shortned his Life, which he being sensible of, some of the last Words which he spake were these, *Oracle! Oracle! Tom Thimble*, and so gave up the Ghost, *July 27, 1629*. In the Church itself there is nothing fit to be taken particularly Notice of. The Lord *Angier* and his Family have a Burying-place on the North-Side of it, but there is no Monument for any of them. Mr. *Smith's* Gift to this Town is 3 *l. per Annum*.

Clandon West, a Village about two Miles from *Guilford*, where at the Manor-house, called *Clandon Place*, the Lord *Onslow* hath his Seat. This Family of *Onslow* is originally descended of the *Onslow's* of *Onslow-Hall* in *Shropshire*, an ancient Family of Gentlemen. Their first Settlement was at *Knowle* in *Cranley*, from whence they removed to *Clandon Place*, an House pleasantly situated on the Side of *Clandon Downs*, from whence there is a fine Prospect into ten Counties. It is well shaded with Wood, and plentifully supply'd with Water. Sir *Richard Onslow* was the first Lord of the Family: He was the Son of Sir *Arthur Onslow*, Knt. and Speaker of the House of Commons in the 8th Year of Queen *Anne*, as one of his Ancestors of the same Name was in the 8th of Queen *Elizabeth*. From the Revolution and Settlement of the Crown by Parliament, he was a firm Adherent to the Protestant Succession in the House of *Hanover*, and as an Acknowledgment of his faithful Services to his Country, &c. he was advanced by his late Majesty King *George I* to the Honour of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Onslow* of *Onslow* and *Clandon*: He was Lord Lieutenant of *Surrey*, one of the Lords of the Treasury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer; and dying, left his Son *Thomas*

Heir of his Honour and Estates; he is the present Lord *Onslow*, and succeeds his Father as Lieutenant of *Surrey*, but is only one of the Tellers of the Exchequer.

The Living is a Rectory, in the Patronage of Mr. *Duncomb* of *Abinger*. The Church stands near the Lord *Onslow's* Seat. A little before Christmas 1716, it was so weak and decay'd thro' Age, that it fell down of itself, and hath since been rebuilt by the Contributions of the Parishioners. In it are these Monuments, all Modern, for *John Whitehead* and his Wife; *Mary* the Wife of *Robert Hobart*, Esq; and Daughter of *John Whitehead*; *Richard*, Son of *John Whitehead*.

Horseley East, a small Village, of whose Lords, either ancient or Modern, we have not been able to get any Information.

The Living is a Rectory, and in the Church are several Monuments, (1.) Ancient, for *Robert de Brentingham*, the Father of the Reverend *Thomas de Brentingham*, Bishop of *Exeter* in 1370, and Lord Treasurer; *John Snelling*, and *Alice* his Wife; *Ralph Agmondesham*, and *Milcenia* his Wife; *John Booth*, Bishop of *Exeter* in 1466; *Thomas Cornwallis*, Esq; some time Pensioner, and Groom Porter to Q. *Elizabeth*, and the Lady *Katharine* his Wife, one of the Daughters of *Thomas Wriothesley* Earl of *Southampton*, and Chancellor of England; *Samuel Boucher*; *Thomas Wrightson*, Clerk, late Rector here; *Henry Hildeyard*, Esq; and his eldest Son Sir *Christopher Hildeyard* of *Winstead* in *Holdernefs* in *Yorkshire*; and *Thomas Snelling*, and *Joan* his Wife, who had eight Sons and five Daughters.

Horsley West, situate about a Mile from the last *Horsley*, the Lordship and Estate of *Ralph Lord Berners*, whod'y'd possessed of it 25 *Edw. 1.* and left it to his Son and Heir *Edmund Lord Berners*, from whom it descended to Sir *James Berners*, Knt. a great Favourite of King *Richard II's*, for whose Sake he was beheaded; yet his Son *Richard* inherited his Honour and Estate in King *Henry IV's* Reign, and had his Seat in this Town. He left only one Daughter and Heir *Margery*, who marrying

rying to Sir *John Bouchier*, 4th Son of *William Bouchier* Earl of *Ewe*, carry'd this Estate and Honour into his Family, for he sate in Parliament 33 *Hen. 6.* as Lord *Berners*. He dy'd 14 *Edw. 4.* and *Margery* his Wife the next Year, leaving this Manor and Seat to their Grandson *John Lord Berners*. How long it remained in his Family we find not, nor in what other Family it was, 'till about the Reign of King *James I.* when it was the Seat and Estate of *Carew Raleigh*, Esq; the Son of the famous Sir *Walter Raleigh*, who fell a Sacrifice to *Spanish Politicks*. From him, or his Heirs, it passed to Lord *Montacute* of *Cowdrey*, who sold it to Mr. *Carew* to discharge the Mortgage he had made of it to Mr. *John Evelyn*. Of the Descendents of the *Carews* it was bought by Sir *Edward Nicholas*, then Principal Secretary of State, and upon his Death in 1669, it came to his Son and Heir Sir *John Nicholas*, Knight of the *Bath*, and one of the Clerks of the Privy Council, in whose Heir it now is, and made their Seat.

The Living is a Rectory, valued at 200 *l. per Annum*, in the Patronage of the Lords of the Manor from *James Lord Berners's* Time, if not before, for in the North Window of the Chancel is written, *Jacobus Berner Patronus*; and under this Light is the Portraiture of a Priest in his Habit, but without Inscription. In the South Chancel (which is the Burying-place of the *Nicholas's*) lies Sir *Edward Nicholas* the Secretary, under a large Marble Stone, and the Lady *Jane* his Wife; *Susan* the Wife of *William Brisco* of *Lincoln's-Inn*, Esq; *Henry Darkham*, and *Martin Whyth*, and *Annise* his Wife, which two last are Ancient.

Merroe, a small Village, whose Obscurity hath made it be overlook'd by Historians, so that we find nothing of the ancient or modern Lords, 'till of late it came into the Family and Name of *Onslow*, whose Demesne it now is.

The Living is a small Rectory, in the Patronage of the Lord *Onslow*; and in the Church is this Monument, viz. for *Mary* the Wife of *Thomas Harward*.

Newark is famous for nothing but its Abby, of which in its Place.

Occham, *Ockham*, or *Occam*, the Lordship and Estate of *Ralph de Stafford*; at his Death, which happen'd 46 *Edw. 3.* *Anno* 1371, he left it to his Son and Heir *Hugh*, who dy'd in his Return from *Jerusalem*, Sept. 26, 1386, at *Rhodes*, being then seiz'd of this Manor, and divers other great Estates, which he left to his Son *Thomas*, who dy'd under Age, April 16, 1398, and left them all to his Brother *Edmund*. He was slain July 22, 1404, in the Battle of *Shrewsbury*, fighting valiantly for King *Henry IV.* being then possessed of this Manor: *Humphrey* his Son, who was then but a Child, was the Heir of his Honour and Estate, and growing up, proved so brave and valiant a Person, that for his Services, as well as noble Parentage, his Mother being *Anne*, the Daughter of *Thomas of Woodstock* Duke of *Gloucester*, he was by King *Henry VI.* created Duke of *Buckingham*, a Title deservedly given him, who had so steadily and faithfully served the House of *Lancaster*. He was slain in the Battle of *Northampton*, fighting for that King, Reg. 38, and left this Manor, with his other great Estates, to *Henry* his Grandson, the Son of *Humphrey* his eldest Son, who was killed fighting on the same Side for the said King in the Battle of *St. Albans*. His Wife the Lady *Anne*, Daughter of the Earl of *Westmoreland*, survived him, and had for her Dowry, among other Estates, an Assignment of the Manor of this Place, which she held to her Death, which happen'd Sept. 20, 1479. His Son *Henry* succeeded him in Honour and Estate, but we find no mention of this Manor 'till King *Henry VIII.* Reg. 19. granted the Inheritance of this Manor, and some others, together with the Advowson of this Church, and the Knights Fees thereunto belonging, to *John Bouchier* Lord *Berners*, who dying March 16, 1532, left it to his Daughter and Heir *Juan*, then the Wife of *Edmund Knyvet* of *Ashwelthorpe* in *Norfolk*, Esq; How long it continued in his Family we are not inform'd, but find it in

in the Family of the *Westons* not many Years after, but whether by Inheritance or Purchase we know not. The *Westons* held it some Successions, but at length *John* the Son of *Sir Richard Weston*, so honourably mentioned in *Woking*, sold the Manor and Advowson to *Sir Peter King*, then Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, now in 1728 Lord High Chancellor of *England*, who purchased it in 1711. His Seat here is an old Brick House, but handsome and convenient, and he is created Baron of it.

The Living here is a Rectory, valued at 200 l. a Year, in the Patronage of the *Westons* many Years, *William Weston* the Brother of *John* dying Incumbent of it in 1716, but now we suppose the Lord *Ockham* to be the Patron. In it are these Monuments, (1.) Ancient, for *Robert Kellet* Rector of this Church; *Walter Frilende*, Minister of this Place, and Builder of the Chapel; and *John Weston*, Son and Heir of *William Weston*. (2.) Modern, *Henry Weston*, Esq; and *Edward Weston*, with three of his Children; *Nicholas Bradshaw*, B.D. late Rector of this Parish, and *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter of *George Cromer*, Citizen of *London*, and *Anne* his Wife, who also lie interr'd here. Mr. *Henry Smith* gave 40 s. to the Poor of this Place, to be paid out of *Warburton Farm* in *Suffex*.

This Town is famous for two great Scholars, who took their Name from *Nicholas Ockham*, a *Franciscan* Fryar, bred in *Oxford*, who was the eighteenth publick Lecturer of his Convent in that University. He is highly extolled by the Writers of his own Order for his Learning, and was much beloved for his sweet Deportment. *Bale* speaks bitterly against him, but the former are rather to be believed. He lived in the Reign of King *Richard II.* and was in his greatest Repute about 1320.

William de Ockham, a great Philosopher, and Founder of a new Sect in the Philosophy Schools, called the *Nominals*. He was bred under *Joannes Duns Scotus*, but disliking his Principles, set himself to oppose and disprove them, which caused

violent Disputes between the *Scotists*, who named themselves the *Reals*, and the *Ockhamists* called the *Nominals*, amounting to little more than Railing on both Sides; Religion was not at all advanced by either, tho' *Ockham* is said to have got the better. However, this Victory encouraged him to undertake a greater Champion, a Son of *Anak*, Pope *John XXIII.* and he gave a mortal Wound to his Temporal Authority over Princes. *Lewis* of *Bavaria* the Emperor, in whose Court he was harboured, back'd him in this bold Attempt, which the Pope, fearing least one of *St. Peter's* Keys should be wrung out of his Hands, highly resented, but could no farther help himself, but by Excommunicating him, and procuring the Doctors of *Paris* to condemn him for an Heretick, and cause his Books to be burnt. This Severity so sharpen'd *Ockham's* Pen, that the Pope repented of his rash Proceedings, and, without a Recantation, absolved him, and gave him the Repute of *Doctor acutus*. *Luther* admired and read him more than all the other Schoolmen, as most for his Purpose. He flourish'd under King *Edward III.* and dying in 1330, was bury'd at *Munich* in *Bavaria*.

Purbright, *Piribriht*, *Purifrith*, or *Petrifright*, as it is written in ancient Records, is an Hamlet in the Parish of *Woking*, and the Manor was in the Possession of the Crown when King *Edward III.* came to it. That Prince having a great Respect for his Uncle *Edmund* of *Woodstock*, Earl of *Kent*, gave him the Inheritance of this Manor of *Purifrith*, and some others in this County; but this did not wean his Affections from his Brother King *Edward II.* lately depos'd, for being informed he was alive, (tho' falsely) he joined with some others like-minded to restore him to his Throne, of which being convicted, he was beheaded, and his Estate forfeited for his Treason. *Margaret* his Wife survived him, and held this Manor and some others in Dower for her Life; in which Time her Son *John* being restored in Blood and Honour, inherited this Manor, and many of his Father's

ther's Estates after her Death; but *Elizabeth* his Wife surviving him, had this Manor and others assigned for her Dowry. *John* left only a Sister *Joan* for his Heir, who marrying *Sir Thomas Holland*, carry'd this Manor and her other Lands into his Family; and at the Death of his Wife, which happen'd in 1411, came into the Possession of it. From his Family it came to *Edmund* Earl of *March*, who dy'd possessed of it Jan. 19, 1424, and left it to *Anne* his Wife, who dying in 1432. *Richard* Duke of *York* being found her Co-heir, and next Heir to the said *Edmund*, had Livery of the Lands held by her in Dowry. The Manor now belongs to *Dorothy*, the Heiress of *Mr. Glynn*.

The Living is a Curacy, served by a Minister for a small Stipend given him by the Impropiator, who is at this Time *Mr. George Martyn* of *Burrough-Hill*. This Place is peculiarly exempt from paying Procurations and Synodals, and only pays an Acknowledgment of Two Shillings per Annum into the Exchequer. *Mr. Henry Smith's* Gift to this Parish is but Twenty Shillings a Year, payable as in *Ockham* above.

Ripley being a Tything belonging to *Send*, we shall treat of it there.

Send, or *Sand*, a Village, divided into two Tythings, *Send* and *Ripley*, but both of them make but one Manor, of which *John Bourchier* Lord *Berners* dy'd possessed 14 *Edw.* 4. It continued probably some Time in his Posterity, but being at length alienated, is now the Lordship of *Anthony* Lord Viscount *Montacute*. This Nobleman, as Lord of this Manor, hath a great Number of Acres of heathy barren Ground, which rises seven or eight Foot above the River *Wey* on the one Side, whereas on the opposite Side, which is overflowed, is as rich Meadow as any in the County. The *Persian* Wheel would be of excellent Use here to water it, as *Mr. Foley* hath done in *Worcestershire*, and thereby hath improved 300 *l.* a Year of Sandy Ground to above 600 *l.* a Year.

The Living here is a Vicarage, in the Patronage of the Lord Viscount *Montacute*; and in the Church are these Monu-

ments, viz. (1.) Ancient, for *Mr. Thomas Marteyn*, Vicar of this Place; and *Lawrence Slyffield*, and *Alice* his Wife, under whom are Figures of three Sons. (2.) Modern, for *Dorothy* the Wife of *John Inwood* of *Send-Barnes*; *Richard Forbench*, Gent. the Father, and *Richard* his Son, and *Jane* his Wife; *John Inwood*; *Nicholas Francis*; *Thomas Mafcall*, Gent. and *Katharine* his Wife.

Ripley is an Hamlet in this Parish, lying in the high Road to *Guildford*. *Ripley*, the famous Chymist, is said to have been born here; but *Dr. Fuller* tells us, that upon a strict Search he hath found him a Native of *Yorkshire*, where his Character will be found.

The Chapel of Ease to *Send* stands here by the Road-Side, and in it are found these Monuments of the Dead, all Modern, viz. for *Nicholas Fenn*, Esq; and *Elizabeth* his Wife; *Burleigh Fenn*, Esq; *Frances* Widow of *John Sturt*, Gent. *Martin Mills*, Gent. and *John Farley* an Ensign in *Brigadier Price's* Regiment, who dy'd in *Catalonia* in *Spain*, in 1711, *Æt.* 21. Within this Parish stood *Newarke* Abby, of which afterward. *Mr. Henry Smith's* Gift to the Poor of these Tythings is 8 *l.* a Year, payable as is abovesaid in *Ockham*.

Stoke juxta Guilford, so called to distinguish it from another *Stoke*, called *Dabernon* in *Emley-Bridge* Hundred. This Town gives Name to the whole Deanry in which it is. The Family of *Stoughtons*, as ancient Gentry as any in this County, have been many Centuries Lords of this Manor, and have a Seat here called *Stoughton*, from them. They are lately extinct in the Male-Line, and the Estate hath been upon Sale, but whether it is sold, we are not yet informed.

The Living here is a Rectory, in the Patronage of the *Stoughtons*, who have a fair Burying-place in the North Side of the Church, which is near their Seat, and built with Timber, which shews the Antiquity of it. In it are many Monuments for the *Stoughtons*, with pompous Epitaphs, viz. for *Nicholas Stoughton*, Esq; and *Bridget* his Wife, and *Rose* their Daughter;

Daughter; Sir Lawrence Stoughton, and Rose his Wife, and Sir George Stoughton his 3d Son; Thomas, eldest Son and Heir of Sir Lawrence Stoughton, and Katharine his Wife. Besides these, there are also in the Church, Monuments for Thomas Bettesworth of Chidden in Hampshire; Edward Hubbald, Esq; and Elizabeth his Wife; Elizabeth the Wife of Sir Nicholas Stoughton, Bart. and Daughter of Sir Henry Massingberd of Bratost Hall in Lincolnshire, as also Sir Nicholas himself, who outlived her four Years; and Anne the Wife of Sir Henry Massingberd; Rebecca the Wife of William Hubbald, Esq; and John Evans, Esq; the Son of Anne, the Sister of Francis Stoughton, Esq; with two Francis's his Nephews.

Windleham, a Village, of whose Manor we have no Account.

The Church is a Rectory in the Patronage of the Crown: In it are no Monuments, but upon two Beams is written in red Ocre, in an old Court Hand, viz. William Whitehill was Maker of this Werke: Pray ye for all the Werkemen of this preceous Werke of this ——— of Windleham, Amen. Quod R. Marmion. In the Gallery are some Remains of old Stalls, which induce us to believe that there has been a Chantry in this Church. In this Parish is a Marsh called Light-Water Moor. Mr. Henry Smith hath given 8 l. per Annum to the Poor of this Parish forever, to be paid as at Ockham.

Worpleston, or Werpleston, a Village situate upon the Banks of the New River. There was an Estate in this Place (we suppose it the Manor) given to Waverley Abbey in this County, by Gilbertus de Bosvilla, to pray for his Soul, which was by that Convent called *la newe Rude*. The present Lord of the Manor is Thomas Lord Onslow. On the Common in this Parish runs an old Trench, South-East and North-West, the Bank is on the West-side: The Husbandmen here have for about 30 Years cultivated an excellent Grass, called *Non-such*, which is as good as S. Foine, which, as also Clover, is planted by them, and they have an uncommon Art of cleansing the Seed of both. The

Dairy-women make so much Butter, and seek to make it so good, that their Cheese is very bad. They plead for their making Butter so much, that their Milk will not make good Cheese; but a Woman brought out of *Wiltshire* hath confuted that Opinion, by making as good Cheese as the did in her own Country, and saith 'tis nothing but want of Art and Knowledge that makes the Housewives here make so bad Cheese.

Upon *Slifield Green* in this Parish Mr. Giles Thornborough, Rector of S. Nicholas, and the Holy Trinity of Guilford, having found by grubbing up an Oak in his Ground a kind of Stony Coal, which would burn, resolved to dig for some Coal upon this Green. He digged near 50 Yards through divers Strata of Beds of Sand and Gravel-stone called Cats-heads, a black Clay without Stones or Mixture, Clay mixed with Minerals, Cockle, and other Shells, Oker, a Kind of Mother-Pearl, and green Quicksand, and then came to the Coal, which being hard and rocky like Cannel-Coal, when they came to work on it, their Iron Tools broke, which Mr. Lilly the Astrologer told the Workmen, was done by subterranean Spirits. This discouraged Mr. Thornborough a little, but his Pit falling in, and the Lord Chancellor Hyde, and some others pretending they had a Patent for all Mines in the Forest of Windsor, he stopped all further Proceedings, though he had been already at 400 l. Charges. *En Canis in Presapi.*

The Living here is a Rectory, valued at 300 l. a Year, in the Patronage of the Crown in ancient Times, but now it belongs by an Exchange, to Eaton College, to which it is confirmed by Act of Parliament. In the Church are several Monuments of Note, but all modern, viz. for Anne the Wife of John Hobson, Gent. Daughter of Cuthbert Blakeden, Esq; Thomas Blankard, Rector of this Parish; Katharine Crosse, Daughter of William and Joan Crosse; Robert, the Son of John Manory; Mercy Coker, the Wife of John Coker; Mary, the Wife of Henry Barker; and some of the Family of Blakeden of Thames Ditton. It is a Custom in this Place, that

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there

there shall be no Fees paid to the Rector for Burials. Mr. Henry Smith's Gift to the Poor of this Parish is 4 *l.* a Year for ever, to be paid as in *Ockham*. Dr. Thomas Comber, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, was Rector of this Parish.

Wyke, the Lordship and Estate of Edmund of Woodstock Earl of Kent, given him by King Edward III. Reg. 1. but being beheaded for Treason, for endeavouring with others to restore his Brother Edward II. to the Throne, it was, with his other Estates forfeited to the King, and accordingly seized; but restored to his Son John, when his Father's Attainder was by Parliament reversed, 4 Edw. 3. He left his Estate to Joan his Sister, who by Marriage transferred it to Sir Thomas Holland and his Descendents. We find no more of this Manor.

We should here conclude our Chorographical History of this County, but that we think fit to take Notice of some Towns and Villages said to be in this County, in our ancient Historians, which neither Maps nor Villages make Mention of, viz.

Cukefield, a Market Town, whose Manor belonged to the Earls of Warren and Surrey, for which Town John Earl of Warren and Surrey procured of King Edward II. Reg. 1. a Market Weekly upon Monday, and a Fair Yearly upon the Eve, Day, and Morrow of the Holy Trinity.

Merton, Slede, and Patricksey, three Manors belonging to Harold the Son of Godwin Earl of Kent, in the Reign of King Edward the Confessor, as appears by *Domesday Book*, all which when he was King he retained, 'till being conquer'd and slain by William the Norman, his Estates came all into the Conqueror's Hand, and were after disposed of among the great Men his Attendants.

Fadom was another of the same Person's Manors, which being in the Conqueror's Hand, he gave this Manor to William de Braose, one of his Attendants into England, and in his Posterity it remained at least some considerable Time.

Paddington-Pembroke, the Lordship of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Worcester, Son of William Beauchamp, Lord Bergavenny, who leaving Elizabeth his only Daughter and Heir, who marry'd Edward Nevil, 4th Son of Ralph Earl of Westmorland, she carry'd this and other Estates into his Family with the Honour of Lord Bergavenny. He had several Children by her, but she dying before him, he enjoy'd them for Life by the Courtesy of England, and after his Death they descended to George their second Son, their eldest, Richard dying before him, and passed to his Posterity, so far as we know.

This County hath given Titles to divers noble Families, viz.

Wada the Saxon was Earl of this County in 854, he joining with Ealhere, Earl of Kent in opposing the Danes, who invaded the Isle of Thanet, engaged in a sharp Fight with them, and there lost his Life: Who succeeded him in this Earldom we find not, 'till

William de Warren was created Earl of Surrey, by King William Rufus, as soon as he was settled on the Throne by the Peers met in Council at Winchester. Dugdale and Heylin reckon him Earl of this County, from his coming in with the Conqueror. He going with his Lady Gundred on a Pilgrimage to Rome, was so kindly entertained by the Monks of Cluni in Burgundy, that upon his Return home he founded an Abbey of that Order at his Castle of Lewes in Sussex, by King William's Licence, and well endowed it for 12 Monks. He died Anno 1089, and was bury'd in the Priory of Lewes, leaving his Wife surviving, and

William de Warren his Son to succeed him in his Honour and Estate, Anno 1090. He took Part with Robert de Belesme, Earl of Arundel and Shrewsbury in his Rebellion against King Henry I. on the Behalf of Robert Curthose, Duke of Normandy, and had his Earldom seized (which yielded him 1000 *l.* a Year Profit) by that King for his disloyal Practices, but a Peace being concluded the next Year between the Brothers, he was by the Mediation of Robert,

Robert, restored to his Honour and Estate, and continued ever after a faithful Subject, and did him great Service in divers Battles in *France*. He died in 1135, and was bury'd at the Feet of his Father in the Chapter-House of *Lewes*.

William de Warren his Son succeeded him in this Earldom. In his Time King *Stephen* was hard put to it to keep on his Throne; *Maud* the Empress endeavouring by Force to set her Son *Henry* upon it, as the right Heir. This young Earl with others, though they dare not openly declare for his Adversary, would not join with him heartily, by which Means the King was taken Prisoner by *Jeffery* of *Anjou*, the Emperess's Husband in the Battle of *Lincoln*. He afterwards went with *Conrade* the Emperor, and divers English and French Noblemen to *Jerusalem*, to fight against the Infidels, being incited thereto by *Bernard*, Abbot of *Clarevaux*, but being intercepted in the Way by the Pagans, was slain. He left only one Daughter and Heir *Isabel*, who by her Marriage carried his Honour and Estates to

William Earl of *Moreton* in *Normandy*, Natural Son to King *Stephen*, who thereupon became Earl of *Surrey*, and by an Agreement between that King, and *Henry* Duke of *Normandy* (afterwards King *Henry* II.) had all those Lands granted to him, which *Stephen* held in *Normandy*, before he was King, as also all the Lands of *Isabel* his Wife, that lay there, &c. He also had a Grant of the Castle and Town of *Norwich*, with 700*l.* per Annum Rents, and all the County of *Norfolk*, except such Lands as belonged to the Churches or Monasteries, and the third Penny due to Earl *Bigot*. He outlived his Father King *Stephen*, and went with King *Henry* II. into the Expedition of *Thoulouse* in 1160, but died in his Return, Anno eodem, without Issue. King *Henry*, after his Death kept this Earldom in his Hands about three Years, and then in 1163, conferred it upon

Hamelme, natural Son of *Jeffery* Plantagenet Earl of *Anjou*, upon his taking to Wife *Isabel* Widow of *William de Blois*

the last Earl. He was several Times with King *Richard* I. in his Army in *Normandy*, and when that King in his Return from the Holy Land was detained Prisoner by the Emperor *Henry*, he was one of them that was principally concerned in procuring and keeping of that great Sum (viz. 70,000 Marks of Silver) to be given for his Redemption. He was present at the great Council of *Nottingham* in 1194, and carry'd one of the three Swords at King *Richard* II's Coronation. *Isabel* his Wife died in 1199, and the Earl himself three Years after, viz. Anno 1201, leaving

William their Son and Successor, Earl of *Moreton* and *Surrey*. They were both bury'd in the Abbey of *Lewes*. This Earl, 4 *John* obtained all the Lands belonging to the Earldom of *Boleyn* in *Normandy*, and in the 6 *John*, had the Castle of *Eye* in *Suffolk* committed to his Charge. He held *Rygate* in this County by Barony, as his Ancestors had done from the Conquest, was one of those four Lords that engaged themselves for the King's Performance of such Things as the Pope required for Satisfaction, that he might take off that King's Excommunication, and was one of the Witnesses to the Deed, wherein the King surrendered his Crown and Realm to the Pope; yet afterward he joined with the rebellious Barons, and swore Fealty to *Lewes* the Dauphin, as almost sure of the Crown; but King *John* dying soon after, the Barons thinking it unjust to deprive his Son for his Father's Faults, stoutly stood up for him, and crowned him by the Name of King *Henry* III. whereupon this Earl deserting *Lewis*, swore Fealty also to the King, and was much in Favour with him, as long as he lived. He died very rich, having 62 Knights Fees in the Rape of *Lewes*, and 30 and an half in the Rape of *Pevensey*, May 25, 1240; 24 Hen. 3. and was bury'd in the Chapter-House of *Lewes*.

John, his eldest Son and Heir succeeded him, he married *Alice* the Daughter of *Hugh de Brun*, the King's Half Sister by his Mother, and though in some Things,

Things, which he conceived were for the Good of the Kingdom, he seemed to side with the Rebellious Barons, yet in the Main he was loyal, which he shewed by opposing the Barons in their extorting from the King the Laws called *Provisions Oxonienses*, and joining with Prince Edward at the Battle of Evesham, in which Mountfort Earl of Leicester, the chief Leader of the Rebels, being slain, King Henry, who had been taken Prisoner at the Battle of Lewes, was released, and dying soon after, Edward obtained the Throne, and this Earl was one of the first that swore Fealty to him. He lived in great Honour great Part of that King's Reign, and dying 32 Edw. 1. left his Earldom and Estate to his Grandson,

John, the Son of his Son William, who died before his Father, and left his Wife with Child with this John his Grandson and Successor. He marry'd Joan the Daughter of Henry Earl of Bar, upon the King's Recommendation. He was with King Edward I. in his Expedition against Scotland, in which the King died; and not long after in King Edward II's Reign went again into Scotland, and thereby gained his Favour so much, that he granted him the Castle and Honour of the Peak in Derbyshire, together with the whole Forest of High Peak to hold for his Life. He having no Issue, gave the Inheritance of all his Lands to the King and his Heirs, and died in July 21, Edw. 3, 1347. He left some natural Children by Maud de Nereford, for whom he obtained some small Part of his Lands of the King. After his Death, his Sister Alice was found to be his Heir, and being married to Edmund Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel, she had by him

Richard Fitz-Alan, who in her Right became Earl of Arundel and Surrey. He was Steward of Scotland by Hereditary Right, but resigned it to King Edward III. in Consideration of 1000 Marks granted him by that King out of the King's Exchequer at Caernarvon in North-Wales. He often attended the King in his Wars in Scotland and France; and when the French threatened the Kingdom with an Invasion,

he was appointed one of the Commissioners for guarding the Sea Coasts of Surrey and Sussex. He founded a Chantry in his Chapel at Arundel, and endowed it with 107 Marks *per Annum*, to maintain certain Priests and Clerks, and gave 200 l. to the Monks of Lewes, to purchase Lands for the Maintenance of two Monks to celebrate Masses for the Souls of his Father and Mother, his Wife and their Children. He died in 1375, and was bury'd in the Chapter-House of the Priory of Lewes.

Richard his Son and Heir, by the above-said Alice succeeded him in his Honour and Estate. He was Admiral of the King's Fleet, Westward, 1 Rich. 2. and afterward, 10 Rich. 2. putting to Sea on a Sunday, he encounter'd a great Fleet of Flemings, French, and Spaniards, and after a sharp Fight obtained a Victory, in which he took of great and small Ships, no fewer than 100, and all laden with Wines, containing 19,000 Tons, which he brought into Orwell and other Havens; but notwithstanding these, and many other brave Exploits, he was much envy'd and hated by the King's Favourites, who did all they could to lessen his Reputation, and render him the more dangerous for his great Fame, by which Means they at length brought about his Destruction; for having by soothing him got him into their Power, they charged him with Treason, and beheaded him. His Honour and Estate being thus forfeited the King gave this Earldom to

Thomas Holland Earl of Kent, his Nephew or Sister's Son, whom King Richard soon after made Duke of Surrey. It is observed in our Histories, that it was at the Creation of this Duke, that the *Virga Aurea* was first used in that Ceremony. He was ever after much in Favour with King Richard, and of him obtained several Grants out of the Forfeitures of the Earl of Warwick; and besides, was constituted by him Earl Marshal of England, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and Governor of the Castles of Liverpool and Clitheroe in Lancashire. But all his Honours and Interests were soon eclipsed by the Arrival

Arrival of Henry Duke of Lancaster, who deposed King Richard, and forced him to resign his Crown, which presently turned to this Duke's Disgrace, for that Honour was reversed by Parliament immediately. This so enraged him, and some other of the Nobles, that they conspired to murder Henry, and restore King Richard; but the Plot being discovered, he sought to save himself by Flight, but in his Way was taken at Cirencester, and beheaded, with some other Nobles his Confederates. His Honour being thus forfeited, was (says Walsingham in Mr. Camden) given to Thomas de Beaufort, King Henry IV's Chancellor, but no such Thing appearing from the publick Records of the Kingdom, we shall follow Dr. Heylin, who tells, That Anno 1400,

Thomas Fitz-Alan being restored in Blood by the Parliament, 1 Hen. 4. became also Earl of Surrey. He was made Knight of the Bath at the Coronation of King Henry, and in the following Parts of his Reign was made Constable of Dover Castle, Warden of the Cinque Ports, and at length Lord Treasurer of England. He died, 4 Hen. 5. and leaving no Issue, Elizabeth Dutcheis of Norfolk, but then the Wife of Sir Gerard Usflete, Knt. was found his next Heir, whereupon this Honour passed to her Son

John de Mowbray, who was created Earl of Warren and Surrey in his Father John Duke of Norfolk's Life-time, by King Henry VI. Reg. 29. He was one of the Lords in the Parliament of 11 Edw. 4. that subscribed the Recognition of King Edward's eldest Son, Prince Edward, as right Heir to the Crown, and after served that King for one whole Year in his Wars with France with 40 Spears, 2 Knights, and 300 Archers. He died in Framlingham Castle in Suffolk, leaving Anne his sole Daughter and Heir, who was marry'd to

Richard Duke of York, King Edward's second Son, who thereupon became Earl of Surrey, and continu'd so 'till his Death, which was effected (as is generally believed) by his cruel Uncle King Richard III. who in order to win the Fa-

mily of Howards, descended from Thomas de Mowbray first Duke of Norfolk, by Margaret his Daughter and then Co-heir, created John Lord Howard Duke of Norfolk, and

Thomas Howard his Son Earl of Surrey. He took Part with King Richard III. against Henry Duke of Richmond, and fought valiantly for him in *Bosworth Field*, where he was taken Prisoner, but was afterwards received into Favour by that Duke, when he was made King by the Name of King Henry VII. restored to his Honour, and used much in State Affairs, being a Person of great Gravity and Prudence. The present Duke of Norfolk being descended from this Thomas, of whose Descendents we have spoken fully in the County of Norfolk, we shall just give a Catalogue of the Dukes from him to this Time.

Thomas his Son was Lord Treasurer, and Duke of Norfolk. He died in 1554.

Thomas Howard Earl Marshal and Duke of Norfolk, who died in 1572.

Thomas Howard, Grandson of the former Duke, who died at Venice in 1646. This Duke was beheaded for conspiring to wrest the Government out of King Henry VIII's Hands, and his Honours thereby lost to his Family; yet

Henry his Son succeeded his Father in his Title of Earl of Surrey, Arundel, and Marshal; but the Dukedom of Norfolk was not restored to him, though his Father's Attainder was taken off, and so he was untainted in Blood; but

Thomas his Son was reinstated again in all his Honours, as Earl of Surrey and Duke of Norfolk, &c. in 1661, and died at Padua, in 1678, unmarried, whereupon

Henry his Brother succeeded him in all his Honours, and left them entire to

Henry his Son and Heir, who died April 2, 1701, without Issue, and was succeeded by

Thomas Howard his Nephew and Heir, the present Duke, who hath no Issue, but hath four Brothers living, Henry, Edward, Richard, and Philip.

Baronets of this County, with the Time of their Creation,

Sir Francis Vincent of Stoke Dabernon, Knt. created July 26, 1620	Baronet	146
Ambrose Brown of Bettsworth Castle, Esq; created July 7, 1627, extinct	Bart.	241
Poynings More of Loseley, Esq; created May 18, 1642, extinct	Bart.	390
Richard Atkins of Clapham, Esq; created June 13, 1660	Bart.	484
Marmaduke Gresham of Limsfield, created July 30, 1660	Bart.	540
Richard Stiddulph of Norbury, Esq; created December 24, 1660, extinct	Bart.	591
Arthur Onslow of West Clandon, Esq; created November 21, 1660 in Re- version after Sir Thomas Foot, Citizen of London, his Father-in-Law, yet with the same Precedency	} Bart.	575
Nicholas Stoughton of Stoughton, Esq; created Jan. 29, 1660		
John Bromfield of Southwark, Esq; created March 20, 1660	Bart.	603
Abraham Cullen of East-Shene, Esq; created June 17, 1661	Bart.	625
Francis Duncomb of Tangle, Esq; created Feb. 4, 1661	Bart.	656
John Lloyd of Woking, Esq; created Feb. 28, 1661	Bart.	688
Thomas Hooke of Flankford, Esq; created July 22, 1662	Bart.	691
William Green of Micham, Esq; created Nov. 2, 1664	Bart.	701
William Temple of Shene, Esq; King Charles II's Resident at Brussels, created Jan. 31. 1665	} Bart.	749
Sir Richard Bettenson of Wimbleton, Knt. created Feb. 7, 1666		
Sir Edward Evelyn of Long Ditton, Knt. created Feb. 17, 1682	Bart.	770
Sir George Sheers of Slyfield House, Knt. created October, 1684, extinct	Bart.	787
Sir John Buckworth of Sheen, Knt. created April 1, 1697	Bart.	873
	Bart.	879
	Bart.	919

Persons of Note born, or inhabiting this County at Places unknown,

George More, Son of Sir William More, beloved by Queen Elizabeth for many Services by him done for the common Good. He was educated at Exeter College, Oxford awhile, and from thence went to the Inns of Court, but took no Degree in either. He was knighted in 1597, by that Queen, being then and before a frequent Speaker in Parliament, and esteemed a Man of excellent Parts. In 1604 he being Treasurer to Henry Prince of Wales, gave several MSS. to the publick Library at Oxford, and 40*l.* to buy printed Books, and in the next Year was made Master of Arts there. In 1610 he was created Chancellor of the Garter, and in 1615 Lieutenant of the Tower in the Place of Jer. Elways, Knt. He lived at Lothesley in this County, in 1624, upon an Estate left him by his Father, and there he died and was bury'd. He hath some Writings and Speeches in Print,

and left a Son, Sir Robert More, Knt. and a Daughter, Anne, afterward married to the famous Dr. John Dun, afterward Dean of St. Paul's.

John Holbrook, who (as Leland relates) was a profound Philosopher and Mathematician, much esteemed by the English Nobility for his rare Accomplishments. He is thought to have been eminent in the 14th Century.

Elizabeth Weston, an eminent Woman, (supposed to be descended of the Westons of this County) of a gentile Extraction, liberal Education, a Virgin, and a great Scholar, who flourished about the Year 1600; Janus Doufa calls her Angelical, if not in Body, yet in Mind: And Joseph Scaliger having seen a Book written by her, entitled, *Parthenicon*, extols her highly for her Poetry and Knowledge of Tongues, by which Characters it seems as though she were better known Abroad than at Home.

The NATURAL HISTORY of this County.

THE general Description of this County is this, That on the outward Parts thereof it is very rich and fruitful, especially on that Side which borders on the *Thames*, and so in many Places near *London*, for there it yields both Plenty of Corn and Grass, lying convenient for good Improvements from the City; nor is it barren in other Places, for where it is an open Champion, it is tolerably fruitful in Corn, but more so in Hay, especially in the Southern Parts, where a continued low Vale runs along, (called *Holmesdale*, because it formerly abounded in *Holme-trees*) though now it contains only a Mixture of Wood, Fields, and Meadows. Here and there there are long Ridges of Hills in the more inland Parts, which are barren. Some considering this Variety of Soils, have compared this County to a coarse Piece of Cloth with a fine Lint, the inner Parts of the County being barren, and the outward, as it were, the Hem, being fruitful. But we shall insist no longer on Generals, but come to treat of these Particulars, in our usual Method.

1. Air. 2. Earth, and Soils. 3. Water, and 4. Fire.

1. There are many Downs and Commons in this County, where the Air is exceeding wholesome and healthy. Many of the Nobility and Gentry, as well as the rich Citizens chuse for that Reason to build themselves Country Seats on or near them, where also they divert themselves with Horse-Races, and Hunting, and make themselves often Parks to them, because the Lands near them are good for little else. The little Common above *Darking*, called *Cotman-Dene*, and at the *Bowling-Green*, the Air hath the Reputation of being sweet above any in *England*, yet it is said that handsome Women, viz. of a sanguine and ruddy Complexion, VOL. V.

such as are in *Berkshire*, *Oxfordshire*, and *Somersetshire*, are rare at this Market, for they have generally hereabouts a mealy Complexion and something pale, like the *French Picards*, and are light Grey-eyed; and the Kine hereabout are of a sandy Colour like those in *Picardy*; none especially above the Hill have ruddy Cheeks, nor are either the Men or Women so strong, or of so warm a Complexion, as in *Wiltshire*, *Gloucestershire*, or *Herefordshire*, and the Cattle are weak. These Things, we conceive, must be imputed to the Air, and not to their Food, or natural Constitution; though we do not presume to assign the particular Temperament of it, but thus far only, that there are no Marshes or Salt Waters, that send forth unwholesome Fogs and Vapours, and therefore the Air must be in General not very wholesome upon the Account of Emissions from the Earth, which will be better discovered from our Observation concerning it, to which we now proceed.

2. The Earth, or Soil of this County is of several Sorts, some profitable for Corn, others for Pasture, others barren, profitable for little or nothing. To describe it therefore we must thus distinguish the several Kinds, *Darking Downs*, and *Summer Lease* yield Store of Chalk, which is very beneficial to the Neighbours, as well as the Inhabitants, to manure their Grounds almost of any Sort, Stony Land, Ship Land, and the rest of the Land on the North-side of the *Pipbrook*, are of a loamy fat Nature, and the Meadows adjacent to the said Brook produce yearly a plentiful Burden of excellent Grass, of great Esteem at *Darking*. From the *Pipbrook* to the Tops of the high Land, *Claygate-Hill* and *Nower-Hill*, the Soil is altogether an hot, dry Sand, and from these Hills Southward, the Ground is a Mixture of Sand and Loam, till *Bowbrook* makes a Separation between

tween the aforeſaid mixed Land and a ſoft Clay, which is ſo apt to diſſolve with any Moiſture, that the leaſt Rain makes it a Puddle, and a continued one renders the Ways unpaſſable; of this laſt Sort is the Soil in *Holme-wood*, and moſt Part of the Pariſh of *Capell*, except the Hilly Part, where *Moffes*, *Kitlands*, *Bear*, and *Bromhall* are for the moſt Part a Mixture of ſandy Gravel, and in ſome Part inclining to Clay. *Brookwick* is a meer Heath ſpread upon a ſtony Gravel; the Hills about *Borehill Way*, viz. *Hutchingmore*, Part of *Redlands*, *Winterfolds*, *Sweetmilks*, *Water-Dean*, and *Crokers*, do all incline to a ſtony Gravel and barren Soil, of which ſome produce excellent Wheat, able to vie with *Suffex*, and other Grain, as Oats, &c.

Befides the common Product of this County here are ſome Things, which peculiarly thrive in this Sort of Soil, more than that of other Counties, as 1. Walnut-trees, which this County therefore abounds with more than any in *England*, becauſe the Soil is ſo proper for them. They are indeed a foreign Nut, as their Name properly ſpoken implies, viz. *Gaul-Nut*, becauſe it was brought out of *France* hither, but with Care might be more plentiful in other Counties than they are, and ſurely we would not grudge the Charge (which is ſmall) and Pains, if we conſidered the Profit, which is, The Kernel is oily as an Almond, and near as good; their Timber valuable for Cabinets, Eſcrutores, &c. their Leaves mixed with Hyſſop make a good Bath, and the Effluvia of them, while they hang on the Tree, ſweeten and correct the Air, which is Encouragement enough for planting them; 2. Cherries, a wild Sort of them growing in great Plenty in and about the Town of *Darling*, and Places adjacent, which Mr. *John Evelyn*, a curious Naturaliſt, tells us makes a moſt excellent Wine, little inferior to the beſt *French* Claret, and keeping longer. 3. Box, the beſt which *England* affords, grows about *Darling* in this County, though it is not altogether ſo good as what comes from *Turkey*. The Smell and Shade thereof is accounted un-

wholeſome, but of the Timber many uſeful Things are made, as Combs, Mathematical Instruments, and Tools for Workmen, but eſpecially ſuch as grave Pictures and Arms in Wood covet it, becauſe its Hardneſs makes it fit for that Purpoſe. 4. Gardening, not only for Pleaſure about Gentlemens Houſes, but for Profit. This Art came out of *Holland* firſt to *Sandwich* in *Kent*, and from thence into this County, where it ſtill continues and proſpers in the Towns chiefly by the *Thames-side*, which ſupply *Stocks-Market*, and the other Markets in *London* with Fruits and Herbs, which our Forefathers fetched from *France*, *Flanders*, and *Holland*. 'Tis a mighty Improvement of Lands, Gardeners give from 5 l. to 20 l. an Acre, and ſet many Poor on Work, and yet get a good Maintenance for themſelves and Families by it.

Clover and S. Foine agree mighty well with the ſandy Soil of this County, and is therefore much uſed by the Husbandmen for their Cattle, both for Feeding and Hay, which hath brought down Meadow Hay to a much lower Price than formerly.

The Beaſts, as Horſes, Cows, Sheep, and Swine, are much the ſame as in other Counties of *England*, yet Travelers much commend the Mutton ſed about *Bagſhott* for the ſweeteſt they meet with any where, but it is very ſmall. But here is one Animal almoſt peculiar to this County, which is the *Bavoli*, or *Drivalle*, a Sort of Snails twice or three Times as big as ours. It is ſaid, that the Earl of *Arundel*, Lord Maſhal of *England* brought them out of *Italy*, and ſcattered them about the Downs in this County, from whence they are ſaid to have gotten into *Suffex*; the biggeſt of them are found upon the Commons between *Albury* and *Horſeley*. The Counteſs of *Arundel* uſed to dreſs them and eat them.

We ſhall now paſs to the Subterranean Store of this County, as Iron Oar, which is found in great Plenty at *Haſlemere* and the Towns adjoining, *Dunſfold*, &c. Marble, but in ſmall Quantities. Rags, a

V. 10 Sort

Sort of Stone of a Metalline Substance, bearing an Appearance of Cast Iron, which is much esteemed for Paving. It is found chiefly about *Nuffield*. Free-Stone Quarries, of which there is one about *Gatton*, soft and white; it runs under Ground in several Mæanders, and endures the Fire admirably well in Winter, but neither the Sun or Air at all; it lies about 14 Foot deep, and from the Mouth of the Quarry proceeds a thick Mist in hot Weather, but not at all noxious, as far as can be perceiv'd: This Stone is much used by Chymists, Bakers, and Glass-houses. On *White-Hill* also in the Parish of *Bleachingley* there are several Quarries of Free-Stone, though harder, and not so white. Chalk is plentiful in this County, especially in and about *Chaldon*, as much as to say, *Chalk-Down*, so called from the great Quantities of Chalk found there. At *White-Down* also there is, and hath been for many Years, a vast Delf of Chalk, which in Summer Time is carry'd with vast Labour as far as the Middle of *Suffex*, and with another Sort fetch'd from their Sea-Coasts, burnt into Lime for the enriching of their Grounds. Here are likewise dug up Cockleshells, and other *Lusus Naturæ*, with *Pyrites* bedded an incredible Depth within the Bowels of the Mountains.

Here are also under the Surface divers Sorts of Earth useful to Artificers, as Fuller's Earth at *Reigate*, of great Use in making of Cloaths to thicken it, and as the Clothiers call it, to bring it to Proof, as also to take out Stains and Blotches in the Apparel made of it; this is the best of the Kind in *England*, and of an Olive-Colour, resembling the Soil of *Herefordshire*, viz. a red stiff Clay. The Place where this Earth is dug is very narrow and small; it is sold at 4 d. a Sack, and 6 s. a Load at the Pit. The transporting of it is forbidden by Law, but private Advantage out-ballances all Hazards so much, that *Holland* hath almost as great Plenty of it as we. At *Warpleston*, where Mr. *Thorneborough* digged for Coal (of which we shall speak under our Head of Fire) he found a Bed of Fuller's

Earth like Clay mixed with Brimstone, which lay above 20 Fathom deep, and a Yard or two thick; the same Gentleman in this Scrutiny found a Bed of Oker 12 Foot deep, used by Painters, and a kind of Mother-Pearl about a Foot thick; and lastly, Potter's Earth, found near the Royal Seat at *Non-such*, out of which a Sort of little Vessels, in which the Goldsmith melt their Gold, are made, and on that Account it bears a good Price. Mr. *Camden* tells us, that near *Oakwood* in his Time there were certain Pits, out of which Jett was sometimes dug, but Mr. *Aubrey* mentions them not in his Survey of this County, and so we suppose either the Pits are filled up, or none has been found lately; but Mr. *Evelyn* seems to intimate, that Jett hath been lately found in those Pits.

The Herbs of this County we refer, according to our usual Method, to the End of our Natural History.

3. The Waters of this County of the common Sort, are four very plentiful Rivers, with the Brooks and Rivulets flowing into them, viz. the River *Thames*, the *Wandle*, the *Mole* or *Swallow*, and the *Wey*, these three last emptying themselves into the *Thames*, with some other nameless Rivulets. 1. The *Thames* is the greatest and most useful River in *England*, for its Water, Fishing, and Navigation, which, tho' chiefly of Benefit to *London*, yet is no small Conveniency to this County for Coal, and other necessary Merchandize brought, if not immediately from foreign Parts, yet in great Plenty from *London*; but having spoken more largely of this River in our Natural History of *Middlesex*, we shall dismiss any farther Description of it, and pass to, 2. The River *Wandle*, a small but clear Water, abounding with the best Trouts; it rises at *Carshalton*, and running by *Morden* and *Merton*, and being augmented by a small River from the East, which rises at *Croydon*, and empties itself near *Wandsworth*, or *Wandleworth*, into the *Thames*. The Vulgar affirm, that at *Croydon* there arises sometimes a little Bourn or Torrent, which they say is a Presage of a Famine

or Pestilence, but our Historians doubt of the Truth of it. 3. The River *Mole* or *Swallow*, rises in *Darking Hundred*, and after a considerable long Course passeth by *Whitehill* near *Darking*, commonly called *Boxhill*, because *Box Trees* grow on it in abundance; and a little beyond it, hides itself, or is swallowed up in a Cavern at the Foot of an Hill, (from whence it is called thereabouts the *Swallow*) and having run under Ground about two Miles, rises again, and spreads itself into so wide a Stream as to require a Bridge of many Arches (a stately Bridge of Stone and Tyles laid flat upon one another) for a Passage over it; from thence it goes towards the River *Thames*, and falls into it at *Moulsey*, to which it communicates its Name. 4. The River *Wey*, a small River, which empties itself into the *Thames* near *Chertsey*; this River brings great Advantage to those Parts of the County through which it passeth, by its being Navigable, to which it was made fit by the Industry chiefly of *Sir Richard Weston* of *Sutton-Place* above mentioned. It rises in *Hampshire*, and enters this County near *Farnham*, from whence passing many other considerable Towns in several Hundreds, it falls into the *Thames* at *Coway Stakes*. Between this Place and *Egham*, which is the last Town in this County Westward, is another pretty large Brook, without Name, which rises near *Bagshot*, and passeth through *Chertsey Hundred* into the *Thames*.

Waters of a Mineral Nature, whether Purging or Restorative, are pretty common in this County. Of these the *Epsom Waters* are most famous, and best known; but having said much of them in our Description of the Town, we shall add nothing more here, but give a Catalogue of Waters of an unusual Nature found in other Parts of this County, viz. At *Kingston*, about half a Mile from the Bowling-Green at the West-End of the Town is a Spring, that is cold in Summer and warm in Winter, it is called *Seething-Well*, because the Water bubbles up like a Seething-pot; the Inhabitants about it wash their Eyes with it to clear and

strengthen them, and drink often of it to cool and refresh them. Near *Comb-house* in the same Parish are certain Springs, from which the Water is conveyed in Lead Pipes under several Roads, Orchards, and a Brook to the Conduit by the *Thames*, and from thence under the *Thames* itself thro' the Park to *Hampton-Court*, which is by Estimation three Miles.

Between *Catheram* and *Coulston*, in the Bottom commonly called *Stoneham Lane*, issues out sometimes 'tis said against any notable Change of the *English Government* a Hourn or Brook, which overflows and runs down in *Smitham-Bottom* to *Croydon*. This is held by the Inhabitants to be ominous, prognosticating some notable Event, for they say, it broke out at *K. Charles II's* Restoration, the Beginning of the Plague at *London*, and the Revolution in 1688. There is such another Spring in the Manor of *West-Hall* in the Parish of *Warlingham*.

In the Parish of *Occham* are some Wells, which in their Nature are Purgative, and in them is found a Mineral much like *Allom*, but with the Water the Inhabitants can neither Brew nor Wash. At *Worplesdon*, also *Newdigate* and *Frensham*, are two medicated Springs or Wells, much of the same Nature with those of *Epsom*, the former is in the Ground of *Mr. Henry Smith*, and the other on *Holt Common* in that Parish; this is but lately found out, but begins to be in Vogue. At *Wisley*, in a Field called *Bonfield*, is a Well, whose Water cures sore Eyes and Ulcers, and for that Reason is called the *Bon-Spring*. *Harts-tongue* grows plentifully about this Spring, which falls out of the Hill into the River. In *Darking*, in a Valley called *Mereden*, is a Well called *Meg-well*, which Purges and Vomits, being taken in the Quantity of three Quarters of a Pint; it cures Scabs and Itch by washing with it; it takes its Name from a poor Wench, whose Name was *Meg*, that was troubled with the Itch, and living thereabout used to wash with it, and thereby cured herself. It will scarce turn to the Colour of Vinegar with Gall-Powder. A Neighbour digged a Well on the other

other Side of the Hill, and found there Stuff that glitter'd like Brass, from which Mineral, 'tis supposed this Well is ring'd. It Vomits more than Purges.

In this County are many Ponds, and little Lakes, some of an unusual Bigness and of great Use. Mr. Evelyn in his Letter to Mr. Aubery, tells us, That his Brother had, at a Place called *Baynards* within his Park, a Pond of 60 Acres; as also, that not far from his Brother's House, upon the Streams and Ponds, since drained, stood many Powder Mills, erected by his Ancestors, who were the first that brought that Invention of making Gunpowder into England, before which all the Gunpowder used in England was brought out of *Flanders*. That Art was kept up in the Family of *Evelyns* 'till the Civil Wars, but then and after fell into other Hands.

In the Parish of *Frensham* is a large Pond of 114 Acres, accounted three Miles about. It is well known to the Fishmongers in *London* for its excellent Carp. By it is a smaller Pond, which with the former belong to the Bishop of *Winchester*, but are leased out to Sir *William Moor* of *Losley*, or his Assigns. Near these two is a third, called *Abbots Pond*, because it belonged formerly to the Abbot of *Waverley*, but is now, or late was in the Possession of the Lord Viscount *Montague*, who has at *Pope's-Hole* in this Parish an Hammer or Mill.

4. Fire, or rather Fuel for Firing, which was in ancient Times chiefly, if not only Wood, with which this County did abound more than most others; for many Parts of it were so full of Wood, as *Holmdale*, *Blackhams*, &c. that it might be bought for 3 d. or 4 d. per Load, the Buyer being only at the Expence of cutting, making up, and Carriage; but of later Years there have been so great Waste made of it, that the Price of it is not only advanced, but the People have been forced to find out and provide themselves other Fuel, as 1. Peat, and 2. Coal. Peat is a kind of Turf, which is dug out of a Moorish Ground, and being dry'd in the Sun makes a tolerable Fuel. They

usually cut it in drying in the Form of Brick-bats, and tho' it is not very unctuous, yet being full of Strings and Roots, will burn pretty well, and serves for common Use among the ordinary People. But since the *Wey* hath been Navigable, Coal for Firing is become of general Use, and Coal-yards are kept in many of the Towns standing upon it, for the Supply of the Towns and Villages about them. And not only on this River is this Traffick maintained, but there is a Way found to carry up Coal upon the *Wandle* to *Croydon*, where there is a great Trade for them.

PLANTS and HERBS found in this County, and very rarely or not at all elsewhere.

Gale, as the Inhabitants call it, but more properly *Gale*, a Plant about a Foot and half high, of a very grateful Smell, like a Mixture of Bays and Mirtle. Our Botanists give it the Name of *Myrtus Brabantica*. It grows in great Plenty in *Lightwater Moor* in the Parish of *Windleham*, and in lesser Quantities in several other Places of this healthy Country. It is a kind of Dwarf-Willow, and is often put by the Housewives into their Chems of Linnen to perfume them.

Scolopendria vulgaris Phillitis, &c. *Harts-tongue*, which grows plentifully about the *Bon-Spring* at *Witley* above mentioned.

Aria Theophrasti, White Beam-tree, or Mountain Service-tree, is found about *Croydon*, and is common also in the Copes near the Downs.

Acorus verus, five *Calamus Aromaticus Officinarum*, the sweet smelling Flag, or *Calamus* used in the Shops, found by Dr. Brown about *Hadley*.

Buxus arbor, the Box-tree, found plentifully on an Hill near *Darling*, thence denominated *Box-hill*, whereas before it was called *White-hill*.

Dentaria Major, or *Orobancha radice dentata Major*. The greater Toothwort, discovered in a shady Lane near *Darling*, where it grows plentifully, and was shewed Mr. Ray by a Countryman inhabiting thereabouts.

Rapunculus

Ranunculus Corniculatus Montanus.
Horned Mountain-Rampion, with a round
Head of Flowers, growing in many Places
on the Downs.

Vicia Lathyroides nostras. Chickling
Vetch, found in Peckham Field on the Back-
side of Southwark, in a filthy Watery Place.

Camomil grows wild very commonly
at Purbright.

Maiden-hair, S. John's Wort, and Whore-
hound grow in vast Quantities about Lo-
thesley-House near Guilford, and in the Park
adjoining.

The Ecclesiastical History of this County of SURREY.

Godalming is said to have been before
the Conquest an Episcopal See, and
to have had a Bishop, Dean and Canons
belonging to it. The Bishop's Seat was
at Lothesley, now the Seat of the ancient
Family of the Mores; and as an Evidence
of it, there was at the farther End of the
Cause-way a little Bridge, called the Bi-
shop's Bridge, because anciently it belong-
ed to the Bishop, as appendant to his Pa-
lace there. It is now, and hath ever since
been repaired by the Possessor of Lothesley-
House, tho' it stands upon the common
Road. The Canons Houses belonging to
the Cathedral stood in a Street at Godal-
ming, called at this Day Church-street.
This Bishoprick was taken away in the

Time of King Henry II. and the Estates
appertaining to it conferr'd on the
Deanry of Sarum, to which Church K.
Henry I. had before given several Lands
here, as appears from several Writings
deposited and yet remaining in the Ar-
chives of that Church. We have no far-
ther Account of this See. It has been so
long dissolv'd, that we find no other men-
tion of it in our Histories. The County
now is in the Bishoprick of Winchester,
and has no other Ecclesiastical Governor
than the Archdeacon of Surrey, whose
Jurisdiction extends over three Deanries,
viz. Southwark, Ewell, and Stoke juxta
Guilford.

The MONASTERIES of this County are,

ST. Saviours of Bermondsey, a Priory
for Chuniack Monks, founded by *Ald-
win Child*, Citizen of London, in South-
wark, Anno 1082, who made it a Cell to
the Abby of la Charite in France, from
which this House was stocked with Monks.
For *Peter*, *Richard*, *Osbert*, and *Unibald*,
Monks of La Charite, were the first that
inhabited this Priory, being sent by the
Abbot of that House thither at the Re-
quest of the Founder, who appointed *Pe-
ter* to be the Head of it. This Priory at
the Foundation had such Favour with
King William Rufus, that he not only re-

signed all his Right of this Manor to the
Monks and their Founder, and was a Be-
nefactor himself otherwise to it, but he
prevailed with divers others to follow
his Example, *viz.* *Wynebald de Baalun*,
who gave certain Lands in Wydon and
Hardwick, with the Advowson of the
Church of this last; the Tythes of *Essen-
ton*; the Church of *Upton*, and an Estate
in *Milneham*. *Odo*, one of his Followers,
gave them the Church of *Omeney* with its
Tythes. *Außerus* gave the Manor of
Preston. *Robert Blouet*, Bishop of Lincoln,
gave them the Manor of *Charleton*, and

its Appurtenances; and several others did the like, at or near the same Time, in that King's Reign.

King Henry I. who began his Reign in 1100, not only confirmed the Gifts of his Predecessor and Brother King William Rufus, but bestowed of his own free Gift the Manors of *Rederhith* and *Delwich*, and an Hide of Lands in *Southwark* and *Waddon*, as also the Churches of *Schorn* and *Codham* in *Kent*; and by his Example several others were induced to become Benefactors to these Monks, viz. Mary Countess of *Bologne*, the Queen's Mother, who gave them the Manor of *Kiniwardeston*; *Nigelus de Mundevilla*, two Hides of Land in *Balgham*; *Haroise de Gurnay*, the Church of *Inglecomb* in *Dorsetshire*, and divers others.

King Stephen also, who began his Reign in 1135, gave them certain Lands in *Warting* and *Wykes*, and the Church of *Writtle* in *Essex*; and in his Reign Gerard de *Camvilo* gave them two Parts of the Tythes of *Charleton-Camvile*; William the Son of *Helto* gave them the Mill of *Freningham* in *Kent*; *Walkelin Marraynot* gave them half the Manor of *Greenwich* in *Kent*; William Earl of *Gloucester* gave them the Advowson of the Church of *Camberwell*; to which divers others added their Gifts in this Reign.

King Henry II. who began his Reign in 1154, confirmed to these Monks all the Gifts of his Predecessors and others; and in his Reign they found many Benefactors more, as *Reynald de Tanney*, who gave them the Church of *Bengelio*; William de *Waterpill*, who gave them the Advowsons of the Churches of *Chellham* and *Waringham* in this County, and *Sibilla* his Wife the Church of *Redington*; *Robert Fitz-Humphrey* gave them the Tythes of *Ditton* in *Cambridgeshire*; and divers others were their Benefactors, in this Reign.

In the Reign of King Richard I. which began in 1189, *Jeffrey de Tayle* gave to these Monks two Parts of his Tythes in *Ludgreshall*; and Henry Earl of *Auz* gave them a Piece of Land, called *Osewardeston*, in the Parish of *Lide*, and another Piece

of Land in *Bilfington*, and in 1268, King Henry III. gave to the Prior and Convent of this Place, a Grant of a weekly Market to be kept every *Monday*, and a Fair to continue three Days, on the Feast of the *Holy Trinity*, the Eve and Morrow.

These several Benefactions being confirmed by the Princes, which was then held to be a very good Tenure, so enrich'd the Convent, that they found it necessary to enlarge their House, and accordingly they erected from the Foundation a new Building adjoyning to the Walls of their House, which they named their Eleemosinary, or the Hospital for new Converts, and Children in Honour of *S. Thomas the Martyr*, as Archbishop *Becket* was called.

But this Priory received a greater Addition a little before, or much about the same Time. Our Princes had a Palace near this Priory, called King John's Palace, of which there are still some old Ruins remaining. This Palace King Henry I. gave to these Monks of *Bermondsey* to enlarge their Cloister; yet, as we find by some Records, reserving to himself and his Successors, a Royal Mansion, or at least some convenient Lodgings, which being used by King John, might give an Occasion to Historians to assert, that this Priory was made out of that King's Palace, which is a great Mistake, for the Abby was built long before King John's Reign, as is proved above, and the Palace, if there was any, was given only as an Addition to it.

This Priory being at the Foundation made a Cell to the Priory of *La Charite* in *France*, and so consequently a Priory alien (as it, and others of the like Nature were called) King Edward III. having then Wars with *France*, and fearing, that the Monks having a Dependence upon a Foreign Power, might assist his Enemies, obtained an Act of Parliament to dissolve the Priories alien, so far as he thought fit, and seize on their Revenues to carry on the War. The King did not dissolve this Priory, as he did some others, but taking it into his own Hands, committed it

to the Custody of *Richard Denton*, a Native of England, of whose Fidelity to him he had great Assurance, whom he made Prior thereof by his Letters Patents in 1380. By his Advice and Interest we are apt to suppose, that this Monastery, paying a Fine of 200 Marks to that King, was Naturalized, and restored to its former Grandeur and Revenues, in which it continued 'till the Dissolution of all the Abbeyes by King *Henry VIII.* when it was valued at

474 l. 14 s. 8 d. *Dugd.* 584 l. 2 s. 5 d. *per Ann. Speed ex Lel.*

Sir Thomas Pope, one of *K. Henry VIII.*'s Favourites, obtained the Site of this Monastery after the Suppression, and having pulled down the Church, built himself an House out of the Materials, which came afterwards to the Family of the Earls of *Suffex*. It seems by the Ruins to have contained a large Space of Ground, but there is nothing of it left entire, but a small Building called the Grange, which we suppose to have been the Granary for the Priory. *Mr. Willis* has given us a Catalogue of the Priors of this House, from the Foundation to the Dissolution, but being only dry Names, we pass them over, all but *Robert de Wharton*, the last Prior, who held the See of *St. Asaph* in *Commendam*, and upon his surrendering this Priory had a Pension of 333 l. 6 s. 8 d. *per Annum*, which was paid him for Life, tho' he had the Bishoprick aforesaid.

Chertsey, a Monastery of *Benedictine* Monks, founded in the Reign of King *Egbert*, *Anno Dom.* 666, by *Frithwald*, and his Father *Erkenwald*, the Son being at that Time Vice-Roy, or a Deputy-Governor of the Province of *Surrey*, under *Wulfar*, King of *Mercia*. King *Edgar*, *Ethelwald* Bishop of *Winchester*, and *Peter de la Roche* his Successor in that See, *Thomas Ockham*, *John Rotherwick*, *Walter Eaton*, and *Walter Clankam* are said to be Benefactors to this House. The Limits of the Lands are described in the *Monasticon*. Pope *Alexander* granted to this Abby many Privileges, and among others, that they should pay no Tythes of their Lands so long as they were in their own Hands,

nor of the Beasts which they kept for their own Use. In this Abbey was buried without any Funeral Pomp, King *Henry VI.* who was stabbed in the Tower by *Richard Duke of Gloucester* (afterwards King) in his Zeal for the House of *York*, and conveyed ignobly to this Place, where he lay interred, 'till King *Henry VII.* removed his Body to *Windsor*, and there honourably bury'd it. The Abbot of this House was esteemed a Baron, but did not sit in Parliament, as some think, but others say he was a Parliamentary Baron, which surely he could not be if he did not sit in Parliament, and the Revenues seem to imply as much, being so considerable; for at the Dissolution they were valued at 659 l. 15 s. 8 d. *Dugd.* 744 l. 13 s. 6 d. *Speed, ex Lel. Stev.* *John Cowdrey*, the last Abbot of this House, who was preferred to it in 1529, on the Death of *John Parker*, with 14 of his Monks, surrendered this Abbey to the King's Visitors, July 6, 1538. In 1553 there was one Annuity of 6 l. 13 s. 4 d. and a Pension of 5 l. *per Annum* paid to two of the 14 Monks, who were then living.

Gulford, Two Monasteries dedicated, the one to the Holy Cross, and the other to *S. Dominick*, for *Crouched* and *Black Friars*, founded by ———, and mention'd by *Mr. Speed* out of *Leland*, but nothing more of them. *Cambden* speaks of a Friery in this Place situate upon the River *Wey*, but says no more of it, than that it was lately the Seat of *Daniel Coswall*, Esq; and had a delightful Park adjoining to it, now the Possession of the Lord *Onslow*.

— A Nunnery of Sisters of the *Dominican* Order, founded and endowed by King *Richard II.* in the Place where there had been Friars of the same Order, with the Church of *Kingschere* for their Support, that they might pray daily for his own Ancestors and Successors Health. This we gather from certain Letters written by that King to Pope *Clement V.* to confirm his Intention, and obtain an Appopriation of the said Church to the Use of the said Sisters; to which, tho' we have not the Pope's Answer, yet we doubt

doubt not but he had a favourable one by the Messengers, *Richard Burton*, and *Andrew de Aslackeby*, which he sent on purpose to receive it, desiring in a Letter sent by them to the Pope's Notary, to further the King's Design with all Earnestness and Expedition.

Lingsfield, a College of Priests erected by *Reginald Lord Cobham*, in the Time of King *Henry VI.* dedicated to *S. Peter* for a Master and eleven Priests of the *Carthusian* Order. This College, though long since dissolved, hath yet some entire Remains of it: The Building is a great Part of it standing, viz. The first Story, which is of Free-stone, and the upper Parts of it are of Brick and Timber, which was at that Time the general Way of Building; within the College is a square Court, and round it a Cloister for the Priests to walk in; there is a convenient Hall and Parlour, and a Table in the Former at the upper End for the Priests to dine at. In the West Window of the Hall is this Inscription; *Orate pro bono Statu Joannis Gaynsford, et — — — Fenistratum* — — —

and in one of the Windows of the Parlour, this, *Lemma, Auxilium mihi semper a Domino*. This College at the Dissolution by the Gifts of *John Arden*, *John Bayhall*, and *William Cremen*, added to the Founders Endowments, was valued at 75 *l. per Annum*, *Speed ex Lel.* for *Dugdale* hath nothing of it. The Site and Estate of this College was purchased back by one of the Founder's Family at the suppression of it, and was afterward confirmed to him by two Acts of Parliament, the one made 31 *Hen. 8.* and the other, 1 *Edw. 6. c. 14.*

Merton, a Magnificent Abbey founded by King *Henry I. Anno Christi 1117*, for Canons of the Order of *S. Augustine*, and dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*. The Abbey Walls, of which great Part are yet standing, are in the most entire Places eight Foot high, made of Flints chiefly, and encompassing 65 Acres of Ground. A fine clear Stream of the River *Wandle* runs through it, and passing by the Kitchen drives a Mill. There is but

little of the old Building of the Abbey remaining. There is a Tradition among the People, that there were anciently within the Walls seven Chapels, and in their seven Rings of Bells. There is but one of them remaining, with an old Pulpit, and two old Gates. The Prior of it was a Parliamentary Baron, and the Endowments of it were large, but there lay upon them one Cortody, and one Pension.

King *Henry I.* the Founder gave it the Town of *Merton*, then belonging to the Crown, and added divers large Privileges and Liberties to it: His Example brought it many Benefactors, several of them Noblemen, and related to the King, as *Eustace Earl of Boloigne*, *Stephen Earl of Morton* and *Boloign*, *Gilbert Viscount of Surrey*, *Fararimsius of Boloign*, *William de Damarson*, *Paine de Beauchamp*, *Roger de Wancy*, *Ralph de Kaymes*, *William Festard*, and *Robert Fitz-Brient*; by whose Benefactions the Revenues of this Abbey were made so considerable, that at the Dissolution they were valued at 957 *l.* 19 *s.* 5 *d.*, *Dugd. 1039 l.* 55 *s.* 3 *d.* *Speed, ex Lel.* It has been observed that the Possessions of this Abbey have always been fatal to the Owners.

Newarke, or *de Novo Loco*, a Priory of Black Canons, which stood in the Parish of *Send*, and was founded and built by *Ruold de Calva* — — — and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin *Mary*, and *Thomas Becket*, (called in the Popish Kalendar, *S. Thomas the Martyr*) Archbishop of *Canterbury*. The Endowment we do not find, but 'tis certain 'twas in the Whole well provided for, for at the Dissolution the Revenues of it were valued at 258 *l.* 11 *s.* 11 *d.* *per Annum*, *Speed, ex Lel.*

Richard Lippecomb, the last Abbot had upon his Resignation of it to the King's Visitors, a Pension of 40 *l. per Annum* assigned him, which he possessed in 1553, when there also remained in Charge 3 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* and Pensions for Life to the following Persons, who had been Monks there, viz.

To <i>William Thatcher</i> , annually	6	0	0
To <i>Thomas Swelling</i> , <i>John Martin</i> , <i>Nicholas White</i> , <i>Nicholas Wood</i> , <i>John</i>	5	0	0
<i>Rose</i> and <i>Thomas Garlonde</i> , to each of them yearly	—	—	—

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This Abbey is called by Mr. *Dugdale*, *Newsted*, who adds to the former Accounts, that *Beatrix* the Wife of *Rualdus de Calva* joined with him, with the Assent of *William Malbani* their Heir, in founding it, and that it was erected in a Place called *Aldebury*, and that the Estates given to it were confirmed by King *Henry III.* and King *Edward II.*

Ockham, a Nunnery, for which though we have but small Grounds, yet we have not thought fit to omit it, viz. The Inhabitants have a Tradition, That in *Ockham Court* there was anciently a Nunnery, because they say, there was a Vault in *Newark Abbey*, which their Forefathers believed went under the River *Wey* to this Nunnery. Mr. *Dugdale* and Dr. *Tanner* mention it not, but the Editor of Mr. *Aubrey's* History of this County so far countenances the Tradition, that he supposes Dr. *Tanner* in his next Edition of his History of the Monasteries (to which he promises to make large Additions) may possibly give some Light to this dark Hint.

S. Mary Overee's, of which we have given as full an Account, in our City of *London*, as was then come to our Knowledge, to which we refer our Reader, and shall add no more at this Time, but what we have since discovered of it, viz. Two Catalogues. 1. Of the Benefactors, and, 2. Of the Priors to the Dissolution. The Benefactors were, *Reginald* and *William Warren*, *Beatrix* his Wife; *Tirrel Maniers*; *Nigellis Mowbray*, and *Mabil* his Wife; *Stephen* Earl of *Blois*; *Hamelin* Earl of *Warren*; *Richard Toeliva*, alias *More*, Bishop of *Winchester*, who took this House into his Protection, with all its Possessions in his Diocese, being the Churches of *Bansted*, *Wodmanston*, *Berges*, *Totinges*, *Edington*, *S. Margaret* in *Southwark*, *Newdigate*, &c. *John de Molins*, who was so considerable a Benefactor, that the Monks in Recompence thereof, by an Instrument dated *Jan. 26, 9 Edw. 3.* made him Partaker in present of all their Prayers, and covenanted to mention him in all their Masses, and after his and his Wife's Decease, inscribe them, or either of them, in their Martyrology,

and recite them annually in their Chapter. This Priory was burnt down in 1107, upon which the Canons founded an Hospital for a Retirement 'till their Fabrick was rebuilt. *John Gower* an eminent Poet was a principal Benefactor to this House, towards the rebuilding of it.

The Catalogue of Priors is this, *Algodus*, who was made as soon as it was inhabited, *Algarus*, *Warin*, *Gregory*, *Ralph*, *Richard*, *Valerian*, *William de Oxenford*, *Richard de S. Mildreda*, *William Fitz-Samari*, *Martin*, *Robert de Osney*, *Humphrey*, *Eustacius*, *Stephen*, *Alan*, *William Wallis*, *Peter Chegham*, *Thomas de Southwark*, *Robert de Wells*, *John Peckham*, *Henry Collingbourn*, *John Kingston*, *Robert Weston*, *Henry Werkworth*, *John Bottesham*, *Henry de Burton*, *Richard Brigges*, *John Reculver*, *Robert Michel*, *Robert Shouldham*, and *Bartholomew Linsted*, alias *Fornl*, who surrendered it to the King, *October 14, 1540*, and was allowed for Life an annual Pension of 100*l.* which he enjoy'd in 1553. It was valued at the Dissolution, says *Speed* from *Leland* at 656*l.* 10*s.* $\frac{1}{2}$.

Reygate, a Priory of Canons regular of *S. Augustine*, says *Dugdale*, but others of *Crouched*, or *Cross-bearing Friars*, so called, because they walked with a Staff which had a Cross on the Top of it, founded by *William Warren* Earl of *Surrey* (not the first of that Name, as *Speed* has it, but) the Son of *Hamelin* Earl of *Surrey* in the Reign of King *Henry III.* about the Year 1245. About the Year 1298, two Citizens of *London*, viz. *William Sebem* and *Ralph Hosier* becoming considerable Benefactors to this Order, took upon them their religious Habit, under *Adam* the Prior of that House. In 1315, *April 24*, *John Warren* the last of his Name, and ancient Family, by Deed, released, and forever quit-claimed his Right to 19*s.* and 4*d.* one Plough-share and four Horse-shoes yearly Rent, which their Convent had always paid to him and his Ancestors, as an Acknowledgment for the Tenure of some Part of their Estate, and at the same Time granted to them the annual Rent of 46*s.* 11*d.* issuing out of other Lands for the Maintenance of a Chantry here, where

where daily Mass was by his Order to be celebrated for the Souls of himself and Family. The Prior of this House, *Edmund Stretham* subscribed to the King's Supremacy, April 17, 1534, but could not save his House, for six Friars surrendered it to the King's Visitors, Nov. 13. 1539, 30 Hen. 8. The Revenue of this Religious House at the Dissolution was valued at 68*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* a Year, *Dugd.* 78*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* *Speed*; 52*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* *Stow.*

Upon the Suppression the Site and House was given to the then Earl of *Nottingham*, *William Howard*, and from him passed to *Elizabeth* Daughter of *Robert Howard*; It came afterwards to the Lord *Mordant*, Brother to the Earl of *Peterborough* by whose Trustees it was sold to pay Debts to Sir *John Parsons*, Knt. Alderman, and Lord Mayor of the City of *London*, upon whose Death it is come by Will to his second Son *Humphrey Parsons*, Alderman of *Portoken* Ward, *London*. The Place where this Priory stood in the Town of *Ryegate*, still retains the Name of *Crouched Friars*, but instead of the Religious House there was a Tennis-Court and Glass-House set up soon after the Dissolution, but they were both burnt down to the Ground, except the outward Walls in the Year 1575.

Shene or *Sheen*, where King *Henry V.* Anno 1414, founded three Monasteries near his Royal Palace, one for *Carthusians*, which he erected on the North-side of his Manor, 3 Reg. 3. and appointed by his Charter, that it should be called the House of *JESUS* of *Bethlehem* at *Shene*, and to this House he gave the Lands of several alien Priories, situate in *England*, but belonging to Abbies in *France*, granting in the said Charter, that if any of the Lands so given, should in Time to come be evicted, or recovered from the Monks of this House, or their Successors, then they should receive the like Value yearly out of the Profits of the *Hanaper* in the Chancery, and out of the Customs arising in the Ports of *London*, *Southampton*, *S. Botolph's Lin* and *Cicester*. He gave also divers other Benefactions, as the

Fishery at *Shene*, four Pipes of *Gascoigne* Wine yearly at the Purification of the Blessed Virgin *Mary* for ever, with divers great Liberties and Exemptions from all Manner of Taxes and Impositions, granting to the said Monks and their Successors, Felons Goods, &c. and that they should have the Return and Execution of Writs with Fines *pro Licentia Concordandi*, and all Amerciaments, Deodands, Treasure-trove, &c. Clerk of the Market, Wreck of Sea, and Free Warren in all their Demesnes and Lands already given, or to be given within the Bounds of a Forest, Soc and Sac Infangenthes and Outfangenthes, and View of Frank-pledge of all their Tenants, and Residents with a Pillory and Tumbrell, and that they may erect Gallows on their Lands for the Execution of such Malefactors whom they should apprehend on their Lands according to the said Liberty of Infangenthes, and Outfangenthes, and that they should have a Market every Tuesday at their Town of *Easthenreth* in *Berkshire*, and two Fairs yearly, with other such like Privileges and Immunities.

The same King *Henry* erected about the same Time near his Palace, a Monastery of *Celestine* Monks, professing the Rule of *S. Benedict*, but we have nothing more concerning it.

A Third he also founded for *Bridgettines*, who were to observe the Rules of the *Augustines*. This Monastery contained 60 Nuns, 13 Priests, four Deacons, and eight Lay-Brothers; the Men and Women had different Convents, though but one Church, in which at Divine Service the Nuns sat above in a Kind of Gallery, and the Men below.

Sandone, or *Standone*, an Hospital dedicated to the Holy Ghost, but by whom erected is not certain, unless by *William de Percy*, Son and Heir of *Henry de Percy*, who gave and confirmed to the Master and Brethren of this Hospital divers Lands and Rents for the Maintenance of six Chaplains. The Heart of this *William* was bury'd in the Chapel of this Hospital, and the Prior and Brethren of this House obliged them-

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selves to find a Lamp, and a Wax Candle to burn for him in the Church of *Standone* at the Time of Mass for ever. King *Henry VI.* Reg. 14. granted his License to Cardinal *Henry Beaufort*, Bishop of *Winchester* to annex and unite for ever this Hospital founded by his Predecessors to *S. Thomas's Hospital* in *Southwark*.

Southwark is another Name for *S. Mary Overee's*, which see as above.

Tanridge, or *Tanregge*, a Priory of Canons of the Order of *S. Augustine* dedicated to *S. James*, and founded by *Odo de Dammartin* (*de Merton, Speed*) who gave to God, that Apostle and three Priests there serving God, all his Lands in *Warlingham*, for the Support and Maintenance of the Sick and Poor, and the hospitable Entertainment of Travellers. He also gave them a Windmill, and certain Lands to it belonging. And by another Deed gave them after his Death all his Reliques and two Silver Cups to be made into a Chalice, with all the Vestments, Books, and other Furniture of his own Chapel. This Priory at the Suppression was valued at 78*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* $\frac{1}{2}$ per Ann. *Dugd.* 78*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* $\frac{3}{4}$. *Speed, ex. Lel.* 78*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* $\frac{1}{2}$ *Aub.*

S. Thomas's Hospital. See in our History of London, p. 217.

Waverley, the first Monastery of *Cistercian* Monks in England, built in the Year 1129, by *William Giffard* Bishop of *Winchester*: These Monks followed the Rule of *S. Benedict*, but were not called by the *English Benedictines*, but *White Monks*. They took their Name from *Cisterce* in *Burgundy*, and were the Third of that Order in the Christian World. In England it became very Fruitful after its Establishment, for in little more than 100 Years, there is a Catalogue taken in King *Edward I's* Reign of near 70 Monasteries in England of this Order, of which this Monastery was called the Mother or Grandmother, for so the Religious Orders in England used to count, as it were their Pedigrees. The first Monks of this House, being an Abbot and twelve others, came to it from a foreign Abbey called *Eleemosyna*: Bishop *Giffard* endowed this House with divers

Lands, and with Common in *Farnham Woods*, by the Consent of King *Henry I.* and the Convent of *Winchester*, which also his Successors in that See confirmed. In 1147, Pope *Eugenius III.* by his Bull dated at *Paris*, granted to the Monks of this House and their Successors among other Things, that no Tithes should be by any exacted of them for their Lands or Cattle in their own Hands, or Occupation. Dr. Gale in his *Historians of England*, Vol. 2. hath printed the Annals of *Waverley*, in which are these Things remarkable relating to this Abbey. Anno 1176 *William* Earl of *Arundel*, died in this Abbey, October 10. In 1201 there was so furious a Storm of Hail and Rain, July 12. That this Abbey was in Danger of being Part of it carried away with the Torrent of the River *Wey*. In 1203 *William de Brawatre* Rector of the Church of *Bradwater*, (as it was called from him after his Death, which happened in 1222) laid the first Stone of the Church here, March 17, which was finished and consecrated by *Nicholas Eilensis* Bishop of *Winchester* in 1231, and the Converts entered it with great Solemnity, on the Feast of *S. Thomas* that Year.

In 1203 a Famine raged so in England, that the Monks of this House were forced to disperse themselves into several other Religious Houses for Subsistence. In 1210, King *John* raised so severe a Persecution against the Monks of this Order in general, as well as more particularly against this Convent, that he seized their Estates and Goods, and forced the Abbot to fly privately away by Night to save his Life about *St. Martin's-tide*, and dispersed the Monks. In 1222 *William Brawatre* the Founder of the new Church was interred in it by the North-Wall. In 1223 there was a mighty Flood in the Southern Parts of England, which in divers Places demolished Walls, and carried away Bridges, and particularly ran through this Abbey, and was within the Buildings seven Foot deep. In 1238, the Heart and Bowels of *Peter de Rupibus* Bishop of *Winchester*, who died at *Farnham*, were buried here. In 1239, the great Bell of this Abbey was hung, and

and first tolled on *Easter Day*. In 1262 *William Abbot of Ford* died here, and was buried in the Chapterhouse. In 1265, the River *Wey* overflowed the lower Parts of the Abbey, insomuch that the Monks were obliged to lodge in the Treasury, Travellers Appartment, and other Rooms. In 1280 the Corps of *Nicholas Eliensis Bishop of Winchester* was buried in this Church by *William Bishop of Norwich*, and *Robert Bishop of Bath and Wells*, in a very honourable and solemn Manner: And in 1290 the Lady *Joan Ferrers*, who died on *Palm Sunday*, was here honourably interred before the High Altar.

The Abbots of this House from the Foundation to the Dissolution are given us by *Brown Willis*, Esq; and *Dr. Gale* in his *Annals of Waverley*, viz. *John Gilbert*, who was present at the Translation of *S. Erkenwald* in *S. Paul's Church*; *Henry Henry*, who from a Monk of this House was chosen Abbot; *Christopher Abbot of Bruerne*, in whose Time there were in this House 70 Monks, and 120 Con-

verts; *John 2d*, *John 3d*, who had been Cellarer of this Abbey, in his Time the Famine, Foundation of the Church, and the Persecution above mentioned, happened; *Adam* the Sub-Prior, who procured the great Bell; *Adam II.* in whose Time *William Bradwater* died; *Walter Giffard* Abbot of *Bittleiden*; *Ralph* Abbot of *Dunkwell*; in his Time one *Maud* was buried in the Infirmary Chapel of this Convent; she bequeathed all she had (which was considerable) to these Monks; *William de London*; *William de Hungerford*; *Hugh de Reuben*, alias *Lewknor*, in whose Time *Nicholas* of *Ely* consecrated the Church to *S. Mary*, and was two Years after bury'd in it, *Philip de Bedwinde*; *Robert* and *John 4th*, who resigned this Abbey (as is supposed) to *K. Henry VIII.* when the Revenues of it were valued at 174*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* $\frac{1}{2}$ per Annum, *Dugd. Speed, Aub. Stev.*

There are considerable Remains of this Abbey yet standing, as Part of the Church, Cloyster, Chapel, Painted Windows, &c.

The MARTYRS of this County.

Concerning the Martyrs of this County *Dr. Fuller* in his *Worthies* of this Shire, hath this Note; That the Martyrs of this County are very few or none, because it was a Part of the Diocese of that Politick Bishop *Gardiner*, who like the Ape in the Fable, would not burn his own Foot to get the Chestnut that he saw roasting in the Fire, but made use of the Cat's Foot that sat by him. So this politick Bishop was so subtle, that when he had any Protestants in his Power, that he was resolved to put to Death, he, to avoid the Odium of Cruelty, always found out a Way to get them into some Prison at *London*, that being in that Butcherly Bishop *Bonner's* Jurisdiction, they might suffer Death, of which we have divers Instances in the Histories of those *Marian Times*, viz.

John Launder and *Thomas Iveson* of *Godstone* in this County. *Launder* was apprehended in *Kent*, and sent up to *London* to be in *Bonner's* Jurisdiction: He was a bold Man, and being examined of his Faith and Opinions, confessed, That he believed one Catholick Church dispersed through the World, which holds and teacheth only two Sacraments, and whoever teacheth, or useth any more, is not of the Catholick Church, and he abhorred them from his Heart; That all the Popish Service and Ceremonies are erroneous and naught, being contrary to *Christ's* Institution; That in the Sacrament of the Altar there is not the very natural Flesh and Blood of *Christ*, but in receiving the Material Bread and Wine by Faith, and in Remembrance of *Christ's* Death and Passion, *Christ's* Body and Blood

is received; That the Popish Mass is abominable, and directly against God's Word, and of no Profit, for though the *Pater-noster*, *Creed*, &c. be of themselves good, yet being used superstitiously they become naught; That Auricular Confession to a Priest is not necessary, for our Confession of Sin ought to be made to God only, who alone hath Power to absolve; That the only Way to return to God after a Fall into Sin is to be sorry, and do so no more; That he, and others of his Judgment had earnestly laboured to the utmost of their Power, to restore the *English Service*, as it was used in King *Edward VI's* Days, and did use it privately in their Houses, &c. For these Articles he was, with *Dirick Carver*, condemned, and delivered to the Secular Power, and burnt.

Thomas Iveson, or *Everson* was taken at the same Time and Place with *John Launder*. He was examined also concerning his Opinions by Bishop *Bonner*, and returned much the same Answer with the former Assertions; for 'tis observable that the Protestants in those Times of Persecution, though many of them could not read, yet by conversing and praying together, perfectly understood their Doctrines, and had an inveterate Aversion to the Popish Errors. This Man was earnestly laboured with to recant; to whom he said, I would not forsake my Opinions and Belief for all the Goods in *London*; I appeal to God's Mercy, and as I have said, so I say again, if an Angel from Heaven should come and teach any other Doctrine than what I am now in, I would not believe him, which said, he was condemned, &c.

Eleanor Lady Cobham, Daughter of the Lord *Cobham* of *Sterborough* Castle in this County, but married afterwards to *Humphrey Plantagenet* Duke of *Gloucester*, and so was really Dutchess of *Gloucester*. She

was a great Favourer of the Doctrines of *Wickliffe* and his Followers, and as Mr. *Fox* seems to think, persecuted as a *Wickliffite*, though charged with so many Crimes by *Fabian*, *Hall*, &c. that our Historians are at a Loss whether to make her a Confessor or a Malefactor. The highest Crime laid to her Charge was, That she plotted with *Roger Onley* her Chaplain, (an abominable Necromancer) *Margaret Jourdman* the Witch of *Eye*, Mr. *Thomas Southwell*, and *John Hume*, to destroy King *Henry VI.* consuming him by a Wax Candle, and so derive the Crown to her Husband, as the next Heir in the Line of *Lancaster*. To clear up this Lady's Innocency, and render her a true Confessor, Mr. *Fox* alledges, That *Onley* her Chaplain wrote a Book to clear his own Innocency, and took it upon his Death that the Lady was also such. That it was usual with the Clergy to brand the *Wickliffites* not only with Heresy, but other foul Crimes: That the Accusation of the Dutchess did not begin 'till her Husband and the Bishop of *Winchester*, to whom the Witch of *Eye* was a Neighbour, fell out: That 'tis not probable that the Dutchess would engage in such a dangerous Act with so many Accomplices, and yet should not be found guilty. She was indeed banished, and *Onley* was hanged, but *Hume* was pardon'd; which would not surely have been done, if the Treason had been prov'd; and her Enemies would have found it, if any Ways discoverable. So that as loud as the Papists cry out against Mr. *Fox's* Martyrs, and some Protestants credulously hearken to the Noise, there is enough produced in her Behalf to prove that she did suffer more upon the Account of her Religion, than any known Crime, though for her Sins they might deserve all she endured from God's Hands, tho' unjustly inflicted by Men.

The Charity Schools of this County are,

Beddington, a Charity School for 15 Boys, and another for as many Girls, part of them cloathed by the Supporters of the School.

Buckham Magna, a School for six Boys, and two Girls, taught at the sole Expence of a Lady of Quality, but none of them cloathed.

Cobham in Chertsey Hundred, a School for several Children, cloathed.

Croydon, a School for ten Boys, and as many Girls, all cloathed, as well as taught, in order to their placing out, at the Charge of the Archbishop of *Canterbury* for the Time being.

East Horfeley, a School for 50 Children, at the Expence of a Lady of Quality.

Egham, a large and noble School thus erected. About the Year 1706 was bequeathed to this Town 6000*l.* with which, besides several Alms-houses, a School-house for Charity Children was built, and endowed with 40*l.* a Year, for teaching 50 poor Boys to Read, Write, and cast Accompts. In the Year 1707, another Gentleman bequeathed 50*l.* *per Annum* for ever, to put five poor Boys of the said Parish out Apprentices every Year.

Ewhurst, a Charity School for all the poor Children of the Parish if their Parents will send them. They are to be taught to Read, repeat the Church Catechism, say their Prayers, Write, and cast Accompt, at the Expence of the Minister, who, to defray the Charge in Part, hath given two Palls to the Parish, one to be lent at Burials at 2*s.* 6*d.* and the other at 1*s.* a Time, and the Money to be apply'd as is abovesaid.

Farnham, a School for the poor Children of the Parish, upheld by a Subscription of 35*l.* a Year by the Inhabitants and Neighbours.

Godalming, a School for 50 Boys, but how maintained we know not.

Guilford, two Schools, for 30 Boys and 20 Girls, taught and cloathed by a Subscription of about 80*l.* a Year, which,

together with the Offertory of the Parishes of the *Holy Trinity* and *S. Nicholas*, is apply'd also to the teaching of about 20 more poor Children in both Parishes.

Horn, all the poor Children of this Parish are taught at the Charge of the Minister, or by his Order.

Kingstone upon Thames, where there is a School for 30 Boys, all cloathed, which Charge is born by a Subscription of 50*l.* a Year.

Leatherhead, a School for 10 Boys, and 11 Girls, all cloathed, which is maintained by a Subscription of 22*l.* a Year.

Mortlacke, two Schools, one of them for 20 Boys, of whom 12 are cloathed by a private Gentleman; the other for 14 Children, who are all taught, and six of them cloathed at the Charge of a private Gentleman.

Richmond, where are two Charity Schools, opened in the Year 1713, for 50 Boys, and as many Girls, all of them cloathed, by the Help of a Subscription of 270*l.* a Year. Besides this, a certain Gentlewoman and her Friends have given 400*l.* towards the building of a School-house, and a Dwelling for the Master and Mistress. There have also been in Gifts and Legacies bestowed on this School 220*l.* besides Collections made for the Children at Church-Doors after Sermons, which have amounted to 82*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*

Reigate, a Charity School for teaching some Children of the Place, but we have not yet had any Account how it is settled.

Stretham, a School for 12 Girls, which are taught and cloathed, but by whom, or upon what Fund, we can't discover.

Sutton, a small School for six Boys, and four Girls, taught at the Charge of a Gentlewoman, and cloathed at the Charge of a Gentleman.

Walton, here are two Schools for teaching, the one of 20 Boys, and the other of as many Girls, but we have not a particular Account how they are supported.

Wandsworth,

Wandsworth, one School for 40 Boys, but how supported, we find not.

Wimbleton, two Schools for 50 Boys.

Wonersh, a Village near *Guilford* in *Surrey*, a School for ten Boys, to the Support of which, one *Mr. Gwine* hath left 6 *l.* a Year for ever, and one *Mr. Channell* 4 *l.* a Year for ever. To compleat this Catalogue we shall add,

The Charity School set up in 1714 upon *Horseley-Down* by the Protestant Dissenters of divers Denominations, upon the common Principles of Christianity, wherein they all agree, to be carry'd on (as they express it themselves in their

publick Account of it) upon the same Catholick Principles without any Respect of Parties. Here are 50 Boys taught and 20 Girls, all to be cloathed annually, the Boys to be taught to Read, Write, and Cypher, and the Girls to Read, Knit and Sew. The Children of both Sexes are to be from such Parents as are not able to give them Education of themselves, and when they are fit to be put out Apprentices, Money is given with them. This School is carry'd on by Subscriptions among the Dissenters, and several Children hath been put out by them.

Divines of Eminency in this County, but the Place unknown.

George *Hakerwell*, Chaplain to Prince *Charles*, and Archdeacon of *Surrey* in 1616. He with great Pains wrote a Tract to dissuade his Master from the Match with the Infanta of *Spain*, which his Father King *James I.* was eager to forward; and having consulted Archbishop *Abbot* about it, who commended him, and one *Mr. Murrey*, who dissuaded him from it, he presented it to the Prince upon his Promise that he would not shew it his Father; but the Prince was not so good as his Word, shewing it to the King in a few Hours after he had perused it. The King was greatly offended at it, and having found out the Author *Hakerwell*, and some others concerned in it, of whom *Mr. Murrey*, the Prince's Tutor and Secretary was the Chief, committed them all to Prison, in which he did not detain them long, but upon their Release, banished them all the Court; and this Dr. *Hakerwell*, tho' an eminently learned and good Writer, never rose to any higher Dignity in the Church than Rector of *Heanton* in *Devonshire*, and Master of *Exe-*

ter College, Oxford, which he enjoyed not long before the Troubles came on. He dy'd in 1649.

Thomas Cranley, Warden of *New-College, Oxford*, and from thence preferred to be Archbishop of *Dublin* in *Ireland*, whither he went in 1398, in Company with *Thomas Holland*, Duke of *Surrey*, who was sent Lieutenant into *Ireland*. He was made Chancellor, and Chief Justice in that Kingdom by King *Henry IV.* He was much troubled with the *Rebellious Irish*, of whom he complained heartily to the King, in an elegant Poem, to please as well as move to help him. His Character is admirable, and we hope deserved, at least as much as can be by Man. He was clear in Complection, proper in Stature, bountiful in House-keeping, careful to repair and improve the Houses belonging to his See, a great Clerk, a deep Divine, and an excellent Preacher. He returned into *England* in 1417, being then fourscore Years old, and soon after sickning, dy'd at *Faringdon*, and was bury'd in *New-College Chapel, Oxford*.

The

The TABLE of the Towns, Villages, and Hamlets of this County, together with the several Hundreds and Deanries in which they stand, and the Value of the Churches, both in the King's Books, and their present Worth : Shewing what Livings, being not above 50 *l. per Annum*, are exempted from paying of Tenths.

Towns.	Hundreds.	Deanries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
A Binger	Darking			
Abingworth	Godalming	R. Stoke	12 8 1 ¹ / ₂	
Addington	Croydon	V. Ewel	4 16 5 ¹ / ₂	30 0 0
Addleston	Chertsey			
Adscumb	Croydon			
Albury, or Aldbury	Blackheath	R. Stoke	17 12 8 ¹ / ₂	
Alford, or Awford	Blackheath	R. Stoke	6 11 3	
Artington	Godalming			
Ash	Woking	R. Stoke	15 18 11 ¹ / ₂	
Ashsted	Copthorn	R. Ewell	13 15 5	
Asking	Blackheath	R. Stoke	6 4 8	
Awfold	Blackheath	R. Stoke	6 11 3	
BAGSHOT	Farnham			
Bagshot	Woking			
Bansted	Croydon	V. Ewell	13 8 9	{ Not above 50 0 0
Barnes	Brixton Pecul.	R. Ewell	9 3 4	
Barne-Elms	Brixton			
Basington	Woking			
Battersey	Brixton	V. Southwark	13 15 2 ¹ / ₂	
Battleham	Brixton			
Baynard	Blackheath			
Beachworth East	Rygate	V. Ewell	7 8 11 ¹ / ₂	44 0 0
Beachworth Castle	Darking			
Beachworth West	Darking			
Bedington	Croydon	R. Southwark	13 6 8	
Bedington Portionat.	Croydon	Southwark	8 12 1	
Benham	Croydon			
Bermondsea	Brixton	R. Southwark	15 8 11 ¹ / ₂	
VOL. V,		N n n		Biscomb

Towns.	Hundreds.	Deanries.	Valuation.					
			King's Books.			Real.		
Biscomb	Godalming							
Blechingley	Tanridge	R. Ewel	19	19	4½			
Blockfield	Tanridge							
Bockham mag.	Copthorn	V. Stoke	9	17	3½	35	0	0
Bockham parv.	Copthorn	R. Stoke	6	15	7½	45	0	0
Botley	Chertsey							
Bradley	Woking							
Brisley, or Bisley	Chertsey	R. Stoke	7	16	8			
Brockham	Rygate							
Buckland	Rygate	R. Ewel	11	12	11			
Burgate	Godalming							
Burphants	Woking							
Burflow Pec. Cant.	Rygate	R. Ewel	15	13	4			
Byfleet	Chertsey	R. Stoke	9	11	8			
CAMBERWELL	Brixton	V. Southwark	20	0	0			
Carshalton, alias } Karshilton	Croydon	V. Ewel	11	12	6	40	0	0
Caterham, or Car- } tram	Tanridge	V. Ewel	8	0	2½	45	0	0
Cateshall	Godalming							
Chaldon	Croydon	R. Ewel	7	10	7½	{ Not above 50 0 0		
Chapell	Darking							
Charlewood, Pecul.	Rygate	R. Ewel	19	16	8			
Chart	Farnham							
Chayham, alias } Cheame	Croydon	R. Ewel	17	5	5			
Chegworth	Emley							
CHERTSEY	Chertsey	V. Stoke	13	13	4			
Chesington	Copthorn							
Chiddingfold	Godalming	R. Stoke	26	4	7			
Chilworth	Blackheath							
Chipstead	Rygate	R. Ewel	17	13	11½			
Clandon East	Woking	R. Stoke	10	6	10			
Clandon West	Woking	R. Stoke	13	10	0			
Clapham	Brixton	R. Southwark	8	0	10			
Cleagate	Kingston							
Cobham	Chertsey	V. Stoke	10	2	1			
Cobham, alias } Coveham	Emley	V. Ewel	9	17	11	9	6	8
Coddington	Copthorn	V. Ewel	7	12	3½			
Cold-Harbor	Brixton							
Colley	Rygate							
Comb	Croydon							
Compton	Farnham							
Compton	Godalming	R. Stoke	15	4	9½			
Cranley	Blackheath	R. Stoke	20	18	1½			
Crome	Croydon							
Croftock	Woking							

Towns.	Hundreds.	Deanries.	Valuation.			Real.
			King's Books.			
Crowhurst	Tanridge					
CROYDON	Croydon	V. Ewel, Pec.	21	18	9	45 0 0
Culleston	Croydon	R. Stoke	21	16	5½	
DARKING	Darking	V. Stoke	14	13	11½	
Deans-hold	Godalming					
Ditton Long	Kingston	R. Ewel	12	0	5	
Ditton Thames	Kingston					
Dulwich	Brixton					
Dunsfold	Blackheath	R. Stoke	12	0	5½	
Durdece	Copthorn					
Duttonham	Blackheath	R. Stoke	11	17	11	
EFFINGHAM	Copthorn	V. Stoke	7	18	9	
Egham	Chertsey	V. Stoke	11	9	7	
Elsted	Farnham					
Embhams	Godalming					
Engfield	Chertsey					
Enton	Godalming					
Epsom	Copthorn	V. Ewel	8	9	9½	46 0 0
Esler, alias East Chair	Emley	R. Ewel	9	18	4	
EWEL	Copthorn	V. Ewel	8	0	0	24 0 0
Ewhurst	Blackheath	R. Stoke	12	7	3½	
Farley	Tanridge	R. Ewel	4	16	5½	50 0 0
Farncomb	Godalming					
FARNHAM	Farnham	V. Stoke	29	5	5	
Ferncomb	Godalming					
Fetcham	Copthorn	R. Stoke	21	10	3	
Flanckford	Rygate					
Foxhall	Brixton					
Frensham	Farnham					
Frimley	Chertsey					
Gatton	Rygate	R. Ewel	9	2	8½	
Gatwick	Rygate					
S. George	Emley	R. Southwark	18	13	9	
Glashoufe	Blackheath					
GODALMING	Godalming	V. Stoke	33	17	11½	
Godstone	Tanridge					
Goldsworth	Woking					
Goldwhurd	Tanridge					
Guilford						
S. Mary	Woking	R. Stoke	12	5	5	
S. Nicholas	Woking	R. Stoke	21	0	10	
H. Trinity	Woking	R. Stoke	11	11	0½	
Gumshall	Blackheath					
Hackstall	Tanridge					
Halling	Croydon					
Ham	Kingston					
Hameldon	Godalming					
Hammore	Chertsey					

Towns.	Hundreds.	Deanries.	Valuation.			Real.
			King's	Books.		
Hareley	Tanridge					
Hascomb, or Askum	Blackheath	R. Stoke	6	9	9	
Haslemere	Godalming					
Hatcham	Brixton					
Haw	Darking					
Hedley	Copthorn	R. Ewel	8	7	6	45 0 0
Hithe	Chertsey					
Holmbury	Blackheath					
Hook	Kingston					
Hookwood	Ryegate					
Horley	Ryegate	V. Ewel	14	1	0½	50 0 0
Horfil	Chertsey					
Horley East	Woking	R. Stoke	12	16	3½	
Horley West	Woking	R. Stoke	22	17	1	
Horton	Copthorn					
Hourn, a Chapel	Tanridge	V. Ewel	4	17	11	
Kennington	Brixton					
Kenvil	Woking					
Kew	Kingston					
Kinghill	Brixton					
KINGSTON } upon Thames	Kingston	V. Ewel	20	6	3	34 7 0
Kingswood	Ryegate					
Kinnerley	Ryegate					
Knole	Blackheath					
Lagham	Tanridge					
Lambeth	Brixton	R. Southwark	32	15	7½	
Lambeth South	Brixton					
Lathesley	Godalming					
Leigh	Ryegate	R. Ewel	15	10	5	
Leatherhead	Copthorn	R. Ewel	14	6	0½	50 0 0
Limpsfield, or } Lymisfield	Tanridge	R. Ewel	20	0	5	
Lingfield	Tanridge					
Littleton	Godalming					
Loxley	Blackheath					
Maldon and Chesilden	Kingston	V. Ewel	8	5	0	
S. Martin's on the Hill	Blackheath					
Mayford	Woking					
Merno, or Merowe } Pec.	Woking	R. Stoke	9	0	2½	48 16 7½
Mertham Pec.	Ryegate	R. Ewel	22	1	8	
Micham	Croydon	V. Ewel	10	0	10	
Mickleham	Copthorn	R. Ewel	13	0	0	
Milford	Godalming					
Milton	Darking					
Monfal	Godalming					
Morden	Croydon	V. Ewel	12	11		

Mortlack

Towns.	Hundreds.	Deanries.	Valuation.		Real.
			King's Books.		
Mortlack	Brixton				
Motdeane	Kingston				
Moulsey East	Kingston				
Moulsey West	Emly				
Mounsted	Blackheath				
Newdigate	Ryegate	R. Stoke	8	18	4
Newington Pec.	Brixton	R. Southwark	16	0	0
Nonefuch	Croydon				
Norbury	Copthorn				
Normanby	Woking				
Norwood	Ryegate				
Nutfield	Ryegate	R. Ewel	14	14	7
Ockham	Woking	R. Stoke	11	2	1
Ognerth	Blackheath				
Okeley	Darling	R. Stoke	16	5	2½
Okewood	Blackheath				
S. Olaves	Brixton	R. Southwark	68	4	9
Otlands	Emley				
Oxcote	Emley				
Oxenford	Godalming				
Oxsted	Tanridge	R. Ewel	24	6	0½
Peckham	Brixton				
Penfreen	Brixton				
Pepper-Harrow	Godalming	R. Stoke	6	7	6
Petersham	Kingston				
Pitfall	Godalming				
Polfdan	Copthorn				
Polsted	Godalming				
Pophole	Godalming				
Potnol	Chertsey				
Poundhil	Copthorn				
Poyle	Farnham				
Preston	Copthorn				
Purbright	Woking				
Purford	Chertsey				
Putney	Brixton				
Puttenham	Godalming	R. Stoke	11	17	11
Redrith, or Ro- therhith	Brixton	R. Southwark	18	0	0
Ryegate	Ryegate	R. Ewel	20	5	5
Richmond	Kingston				45 0 0
Ripley	Woking				
Robarus	Woking				
Rowhampton	Brixton				
Runfold	Farnham				
Runwich	Farnham				
Sandersted	Croydon	R. Ewel	7	0	0
Scotland	Blackheath				

Seal

Towns.	Hundreds.	Deanries.	Valuation.			Real.
			King's Books			
Seal	Farnham					
Send	Woking	V. Stoke	8	18	1½	
Shackleford	Godalming					
Shakleford	Woking					
Shalford	Blackheath	V. Stoke	8	4	9½	48 0 0
Shelwood	Ryegate					
Shene East	Brixton					
Shene West	Kingston					
Shere	Blackheath	R. Stoke	26	1	5½	
Shirley	Croydon					
Shooland	Godalming					
Sidlum	Ryegate					
Sidney	Blackheath					
Stifield	Copthorn					
Smallfield	Tanridge					
Smithwood	Chertsey					
Southwark	Brixton					
Stanton	Ryegate					
Starburgh	Tanridge					
Staughton	Woking					
Stockwell	Brixton					
Stoke <i>juxta</i> Guilford	Woking	R. Stoke	18	0	5	
Stoke Dalborn, <i>alias</i> Dabernon	Emley	R. Ewel	13	11	2	
Stane-street	Darking					
Stretham	Brixton	R. Southwark	18	13	9	
Stroud	Chertsey					
Sutton	Croydon	R. Ewel	16	18	4	
Sutton	Woking					
Tadwort	Copthorn					
Talworth	Kingston					
Tangley	Blackheath					
Tanridge	Tanridge					
Tatesfield	Tanridge	R. Ewel	5	0	5	{ 50 0 0 and no more
Temple	Darking					
Thorp	Chertsey	R. Stoke	5	13	4	
Thursley	Godalming					
Tilford	Farnham					
Tittesly, or Titsey	Tanridge	R. Southwark	7	17	3½	
Titting	Woking					
Tongham	Farnham					
Totworth	Chertsey					
Towting Beck	Brixton					
Towting Graveney	Brixton					
Towting Parva	Brixton	R. Southwark	8	8	6½	
Vachery	Blackheath					
Unsted	Blackheath					

Wadon

Towns.	Hundreds.	Deanries.	Valuation.			Real.
			King's Books.			
Wadon	Croydon					
Walkhamsted, <i>alias</i> } Godstone	Tanridge	V. Ewel	9	11	5½	{ 50 0 0 and no more
Wallington	Croydon					
Walton <i>super</i> Montem	Copthorn	R. Ewel	10	6	5½	
Walton <i>upon</i> Thames	Emley	V. Stoke	12	13	4	
Walworth	Brixton					
Wanborough	Woking					
Wansworth	Brixton	V. Southwark	15	5	5½	
Warmingfold	Blackheath					
Warlingham, <i>cum</i> } Capella de } Chelsham	Tanridge	V. Ewel	11	12	11½	
Waverley	Farnham					
Waybridge	Emley	R. Stoke	7	0	5	
Westcot	Darking					
Weston	Blackheath					
Westwood	Woking					
Whitley	Godalming					
Wick, <i>or</i> Wyke	Woking					
Wiggey	Ryegate					
Willey	Ryegate					
Wimbledon Pec.	Brixton	R. Ewel	35	2	11	
Windleham, <i>or</i> } Winsham	Woking	R. Stoke	10	9	5	
Wisley	Chertsey	R. Stoke	0	0	0	20 6 8
Wisley	Woking					
Witley	Godalming	V. Stoke	17	15	10	48 0 0
Wodham	Chertsey					
Woking, <i>alias</i> Oking	Woking	V. Stoke	11	0	5	
Woldingham	Tanridge					
Wolnersh, <i>or</i> Ognersh	Brixton	V. Stoke	15	1	3	
Woocote	Croydon					
Woodham	Chertsey					
Woodhatch	Ryegate					
Woodmanstone	Croydon	R. Ewel	11	7	6	
Woodfide	Croydon					
Worplesdon	Woking	R. Stoke	24	13	9	
Wotton Lower	Darking					
Wotton Upper	Darking	R. Stoke	12	18	9	
Wrecklesham	Farnham					

{ 50 0 0
and no more

20 6 8

48 0 0

SURREY

SURREY	Guldeforde	Farnham	Godalminge	Kingston	Richmond	Wimbleton	Otlandes	Chertsey	Egham	Bagshot	Reyate	Blechingley	Dorking	Letherhead	Nonesuch	Southwarke	Lambeth	Croydon	Cranley	Cashalton	Bansted	Micham	Cheshington	Linsfelde	Linsfelde	
Effingham NE	6	15	9	8	12	10	7	8	10	11	11	13	4	3	8	17	16	13	8	10	8	11	6	16	17	
Byfleet N	8	15	11	7	11	10	3	4	7	8	13	16	8	5	9	16	15	14	12	11	10	11	7	19	20	
Linsfelde E	22	30	24	18	21	16	21	23	26	28	8	5	14	16	17	18	18	13	19	13	12	13	15	15	6	20
Linsfelde E	26	31	24	14	16	13	19	21	23	27	8	4	13	15	10	13	13	8	20	9	9	10	12	17		
Cheshington N	12	20	15	4	7	5	7	8	10	15	7	10	6	5	2	12	11	7	14	5	4	5	3			
Micham NE	21	26	20	4	6	2	9	12	14	18	10	10	10	8	4	7	6	3	18	2	5	9				
Bansted NE	16	23	17	6	9	6	10	12	15	18	5	7	6	6	2	12	11	6	14	3	19					
Cashalton	6	25	19	6	8	4	10	12	15	19	8	8	9	8	4	8	7	3	17	17						
Cranley S	6	13	6	17	20	19	5	15	18	16	12	26	8	10	15	25	24	20	11							
Croydon NE	23	28	22	8	9	6	13	15	17	22	9	8	12	10	9	7	7	10								
Lambeth NE	24	31	27	9	7	6	14	15	16	23	15	15	16	13	9	1										
Southwarke N	25	33	28	10	8	7	15	17	17	23	15	14	17	15	10											
Nonesuch NE	14	22	17	5	8	4	9	11	13	17	7	8	7	6	12											
Letherhead N	9	7	12	7	9	8	6	8	11	14	7	11	4	12												
Dorking E	9	17	11	9	13	11	10	12	14	15	6	10	26													
Blechingley	18	27	20	13	16	12	16	10	22	24	4	21														
Reygate E	15	23	16	11	15	11	13	15	18	20	17															
Bagshot W	10	9	11	15	15	16	9	8	6	18																
Egham N	13	17	16	10	9	13	5	3	17																	
Chertsey N	10	16	13	7	8	10	2	15																		
Otlandes N	10	17	13	6	10	8	15																			
Wimbleton N	10	24	19	3	4	9																				
Richmond N	17	25	20	3	8																					
Kingston N	15	22	18	9																						
Godalminge S	3	7	31																							
Farnham N	9	27																								



Guilford.

Ryegate.

Southwarke.

Gatton.

Guilford.

Haselmere.

Reigate.

Southwarke.





Suffex.

SUSSEX, in Saxon Suð-rex, is a Maritime County, lying upon the *English* Channel, and extending itself thereon in Length 60 Miles, and in Breadth about 20, which make the Circumference to be about 158 Miles. It is bounded on the North with *Surrey*, on the East with *Kent*, on the South with the Sea, and on the West with *Hampshire*; and within these Limits are 312 Parishes, one City, 17 Market-Towns, and 140 other Towns and Villages, besides Hamlets and Chapelries, in all which it is computed that there are 1,140,000 Acres of Land, and 21,537 Houses, which are adorn'd with several Noblemens Seats.

This County, in the Times of the *Britains*, was inhabited by the *Regni*: Of whom, because we have given as full an Account in *Surrey* as we find in our Histories, we shall pass to the Times of the *Saxons*, who, in the Beginning of their Entrance into this Isle, having erected a Kingdom in these Counties, and given it the Name of *Suffex*, i. e. The Habitation of the *Saxons* possessing the Southerly Parts of the Isle, we shall insist a little upon the Settlement of the *Saxons* here.

Ella the Saxon was the first King of these South-Saxons. *Hengist*, his Countryman, having by Craft, as much as Valour, obtain'd a Regal Power, and establish'd his Kingdom in *Kent*, not with-

out some sharp Opposition from the *Britains*, encouraged *Ella* with Hopes of the like Success, to accept of an Invitation of his Assistance, who thereupon with his three Sons *Cymen*, *Pleting*, and *Gissa*, and under their Command a considerable Body of *Saxons*, hastened to Sea in divers Ships, and arrived at a Place in this County, called from his eldest Son *Cimen-shore* afterwards, still noted in our Maps to be at *Selfey*. The *Britains* inhabiting those Parts, easily guess'd at the Reason of their coming, and fought in a war-like Manner to drive them to Sea again, but being over-power'd, were many of them slain, and those that remain'd, chased into the Wood adjoining, call'd *Andrads-wald*, in *British* Coid *Andred*, so named from *Anderida*, a City, now thought to be the *Wild* or *Weild*. The Arrival of these *Saxons* happen'd two Years after *Hengist's* coming.

The *Britains* were not subdued, tho' they were worsted in this first Rencontre, and thereupon being loth to leave their Country to the Ravages of the *Saxons*, renewed the War with them, and fought them at *Macreds Burnhamstead*; but again (as *Florence* tells us) lost the Victory; tho' *Huntington* makes it so doubtful, that, he says, the *Saxons* were forced to send into their own Country for fresh Supplies; but however that be, it is plain, that three Years after his coming, he

he had so entirely vanquish'd the *Britains*, that within a few Years he erected the Kingdom of the *South-Saxons*, and enjoy'd it without Resistance 24 Years or more, for *Stow* and other Chronologers assign him above 30 Years Reign.

Ella being thus establish'd King of the *South-Saxons*, ruled six Years over them in the Reign of *Hengist* King of *Kent*, and approved himself in his Actions so much for his Valour and wise Government, that after *Hengist's* Death, who was the first Monarch of the *Englishmen*, he was chosen into that high Station, and was the second Monarch of the *Saxon Race*: For, in the Interval between *Hengist's* Death, and his erecting this Kingdom, *Kerdick*, and other *Saxon* Leaders, had canton'd out this Part of the Isle into other Kingdoms, so that they all thought it necessary to prevent the Inconveniencies of having several petty Kingdoms, to set up one of the Princes as an Head to lead and govern the rest. *Ella* held this Place 25 Years, and in that Time, whether by Wars, Diseases, or any other Accident, lost his two eldest Sons, viz. *Gimen* and *Pleting*, so that at his Death only

Cissa his youngest Son, being living, was his Successor, and *Kerdick*, then King of the *West-Saxons*, was chosen the Monarch of the *English* in his Place. *Cissa* was so far from contesting the Succession to this last Power, that knowing that *Kerdick* must be engaged in many Battels with the *Britains*, he willingly paid a Contribution towards carrying on the Wars, and sat down in Peace himself, employing his Time and Treasure in building of *Chichester*, so called from his Name, viz. *Cissa's-chester*, and *Chisbury* in this County, the one a City for the Resort of his People, and the other a Repose for himself; and that this last might be a Preservative to him from all Dangers, he fortify'd it with a strong Trench. The Wars then on Foot with the *Britains*, led by *Natanleed*, we do not find that he any ways concerned himself in or his People; but having spent a long Reign of 76 Years in Ease and Peace, left his Kingdom at length to

Edelwalch (or as others call him *Athelwald*, and *Ethelwolfe*) whether his Son or Brother is uncertain. He was the first Christian King of this Province, converted by *Birinus* Bishop of *Dorchester*, who happening to preach before *Wolpherus*, King of the *Mercians*, when this King happen'd to be at his Court, he was so taken with the good Instructions of the Bishop, that by the Perswasion of *Wolpherus* he was baptiz'd, and permitted some of the chief Dukes, and other Nobles of his Province, to become Christians. *Ebba* his Queen was baptiz'd also at the same Time. *Edelwalch* being return'd into his Kingdom, was visited by Bishop *Wilfrid*, who confirm'd him so fully in the Christian Doctrine, that the King gave him the Peninsula of *Selsey*, with the Demesne of 87 Tenements, that he might build a Monastery there, which afterwards was turn'd into a Bishop's See. Against this *Edelwalch*, *Ceadwald*, a young Prince of the *West-Saxon* Blood Royal made War, and invading his Territories with a Multitude of his Friends and Followers, slew him as he endeavour'd to stop his Incurfions, and was slain in the Attempt, when he had reigned 25 Years.

Berthun and *Authun*, two *South-Saxon* Dukes, seeing their King dead, and their Country expos'd to the Plunder of *Ceadwald*, and his Men, took upon them the Defence of their Country, and at length by their Valour and Conduct, forc'd him to retire; which having done, they assum'd the Government of the Province, and manag'd it for some Time, viz. 'till *Ceadwald* had gotten the Kingdom of the *West-Saxons*. This Prince having now gotten that Power in his Hands, resolv'd to renew the War with these *South-Saxon* Dukes, partly to revenge his late Defeat, but chiefly to enlarge his Kingdom by adding the *South-Saxons* Country to it; and accordingly invaded it with a strong Army. *Berthun* and *Authun* made the best Opposition they could, and join'd in Battle against him, but *Berthun* being slain, his Army fled, and *Ceadwald* miserably harass'd the whole Province; but being employ'd in other Wars with *Kent*, he left it

it to *Ince*, his Successor, to bring it into a compleat Subjection to the *West-Saxon* Government; which he did so effectually, that it never recover'd its former State, but continu'd under all his Successors a Part of the *West-Saxon* Kingdom, having stood alone not above 113 Years.

About *A. C.* 800, *Egbert*, King of the *West-Saxons*, having reduced the other *Saxon* Kingdoms under his Government, became the first *Saxon* Monarch; yet for the peaceable Order of his Kingdom, appointed under him certain Earls to be Governors of the several Counties, to whom he gave a kind of Palatine Jurisdiction; but we do not find any such Earl presiding over this, and therefore suppose, that it was subject either to the Earls of *Surrey*, (which we conceive most probable, because in after Ages, both these Counties were under the Jurisdiction of the same Sheriff) or the Earls of the *West-Saxons*. But however that be, we meet with divers other Earls who had large Possessions in this County before the

Conquest, viz. *Godwine*, Earl of *Kent*, who was also Earl of the *West-Saxons*; he had, as the Conqueror's Survey tells us, and names the Towns, 46 Manors, besides six Manors which *Gytha*, the said Earl's second Wife, held in Dower; all which, with some others, descended from them to their Sons *Leofwine*, and *Harold*, who was afterwards King of *England*.

The *Norman* Invasion happen'd in the Reign of this latter, and by their Victory over him, transferred the Crown to the Conqueror, *William* Duke of *Normandy*, who indeed pretended an Hereditary Right to the Throne of *England*, as Heir to King *Edward the Confessor*; but his Sword seems to have cut him out a Title, since he so arbitrarily disposed of the *Saxons* Estates among the Great Commanders of his Army, and his own Kindred; as tho' no other had any Title to any Thing they had, because he had vanquished their King, and by Right of Conquest all was his. On this Account it was that he gave to

<i>Roger de Montgomery</i> , Earl of <i>Arundel</i> , but really of <i>Suffex</i> ,	77 Manors.
<i>Robert</i> , Earl of <i>Moreton</i> , and <i>Cornwall</i>	54
<i>William</i> , Earl of <i>Ewe</i> , whose Descendents possessed the Honour of } <i>Hastings</i> in this County,	52
<i>William de Braose</i> ,	41

Which may reasonably be supposed to be all the chief and head Lordships of the County, on which the rest, if there were any more, did depend. This is all the General History of this County which we meet with; wherefore we shall proceed to the Description of the County, more particularly by surveying the Towns and Villages.

This County doth not follow the Division of other Counties into Hundreds, but is first divided into Rapes, which are subdivided into small Hundreds. The Rapes are six, viz. 1. *Arundel* Rape. 2. *Bramber* Rape. 3. *Chichester* Rape. 4. *Hastings* Rape. 5. *Lewes* Rape. And 6. *Pevensey* Rape; which have several Hundreds included in them, but so small that they contain not above five or six Towns a-piece; and their Limits not being ex-

actly known by us, we shall treat of the Towns under their several Rapes without any Regard to the Hundreds they stand in, only naming them with the Rape in which they are.

I. ARUNDEL Rape!

Which hath in it the Hundreds of *Avysford*, *Rotherbridge*, *Bury*, *Poling*, and *West-Afwrieth*, of which *Richard Fitzalan*, Earl of *Arundel*, had the Privilege granted to himself and Heirs, 11 *Edw.* 3. to have the Return of Writs within the Precincts of the three last. This Rape extends itself, as all the rest do, cross the County from North to South; being bounded on the East with *Bramber* Rape, on the South with the *English* Channel, on the West with *Chichester* Rape, and on

the North with *Surrey*. The chief Town in this Rape, which gives it its Name is

Arundel, a Town pleasantly seated upon the Side of an Hill, at a convenient Distance from the Sea, and watered by the River *Arun*, from whence its Name seems to be taken; *Arundel* being the same as *Arunsdale*, *Aruntina vallis*, as if the Town had risen by Degrees from the River-side up to the Hill. We find no great Evidence of its Antiquity; the first Time we meet with it is in King *Alfred's* Will, in which he gives it to *Athelm* his Brother's Son; but if we believe it to be *Portus Adurni*, as a little Transposition of the Letters may be apt to persuade us, and is not unusual in ancient Records, and so we read it, *Portus Arundi*, it will prove this Place to be built or inhabited by the *Romans*; but since the Name of the River is controverted, and the Word *Dale* is said not to be used in this County for a Valley, we shall not wade farther in the Matter, but proceed to the Description of the Town, and then shew what in it is most worthy our Observation. It is an ancient Borough-Town, the Manor of which has constantly gone along with the Castle, of which we shall speak presently. Its Situation upon the River *Aran*, over which there is a Bridge, where Ships of 100 Tuns may ride, renders the Trade so considerable, that there are several Ships built there for that End. It is govern'd by a Mayor, 12 Burgessees, a Steward, and the other usual Officers in Corporations. It hath two Markets weekly, the one on *Thursday*, which is a very plentiful one, and the other on *Saturday*, but this is but small; and four Fairs yearly, viz. On the Invention of the H. Cross, *May 3*; on *St. Lawrence's Day*, *Aug. 10*; on the Exaltation of the H. Cross, *Sept. 14*; and on *St. Nicholas's Day*, *Decemb. 6*. The first of these Fairs was procured 13 *Edw. 1.* by *Richard Fitz-alan*, Earl of *Arundel*, in whose Grant it is allow'd to be kept on the Eve, and Morrow, as well as Day of the said Feast.

This Town is chiefly famous for its

Castle, to which the Manor is inseparably annexed, and which is more, the Title and Honour of an Earl, inasmuch, that whoever hath the Castle becomes thereby an Earl, without any other Creation, as we shall hereafter shew. The current Opinion concerning the Foundation of it, is, That it was built by one *Bevis*, and named *Arundel* from his Horse so called, which the Followers of this Tradition think may be proved from this Argument, viz. That there is a Tower in it, now or lately known by the Name of *Bevis's Tower*, which, they say, was his Apartment; and as to the Name, they say, 'tis natural to believe, that his Horse might be called *Arundel* from his Swiftness, and for that Reason much pleasing his Master: He might as well give Name to the Castle and Town he built from his Horse, as *Alexander the Great* named a City *Bucephalus* from his Horse, in whose Qualities he was so much delighted. But however this be, (for it smells of a Fable) 'tis certain, that the Castle was in a flourishing Condition under the *Saxon* Government, and presently after the coming in of the *Normans* was given to

Roger de Montgomery his Kinsman, by the Conqueror, who made him at the same Time Earl of *Arundel* and *Shrewsbury*, in the first of which having his Residence, he had his Title from it, (as was usual in those Times) tho' he was really Earl of *Suffex* under that Title. He had several Children by *Mabel*, the Heir of *William Talvacé*, who brought him a large Inheritance in *Belesme* in *Normandy*, from which Place his eldest Son took his Surname, *Robert de Belesme*. He inherited his Father's and Mother's Estates in *Normandy*, but his Father gave his Estate in this County to

Hugh his younger Brother, who was therefore called Earl of *Arundel* and *Shrewsbury*, as his Father had been. This Earl joining with *Robert de Mosbray*, and other Great Men, in their Design to kill *William Rufus*, was forc'd to redeem his Life by paying a Fine of 3000 *l.* and being thus restor'd to the King's Favour,

was

was reinstated in his Earldom, but survived not long, for the *Welch* being grown powerful, much infested his Country of *Shropshire*, and at the same Time the *Norwegians* hovered about the Coasts, threatening an Invasion, the former of which while he was busy'd with the Earl of *Chester* to suppress, and yet not to neglect the Guard of the Coasts, he was slain; but whether by the *Welch* or *Norwegians*, is uncertain to us, because some of our Historians assert the one, and some the other.

Robert de Belesme his elder Brother was his Heir, and being then General of all the Military Forces of King *William Rufus* in *Normandy*, and his chief Architect in building of the Castle of *Gisors*, found no great Difficulty after his Brother's Death upon his Petition accompany'd with 3000*l.* in Money to obtain the Earldoms of *Arundel* and *Shrewsbury*. He continued in Favour with that King during his Reign; but when his Brother, King *Henry I.* came to the Throne, he conspired with *William de Warren* Earl of *Surrey*, his two Brothers, *Roger* of *Pietou* and *Arnolph*, and divers others, to set up *Robert de Curthose* Duke of *Normandy*, that King's elder Brother, to be their King, and to that End manned the Castle of this Place and *Bridgenorth*; but neither of them held out long against King *Henry's* Arms; who yet offered him fair Terms of Reconciliation; which not prevailing, the King having gotten him into his Power, confiscated his Estate, degraded him of his Honour, and imprisoned him at *Warham*, where he was kept in continual Tortures 'till he died. He left a Son, to whom by the Entreaty of *Maud* the Empress, the King restored his Father's Estate in *Normandy*; but he never was allowed to take on him his Father's Honours, which thereupon ceased in his Family, and was kept in the King's Hands some Time, and after him not conferred upon any; 'till the Contest between *Maud* the Empress and King *Stephan* for the Crown, when the Former created,

William de Albini, surnamed *Brito*, Son and Heir to *Robert de Talenei* Earl of *Arundel*, because he assisted her in recovering

the Crown from King *Stephan*. He had suffered much for her sake, while King *Stephan* was in Power; for that King seized of his Castle of *Belvoir*, and his Barony, with all his other Lands, and disposed of them to *Ranulph* Earl of *Chester*; but upon the Pacification between the Empress, and King *Stephan* all his Lands and Honours were restored, and the Castle and Earldom of *Arundel* settled on him by the former, which he enjoy'd under her Son's King *Henry II's* Reign, and left it to

William de Albini, surnamed *de Meschines*; he was found 12 *Hen. 2.* to be possessed of a very great Estate in Lands, viz. Thirty two Lordships held by his Ancestors in the Reign of King *Henry I.* and therefore called *de Veteri Feoffmento*, and six Knights Fees; of which he was enfeoffed after the Beginning of King *Henry II's* Reign, who besides gave him the whole Rape of *Arundel* to hold of him by the Service of 84 Knights Fees and an Half, all which he left to

William de Albini his Son, and the 3d of that Name. He being a Minor at his Father's Death, was taken to the King himself in Ward, 14 *Hen. 2.* being arrived at Age, he proved an active Man; and eminent Statesman, both in the Reign of King *Richard I.* whom he accompany'd into *Normandy*, *Reg. 6.* and who for his Valour granted him *Arundel Castle*, together with the whole Honour of *Arundel* and the third Penny of the Pleas out of *Sussex*, of which he was Earl; and King *John* his Brother whom he served, 'till the King denying to restore the Barons their Rights, he revolted from him with the Barons; but being at length taken Prisoner with several others, he purchased his Liberty of that King by a large Fine, submitting himself peaceably to King *Henry III.* soon after grew much in Favour, and died in Honour, leaving his Estates and Honour to

William de Belvoir his eldest Son, so called while his Father lived, but *de Albini* after his Death, being the 4th of that Name. He was the chief Commander of the King's Army against *Richard Marshal* Earl of *Pembroke*, and his Adherents, who rose

rose up in Arms against the King, because he took the *Poictovins* and other Strangers into his Council, and bestowed on them the chief Places of Trust and Profit about him; in which Place, though he was faithful, yet Earl *Marshall* was so successful, that he obliged the King to banish the *Poictovins*, and so Peace was restored. He died 32 *Hen. 3.* and was buried before the High Altar in the Priory of *Belvoir*, leaving Issue one Daughter and Heir *Isabel*, who being married in her Father's Life-time to *John Fitz-Alan* Lord of *Clun*, his Son by her named

John Fitz-Alan became Earl of *Arundel* in her Right, without any farther Creation, and had the Castle of *Arundel* assigned him for his principal Seat. He being one of the Barons Marchers for the Principality of *Wales*, was made the Captain General of all the Forces sent to guard the Borders against the hostile Incurfions of the Welch, who, 42 *Hen. 3.* much infested the Borders of *England* adjoining, in *Herefordshire* and *Shropshire*. After this he was in the Battle of *Lewes* in Arms for the King, 48 *Hen. 3.* and was taken Prisoner with him, but was soon released, and died in the 52d Year of *Henry III.* leaving for his Heir and Successor

John Fitz-Alan his Son, who surviving his Father but two Years, left

Richard Fitz-Alan his Heir and Successor, then but five Years old. He was put in Ward to *Roger de Mortimer*, and the Care of his Lands was committed to *John de Oxenden*, but *Isabel* his Mother, 8 *Edw. 1.* obtained of that Prince the Honour and Castle of *Arundel* during his Nonage. Being out of Ward he had Livery of his Father's Estate, and being on that Account seized of the Castle, Honour, and Lordship of *Arundel* in his own Demesne as of Fee, was in that Regard, and without any other Consideration or Creation, Earl of *Arundel*, and accordingly was so stiled in all Letters, Protections, and Inquisitions ordered by the King concerning him during his Life. He died 30 *Edw. 1.* and left his Honour and Estates to his Son and Heir

Edmund Fitz-Alan: He was much in Favour with King *Edward II.* and having discharged divers Offices and Empliments under that King well and faithfully, had by that Prince's Grant the forfeited Estates of *Bartholomew Lord Badlesmere*, and *John Lord Moubray*, bestowed upon him: But the high Esteem his King had of him proved his Ruin, for in that furious Insurrection against the King for harbouring the *Despensers* for his Favourites, headed by the Queen, *Roger Earl of Mortimer*, *Thomas Earl of Lancaster*, and other Nobles; he was apprehended at *Hereford*, and there beheaded, and thereby his Honour and Estate was forfeited. But King *Edward III.* sensible that this hard Fate pursued his Family upon the Account of his Father, granted *Alice* his Wife an Assignment of 320 *l.* a Year for her Life to maintain herself and Children, *Reg. 2.* and two Years after caused her Husband's Attainder to be reversed, by which Means though

Edmund of Woodstock Earl of Kent, that King's Uncle had in that Interval the Castle of *Arundel* given him (and on that Account was also Earl of *Arundel*) yet

Richard Fitz-Alan being restored in Blood by Parliament, 4 *Edw. 3.* had the Castle of *Arundel* surrendered to him, and so became Earl of *Arundel*, as Heir to his Father, it having been determin'd, 1 *Edward 3.* by Parliament, that *Edmund* his Father was unjustly put to Death, and afterwards confirmed, 25 *Edw. 3.* He was Steward of *Scotland* by Inheritance, but having given up his entire Title to King *Edward III.* he was sent several Times against that Nation with an Army to oppose their Incurfions, and much employ'd in publick Affairs. He departed this Life, 49 *Edw. 3.* and was succeeded in his Honour and Estates by

Richard Fitz-Alan his eldest Son: He was the Admiral of the *English Fleet* first Westwards, then Southwards, and lastly Northwards; and going against the *French*, gained a Victory, in which he took an hundred Ships laden with Wines, in Quantity 19,000 Tuns, and destroy'd the Forts of

of *Brest* raised against the Castle. These brave Deeds rendred him admired by the English in general, but made him extreamly envy'd at Court, and principally by the Duke of Ireland, who then governed all, and thought there was no Way to secure himself but by removing this Earl and some others out of the Way; which he soon effected, for the King calling a Parliament, displaced divers great Officers, and among them, removed this Earl from being the Admiral, and soon after having gotten him into their Power, beheaded him in *Cheapside*, and confiscated his Estate, giving it to Earl Marshal Earl of Kent, &c.

Thomas his Son was his Heir, being next in Blood, but remained without Honour or Estate during King Richard II's Reign, which was six Years. When K. Henry IV. came to the Crown he was restored in Blood, his Father's Judgment being reversed, and so became Earl of *Arundel*. He was made Constable of *Dover Castle*, Warden of the Cinque-Ports, and Treasurer of England, 1 Hen. 5. and not long after, growing infirm, departed this Life October 13, 1415, 3 Hen. 5. without Issue; whereupon this Earldom by the Right of an Entail of the Castle and the Lands thereunto belonging made by the abovementioned Richard Fitz-Alan, 21 Edward 3. passed to

Sir John Fitz-Alan, commonly called Sir John Arundel, Cousin and next Heir to the last Earl Thomas, descended from the said Richard Earl of Arundel by a younger Son John, who was his Grandfather. This John was scarcely settled in his Earldom, when he was retained by King Henry VI. to serve the King in his Wars with France, where staying some Years, he for the better Confirmation of his Title and Prerogatives of his Earldom exhibited a Petition in Parliament, that he might be accepted there in his proper Place, and in all publick Councils as his Ancestors Earls of Arundel had been. Upon reading of this Petition, John Duke of Norfolk made Claim of the Castle, Seignory and Honour of Arundel, and petitioned for them as his Right. The King being thus obliged to take both Petitions into his Consideration,

and finding, that Richard Earl of Arundel, 26 Edw. 1. in certain Letters of Protection granted him by that Prince was siled *Ricardus Filius Alani, Comes Arundel*, as he was also in a certain Precept directed to him by the same King, Reg. 29. and in the Inquisition taken after his Death the next Year. As also that John his Ancestor had the same Title and Honour, as also Thomas his Predecessor had. The King weighing the Premisses, and considering the great Services done by this John in the Realm of France and Dutchy of Normandy, did, by and with the Advice of the whole House of Lords then assembled, admit him to the same Place in Parliament, which his Ancestors had enjoy'd from the Time that Richard Fitz-Alan had marry'd one of the Heirs of Hugh de Albini the last Earl of Arundel of that Family, and thereupon an Act of Parliament was passed, 11 Hen. 6. wherein it was declared. That all that had been possessed of the Castle and Honour of Arundel, were Earls thereof without any other Creation. This Earl after this Decision remained still in France, taking Towns, and bearing down all Opposition, 'till at last having his Leg broken by a Culverine Shot, and being carry'd Prisoner to *Beauvais*, he dy'd there, and was buried in the House of the Friars-Minors.

Humphrey Fitz-Alan his Son succeeded him, being then a Child of about six Years old, but died in his Minority; and so this Castle and Honour devolved to

William Fitz-Alan his Father's younger Brother, 18 Hen. 6. This Earl had a great Dispute in Parliament with Thomas Earl of Devon, about their Precedency, 23 Henry 6. but it was not much regarded, 'till about four Years after, it was revived with greater Heat in the Parliament-House; the Judges being then present, the Lords referred the Decision of it to them; but they refused to meddle in it, because they said it belonged solely to the King, and that his great Council; whereupon the Question was put, which of them should have the Precedence, it being alledged, that in the Act of 11 Hen. 6. the Heirs of John Earl of Arundel was not mentioned, on the Part of the Earl of Devon.

von. It was upon hearing of the Arguments of both Sides, resolved by the King and Lords, That the Earls of *Arundel* should have their Place in Parliament above the Earls of *Devon* for evermore. He was a very active Person for the Publick Good, and did many great Services for King *Edward IV.* who on that Account constituted him Justiciary of all his Forests South of *Trent*, Constable of *Dover Castle*, and Warden of the Cinque-Ports, in which Places he continued 'till the Reign of King *Henry VII.* Anno 3, and then departing this Life, left his Honour and Estates to

Thomas Fitz-Alan, Lord *Matravers* his eldest Son. He was sent with divers other English Noble-men, 5 *Hen. 7.* into *Flanders* to aid *Maximilian* the Emperor against the *French*. He lived some Years in King *Henry VIII's* Reign, and dying 16 *Hen. 8.* was buried in the Chancel of the Collegiate Church of *Arundel* by his Lady, leaving for his Successor

Sir William Arundel, Lord *Matraves* his Son and Heir. He was one of those Lords in Parliament who subscribed that Letter to Pope *Clement VII.* in which it was intimated, That if he did not comply with King *Henry VIII.* in the Matter of his Divorce, his Supremacy was in Danger to be lost in this Kingdom, 22 *Hen. 8.* And when afterwards the same King dissolved the Monasteries, and obtruded many of their Lands upon the Nobles in Exchange for Lands of their own, he was forced in lieu of divers Manors of his Inheritance to accept the Site of the Priory of *Mickelham*, and the Lands thereunto belonging, and some other Estates belonging to the Monastery of *Lewes*. This Earl departed this Life, 35 *Hen. 8.* 1543, at *Singleton* in this County, and was buried at *Arundel*.

Henry Fitz-Alan his Son and Heir succeeded him, 36 *Hen. 8.* He was Field-Marshal of the King's Army at the Siege of *Boloigne*, and was by that King, Reg. 38. constituted one of the Assistants to his Executors. In the Reign of King *Edward VI.* he was one of the Hostages for Ratification of the Articles of Peace concluded with

the *Scots* and *French*, but after the Tragical Death of the Duke of *Somerset*, when *John Dudley* Earl of *Warwick* presided in all Publick Affairs, he could not by all that Earl's Artifices be brought into his Designs, and was thereupon discharged from the Privy Council, and committed to the Tower, where he lay 'till King *Edward's* Death. The Earl of *Warwick*, then Duke of *Northumberland*, having marry'd his Son *Garfrid* to *Jane* Lady *Grey*, whom King *Edward* by his Will had appointed his Successor, bestirred himself to set her on the Throne, and to that End got her proclaimed Queen of *England*. But this Earl cordially espousing the Right of *Mary*, King *Henry's* eldest Daughter, in a Meeting of divers Lords at *Baynard's Castle*, *London*, inveighed so zealously against *Northumberland's* Injustice in disinheriting *Mary*, and so encouraged the Lords present to maintain her Right, that they caused her to be forthwith proclaimed in *Cheapside*, which he rid away to acquaint her with, and accordingly so transacted Matters, that he set her on the Throne, and brought *Northumberland* and *Q. Jane* to the Block. For these Services *Q. Mary* made him High Constable of *England* for the Day of her Coronation, and the Morrow after, authorizing him to make Knights of the Bath, and Knights Bachelors of all such Persons as she should call and nominate for that Purpose. He was also made Constable of *England* for the Day preceeding Queen *Elizabeth's* Coronation, High Steward on the Day she was crowned, and from thence one of her Privy Council; but being disappointed of some aspiring Hopes he had of marrying the Queen, he grew troubled in Mind; and though he was employ'd in some State Matters of Importance, as an Enquiry into the Murder of *Henry Lord Darnley*, Husband to *Mary* Queen of *Scots*, how he came to his End; and into the Designs of the Duke of *Norfolk* to marry the Queen of *Scots*. He acted so coldly and so indifferently as if he had lost his Judgment, and so died, 22 *Eliz.* leaving only one Daughter *Mary*, who marrying *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, carried this Honour

nour and Castle into his Family, in which it continueth to this Day, which see in *Norfolk*. The Duke of *Norfolk*, to whom this Castle and Town have belonged from Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, hath here an old Castle, which may be thought worthy of his Care and keeping up; if not for its noble Situation, yet for the Honour annexed to it; yet is much neglected. What makes this Town most famous next to the Earldom is, that it retains the Privilege of sending Burgeses to Parliament, which it hath enjoy'd ever since the 30th Year of King *Edward I.* which was soon after the Constitution of it. It is hardly worth the mentioning, that this Place is famous for Mullets, both for the Plenty, Largeness, and Goodness of them; but our Historians think not fit to omit them.

In the late Troubles of *England* the Castle of *Arundel* was thought of such Advantage to the Party in Possession of it to awe the adjacent County into Obedience, that there was great striving between the King's Friends and Parliament's Adherents who should have it. The Contest began thus: The Lord *Hopton*, who was for the King, having obliged *Waller*, who was for the Parliament, to retire in his March into the West, was invited by some Gentlemen of *Sussex* to send a Party to them, and they would raise more, and take *Arundel Castle*, then in the Parliament's Power. The King being acquainted with the Offer, consented to it, hoping thereby to gain *Kent*; and so *Waller* being retired to *London* to get some Recruits, the Lord *Hopton* marched into *Sussex*, and upon Summons had the Castle surrendered to him within three Days, and gave the Government of it to Sir *Edward Ford*, being himself forced to leave it, because *Waller* was returned from *London* with an additional Reinforcement of Two thousand; with these he beat up the Lord *Hopton's* Quarters, killed him 500 Men at *Alton*, among whom was Colonel *Boles*, and then marched to *Arundel Castle*, which finding ill provided, he took it by Surrender upon Quarter. Mr. *Chillingworth* our learned Champion against Popery,

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having suffered much in the King's Cause, happened to be in this Castle when it was recovered, in Quality of an Engineer to the Garison, and being then taken Prisoner was carry'd to *Chichester*, and kept in the Bishop's House, which was then put to that Use. Mr. *Cheynell*, the famous Presbyterian Minister was then Rector of *Petworth*, and had been some Means of his being carry'd thither, because he was so sick as not to be thought able to bear a Journey to *London*, whither some of the other Prisoners were carry'd; but his Tenderness is said to have proved his Ruin, forthwith some of his Brethren troubled him so much with their Disputes, that the loyal Party of that City thought they shortened his Days, for he died soon after, though otherwise civilly used. Mr. *Cheynell* behaved himself with great Insolence over the good Man's Grave, and flung his excellent Book, the Religion of Protestants, &c. into it, to rot with him, as he expressed himself, exposing it afterwards as Heretical and Profane.

Petworth is another Market Town in this Rape, and hath its Market weekly on *Wednesday*, and Fair yearly on ——— This Manor being an Appendant to the Honour of *Arundel*, was given to *William de Albini* 2d. surnamed *With the Strong Hand*, because he had plucked out the Heart of a Lion, to which he was exposed at *Paris*. He married Queen *Adeliza*, the Relict of King *Henry I.* and was about that Time made Earl of *Arundel*. *Josceline* of *Lovaine*, younger Son of *Godfrey* Duke of *Brabant*, Queen *Adeliza's* Brother, was at the same Time in *England*; and being upon his Marriage with *Agnes*, the sole Heir of *William de Percy*, a great Baron, on Condition that he should assume the Name of *Percy*, *William de Albini* was prevailed with, by the Queen, to settle this Lordship of *Petworth* upon him. From that Time his Posterity bore the Name of *Percy*, and this Manor, with the Advowson of the Church, hath till of late continued in his Family, which is very ancient and noble, deriving their Descent from the Emperor *Charlemain*. In the Time of *William de Percy* his Grandson,

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upon

upon collecting the Scutage, 8 Hen. 3. this Honour was found to have no less than 21 Knight's Fees belonging to it.

At the Coronation of King *Richard II.* Henry Lord *Percy*, then being Marshal of England, made such by King *Edward III.* and in that Office officiating at that Solemnity, was advanced to the Title and Dignity of Earl of *Northumberland*, as his Posterity continued; 'till Issue Male failing in *Joscelin* the last Earl, this Lordship with other great Estates descended to the sole Heir *Elizabeth* his Daughter, who by Marriage transferred them all to the Duke of *Somerset*, who now enjoys them.

In this Town the *Percys* for many Generations had a very noble Seat, which being descended by Marriage to the present Duke of *Somerset*, whose Family ever since the Reign of King *Henry VIII.* hath made one of the most splendid Figures in the English Court. He hath pulled down the old House all but the Chapel and Library, in the Windows of which last the Arms of the Families into which the *Percys* married, are depicted, and built a new one, no less suitable to his own than the Former was to the Greatness of his Dutches's Family. The old House was particularly remarkable for its large and stately Stables, with a Riding House of Free-stone, as big as a Cloyster. They afforded a Standing for 60 Horses with all Accommodations necessary. The Duke of *Somerset* hath pulled them down to enlarge the Avenues to his Palace, of which this is a short Description. It consists of a large Front of Free-stone, with Statues on the Top, and in the Court entering into it is a curious Collection of Evergreens of an extraordinary Bigness. The great Stairs are noble, the Apartments magnificent, the Bagnio and Offices very nice, and there is one Vault near 400 Foot long: Near it is a fine old Grove of Trees, from whence there is an open Prospect of the Neighbouring Country. In short, take it all together with its Ornaments and Accommodations (too many to be here mention'd) there is few, if any Subjects in Europe, have such Palaces; and though this be this Duke's finest, yet all of them excel

in this Particular, that they are compleatly furnished, so that whenever he removes to any of them, he needs to remove nothing for his Use.

In the Church here, which was in the Patronage of the *Percys*, they had a Burial Place, in which many of the Earls of *Northumberland* of that Name all interred: Some of them our Histories take particular Notice of, as *Henry Percy*, Earl of *Northumberland*, who was kept 15 Years Prisoner in the Tower for preferring and corresponding with *Thomas Percy* his Kinsman and others of the Gunpower-Treason Traitors; *Algernon* his Son and Heir, Lord High Admiral of England, 13 Car. 1. who though he was thought to have feigned himself sick, when he was appointed Capt. General of the Army that was sent against the *Scots*, because he would not fight against them, and afterwards did side with the Parliament against the said King; yet behaved himself so coolly in their Cause, that he was ever on the Pacifick Part, and did all he could to bring Things to an Accommodation: And *Joscelin* his Son and Heir, the last Earl of the Family, who died at *Turin* in *Savoy*, and was bury'd here in 1670.

Brian Duppa, or *de Uppaugh*, D. D. Dean of *Christ-church*, *Oxford*, and Tutor to Prince *Charles* (afterwards *Charles II.*) was Minister of this rich Parsonage, computed worth 6 or 700*l.* a Year, and he was elected to the See of *Chichester* soon after, yet held this Living in *Commendam*, 'till he was ejected out of both by the long Anti-Episcopal Parliament. He lived to the Restoration, and was made Bishop of *Winchester*. These are all the Market Towns of this Rape. The Villages are, *Amberley*, a Thorough-fare, in Length above a Quarter of a Mile, and about 12 Miles distant from *Chichester*. It stands on the East Side of the River *Arun*, and we suppose the Manor hath for a long Time, as now it doth, belonged to the Bishop of *Chichester*, because *William Read* Bishop of that See built a Castle here for his Successors in the Reign of King *Edward III.* but leased it out to the Family of *Butlers*, who inhabited there at that Time, *Angmering*

Argmering East and West, two small Villages bordering upon the *English Channel*, so called, as *Dr. Fuller* informs us, from *Aqua Marina*, i. e. Sea Water. The former of these Towns was the Lordship and Estate of *Richard Fitz-Alan* Earl of *Arundel*, 7 *Rich.* 2. he obtained of that King a Charter for a weekly Market upon *Saturday* in this his Manor, and a Fair yearly on the Eve and Day of the Feast of *St. Peter* and *St. Paul* the Apostles, *June* 29; but we suppose the Market, if not the Fair, hath been long disused. This Lord's Father having founded a Chantry at his Chapel in *Arundel* Castle, gave for an Endowment in Part to it near 110 Marks per Annum, out of this and his other Lordships of *Wepham* and *Warncamp* near adjoining in this County.

This Town is render'd famous by the Birth of *John*, *Henry*, and *Thomas Palmer*, the three Sons of *Edward Palmer*, Esq; then inhabiting it. Their Mother was the Daughter of one *Mr. Clement* of *Wales*, who joining in the Assistance of *King Henry VII.* from his landing at *Milford-Haven* to the Battle at *Bosworth-Field*, when he won the Throne by killing *King Richard III.* was rewarded with several Lands in this and the next County. It happen'd, that this their Mother at their Birth was above a Fortnight in Labour, and brought forth *John* the eldest on *Whit-funday*, *Henry* on *Trinity-Sunday*, and *Thomas* the Sunday after. They all three proved brave and valiant Men, and were on that Account knighted, for their remarkable Successes, as well as famous for their Nativities. From them are descended the Knightly Family of *Palmer*s in this County and *Kent*, of whom *Sir Roger Palmer* was Cofferer to *K. Charles I.* and dy'd at above 80 Years old.

Aysfeld, or *Ashfold*, the Manor of *Thomas de Bromflete*, a Parliamentary Baron from 28 *Henry 6.* to the 6th of *Edw. 4.* in whose Reign, Anno 16. he dy'd possess'd of it, and left it, with other Estates, to his only Daughter and Heir *Margaret*, the Daughter of *Sir Lancelot Threlkeld*, Knt. His other Lands he left to Charitable Uses, as shall be shew'd in *Yorkshire*.

Belinghurst, or *Billingherst*, situate upon the River *Arun*, not far from its Rise, which is there increased by a Rivulet falling into it. The noted Highway, call'd *Stanes-street Cause-way*, passeth by this Village to *Arundel* in this County: It is in some Places ten Yards broad, and in most seven, and a Yard and half deep in Stones, as by cutting Passages thro' it for a Current of Water is discover'd, and goes on in a straight Line thither; it is the more to be wonder'd at, because 'tis made of Flints and Pebbles, none of which are now found within seven Miles of it. See more of this Way in our History of *Surrey* in the Hundred of *Darking*.

Climpling, the Lordship and Estate of *Savaric de Bohun* the 2d, in the Reign of *King Henry I.* who leaving it to *Franco de Bohun*, his Son, it was confirmed to him 1 *Rich.* 1. with divers other Lordships in this County, and the Liberties thereunto belonging, to hold to him the said *Franco*, and his Heirs, as freely and peaceably as *Savaric* his Father had done. *Franco* left *John* his Son and Heir, who was Serjeant of the King's Chapel in the Reign of *King Edward I.* and held the Office of *Spigurnel* (i. e. Sealer of the Writs) under that King. His Grandson *John de Bohun* render'd himself famous by his great Services in *Flanders* and *France*, when *King Edward III.* claimed the Crown of *France*, and particularly at the Battle of *Cressley*, 19 *Edw.* 3. when that King rewarding such as by their Valour promoted that Victory, summon'd him to Parliament among the Barons of the Realm. He departed this Life, 41 *Edw.* 3. seiz'd of this Manor, and divers other Estates, which his Son *John* inherited, but was never summon'd to Parliament as a Baron.

Felpham, or *Fethlam*, a Village situate upon the Channel at the Mouth of a small Rivulet, and near a Place call'd the *Sluice*. The Lordship of this Place was 9 *Edw.* 2. the Estate of *John* Earl of *Warren* and *Surrey*, who having no Legitimate Issue, did, by a special Grant, give the Inheritance of all his Lands and Estates to that King and his Heirs, of which this Manor of *Fethlam* was one. In Recompence for this

this Settlement, the King gave him the Castles and Manors of *Conningsburgh* and *Sandale*, with some other Estates for Life, which all came by his Death to King *Edward III.* Reg. 19.

Ford, the Lordship of *Savaric de Bohun*, who had in the Reign of King *Henry III.* three Knights Fees in this Place and *Midherst*. His Descendant *John de Bohun*, who was so famous for his Actions in France in King *Edward III.*'s Reign, as is before mention'd, dy'd possess'd of it, 41 *Edw.* 3. and left it to his Son *John de Bohun*.

Hardham, otherwise call'd *Feringham*, the Lordship and Estate of the ancient Family of *D'Awtreys*, or *de alta Ripa*, who were Owners of much Land in these Parts, as well as this Village, which lies in the very Bosom of the River, now best known by the Name of *Arun*, but anciently called by the Normans *Hault-rey*, and English *High-stream*, from which they take their Name. This Family seems to have been one of the chief Families of this County in the Reigns of King *Henry VII.* and the succeeding Kings; for *Edward D'Awtree*, Esq; was High-Sheriff for this County and *Surrey*, 7 *Hen.* 7. and after him bore the same Office Sir *John D'Awtree*, Knt. 18 *Hen.* 8. and the same Knight, or another of his Name and Title 37th of the same King, and *William D'Awtree*, Esq; 8 *Eliz.*

Herst, or *Hurst*, the Lordship and Estate of *Godwin* Earl of *Kent*, as appears by the Conqueror's Survey, call'd *Domesday Book*. He left several Sons, of which King *Harold*, who lost the Crown to the Conqueror, was the eldest, and lost his Estates with his Life at *Lewes* in this County. It is probable, it was given by the Conqueror to *William de Warren*, not only his Kinsman by Blood, but one who valiantly fought for him against *Harold*, and much contributed to his Victory; for we find *John de Warren*, Earl of *Warren* and *Surrey*, descended from him, procuring a Fair yearly for this Place on the Feast of St. *Lawrence*, Aug. 10. 6 *Edw.* 2. He afterwards settled it, with his other Estates on the Crown, as is shewed in *Felpham*.

High-down is the Seat of Sir *Charles Goring*, Bart. whose Family is ancient. He hath a pretty good Estate.

Ibernoll, or *Ivernoll*, an appendant Lordship to the Manors of *Half-naked*, or *Halnaker* and *Wallerton*, the Lordships of *Thomas Lord de la Warr* in the Reign of King *Henry VIII.* but upon the Dissolution of the greater Abbeys, Reg. 31. of that King, he exchanged those head Manors, and all their Appurtenances, which were several other small Manors besides this, for the Site and Circuit of the Abby of *Wherwell* in *Hampshire*, with the Lordships of *Wherwell*, and divers other Lordships thereunto belonging, which King *Henry* confirmed to him, *Elizabeth* his Wife, and his Heirs by his Grant. These Exchanges were contrived by *Cromwell*, and the Politicians of those Times, and made by that King, whom none dare deny, to prevent restoring of the Monasteries.

Ilsham, or *Ihamme*, the Lordship of *William de Grandison*, and *Sibilla* his Wife, but transferred to King *Edward I.* with the Manor of *Idenne* in the Rape of *Hastings*, (of which see more there) for a Rent-Charge of 46 l. 6 s. 3 d. issuing out of the Manors of *Dartford* and *Cranstead* in *Kent*. He had summons to Parliament as a Baron, from 27 *Edw.* 1. to 19 *Edw.* 2. *John de Grandison*, Bishop of *Exeter*, was the second Son of this *William* and *Sibilla*.

Michelgrove, is the Seat of Sir *John Shelley*, Bart. He is of an ancient Family, and hath a very good Estate.

Offam, another Manor appendant to the great Lordships of *Half-naked* and *Wallerton*, with which they passed to King *Henry VIII.* in Exchange for the Site of *Wherwell* Abby, with *Thomas Lord de la Warr*, as is shewed more largely in *Ibernoll* above.

Parham, the Seat and Lordship of Sir *Cecil Bishop*. His House bears the Name of the Place, and hath a Park adjoining to it, by which the Road by three successive Descents brings the Traveller to *Amberley* above-mention'd.

Stopham

Stopham, the Demesne of *William de Echingham*, who possessing many Lordships and Estates in this County, obtained 23 *Edw. 1.* a Charter of Free-Warren for them all, and among others, for this Place. *Robert de Echingham*, probably his Son and Successor, 34 *Edw. 1.* inherited his Lands, and having attended King *Edward I.* in his Expedition into Scotland, was, by his Successor King *Edward II.* summon'd to Parliament as a Baron. His Family continu'd in some Reputation in this County, for *Robert de Echingham*, Esq; was High-Sheriff of this County and *Surrey*, 14 *Rich. 2.* but none of them was summon'd to Parliament, but *William de Echingham* was call'd at the same Time, and sat with him, and could not be a Descendent from him. We find divers of the Name of *Etchingham* Knights of the Shire for this County, in the Reigns of King *Edward II.* and *III.* but whether they were of this Family, tho' proper Names in our Histories, and Records are often written differently, and frequently mistaken, we can't determine.

Walberton, the Lordship and Estate of *Robert de St. John*, Son of *William de St. John*, who being the Son of *Adam de Port*, by *Mabel* his Wife, Grandchild and Heir of *Roger de St. John*, assumed the Name of *St. John*, and in all Writings stil'd himself, *Willielmus de Sto. Johanne*, & *Hares Ada de Port*. This *Robert*, 38 *Hen. 3.* obtain'd a Charter of Free-warren in all his Demesne Lands in this Place, and several others in this County. He left it thus privileg'd to his Son and Heir *John de St. John*, who held the Manor of *Basing* of King *Edward I.* in Capite. He dy'd 12 *Edw. 2.* and left this Manor to his Son *Hugh*, who dy'd 11 *Edw. 3.* leaving *Mirabel* his Wife surviving, who held this and several other Manors in Dowry, during the Minority of their Son *Edmund*, who was but four Years old at his Father's Death. He dy'd in his Minority, (yet *Elizabeth* his Wife surviving, had an Assignment of this Manor, and some other Estates, for her Dowry) and left his Lands to his two Sisters *Margaret* and *Isabel*, which last being marry'd to

Lucas de Poynings, at the Death of *Elizabeth*, had this Manor and some others of her Dowry-Lands for her Purparty, and her Sister dying without Heirs, *Poynings* Children by her became Heirs of the whole Inheritance of the Ports, or *St. Johns*.

Wiggenhoul, or *Wykenholle*, the Lordship of *Henry de Tregoz*, who, 33 *Edw. 1.* obtained a Charter of Free-Warren for his Demesne Lands in this Place, and having been 4 *Edw. 2.* in the Expedition against Scotland, was, in the 8th Year of the same Reign, summon'd to Parliament among the Barons, and so continued till the 15 *Edw. 2.*

Yapton, or *Yapeton*, one of those Manors in this County, for which *William de Echingham* obtain'd a Charter of Free-warren of King *Edward I.* Reg. 23. as he did for *Stopham* above-mention'd, which in succeeding Ages becoming the Estate of *Thomas West Lord de la Warr*, was, with other Lordships and Estates, exchanged as *Ivernoll* above-mention'd was, with King *Henry VIII.* for the Site and Possessions of the great Abby of *Wherwell*, as above is said. This is all the Account we can give of the Towns and Villages of this Rape of *Arundel*, and shall now proceed to

II. BRAMBER Rape.

This Rape is bounded on the East with the Rape of *Arundel*, on the South, where the Peninsula of *Selfey* jets out into a Promontory, with the *English Channel*, on the West with *Hampshire*, where are the Islands *Thorney* and *Haling* by the Sea-side, and on the North with the County of *Surrey*. In this Rape are these Hundreds, viz. *Bitbeeche*, *Brightford*, *East Carwith*, *Fishergate*, *West Greenstead*, *Shinglecrosse*, *Stening*, *Terring*, *Tipnoke*, and *Windeham*. We suppose that the Fee of this Rape is in the Family of the *West* Lord de la Warr, since *Thomas Lord de la Warr* obtain'd a Grant of King *Henry VII.* in Special Tail of almost all the Hundreds of this Rape, with many other Estates, which came then to the Crown by the Attainder

Attainder of *John Duke of Norfolk*, then lately slain on King *Richard III's* Part in *Bosworth-Field*; whether upon the Reverse of the Attainder of the *Norfolk* Family, this Rape and other Estates forfeited, were restored, we find not; and so proceed to the Towns and Villages, of which, 3 are Market Towns, but *Bramber*, from whence this Rape takes its Name, and doubtless was once the chief Place in it, is now none of them, we shall give it the first Place among the Villages, and treat first of the Market Towns, viz.

Horsham, a good Borough, taking its Name from *Horfa*, Brother to *Hengist* the Saxon, and govern'd by two Bayliffs, electing Burgesses to serve in Parliament, as it hath done from 30 *Edw. I.* to this Time, and being the Place where the County Gaol is kept. The Market is weekly on *Saturdays*, and the Fairs on *Midsummer Day* and *Nov. 19.* It was most anciently the Lordship of the *Howards* Dukes of *Norfolk*, but was forfeited to the Crown by *John Duke of Norfolk*, attainted after his Death in the first Parliament of King *Henry VII.* whom he had opposed in *Bosworth-Field*, fighting for King *Richard III.* but being so forfeited to the Crown, was given by that King to *Thomas West Lord de la Warr*, and settled on him by a Special Tail, as is said concerning this Rape before.

Nicholas Hovvresham, whose Name is contracted to *Horsham*, may justly be placed in this Town, as descended from it, Families of Note often taking their Names from the Places of their Residence, and if that be admitted, he will give some Lustre to it, for he was a very learned Man, and so famous a Physician, that the Nobility coveted his Company on any Conditions, so high an Esteem had they for him. It seems, it was something of a peculiar Art in him to cure and yet please his Patient, which he would not do nevertheless, unless it was consistent with the Disease, for his Aim was to cure and please, if possible, but displease if unavoidable. He was of a middle Temper, neither so rough as to affright, nor so gentle as to humour a Patient into his

Destruction, so that he was almost two Physicians in one Man. He wrote many Books, and one deserves especially to be taken Notice of, entitled, *Against the Pain in the Reins, whose Beginning is, A Stone is sometimes bred in the Reins, &c.* Which is the more to be observed, because it is confidently asserted by some, That the Stone was never heard of in *England* 'till Hops came in, and our Beer was brewed with them; but this Opinion is confuted by that Treatise, for Hops began to be commonly used in Beer about the Year 1516, and this Doctor flourish'd in 1443, which is above 70 Years before.

Stening, or *Steyning*, a small Market Town, the Market on *Friday* weekly; but here is a monthly Market also on the second *Wednesday* of every Month for fat and lean Cattle, which is pretty large, and three Fairs yearly, viz. one on the 29th of *May*, which has not been kept long, but is now pretty large for all Sorts of fat and lean Cattle, and most Sorts of Traders; another on the Nativity of the Virgin *Mary, Sept. 8,* which is an ancient Fair, and pretty large for all Sorts of fat and lean Cattle, Seed Wheat, and other Goods; but the *Michaelmas* Fair is much the greatest, for there have been 2 or 3000 *Welsh* Cattle sold at it on a Day, besides an Abundance of other Cattle, both fat and lean Sheep, Hogs and Horses, Seed Wheat, and all Sorts of Traders; so that it is counted one of the greatest Fairs of *Suffex.* Mr. *Cambden* says, that the Market was well frequented in his Time (i.e. Anno 1607) In King *Alfred's* Will, (if he mistakes not) it is called *Steningham.* The Manor of this Town was the Estate of *John de Moubray Duke of Norfolk*, 'till being slain with King *Rich. III.* in *Bosworth Field*, he was attainted in Parliament, 1 *Hen. 7.* and his Estate being seized, this Lordship was given by that King to *Thomas Lord de la Warr* and his Heirs. A mean contemptible Place, in which, says a modern Traveller, there is hardly an House fit to put an Horse in; yet this poor Place hath the Privilege of sending Burgesses to Parliament, as well as the largest Corporations and Counties,

ties, and as many. Pity it is, that such undue Customs should not be abolished, and that they are not, it is very probable; some find a great Advantage by it, otherwise such an Inequality were insufferable. But we have a much better Account from some others better acquainted with the Place, * *viz.* That (according to Report) it hath been a very large Town, though at this Time there is not above 150 Families in it, but not above 84 have any Right to vote in Elections. The Hundred of *Steyning* is mix'd in the Town with the Borough, so that some Houses of the Town stand partly in the Borough, and partly in the Hundred, which often causes Disputes about the Right of Voting. The Custom of this Borough is, that every one that lives in a Burgage Tenure, and being a legal Inhabitant in the Parish, is charged to the Church and Poor, hath a Right to vote in Elections. Its chief Magistrate is a Constable who presides over and determines Elections, which he did so partially in 1710, that the Corporation was silenced for a Time for Bribery that Year, but hath since recovered its Privilege of Electing again. The Duke of *Norfolk* is now Lord of the Borough.

Here is an ancient Free-School for the Teaching of Grammar, founded by one Mr. *Holland* a Tradesman of this Town, who died about 100 Years ago, and lies buried in the Churchyard here. It is reposed in the Hands of six Trustees, who have Power to chuse a new Master upon the Death or Removal of the old one; and when one of the Trustees dies, the Survivors are to chuse another. The Salary of the Master is in Lands, worth about 30*l.* a Year, and he is obliged to teach all the Boys of the Town or Parish gratis.

The Town is supply'd with Water by a famous Spring, which issues out of a great Mountain not half a Mile from the Town, and drives two Mills that belong to the Town, so that the Inhabitants seldom or never want Water.

Wapping-Thorn and *Nash* have been ancient Seats in this Town, but are now gone to Decay.

In this Town about the Year 1710 were two very remarkable Births, one of *Eliz. Brooker*, who was deliver'd of a Child which had six Fingers on each Hand, and as many Toes on each Foot, two Cods, and several other monstrous Parts; the other of *Mrs. King*, who was delivered of four Children at one Birth, two Boys and two Girls, all born alive and baptized.

Here is also a very particular Sort of Charity given by Sir *Barrick Hiltman*, Bart. to this Town and several others, *viz.* 24*l.* per Annum to 24 Parishes for 99 Years, which is a good deal more than half expired.

About this Town is a Tract of very good Land for some Hundreds of Acres together, worth above 20*s.* an Acre yearly Rent. It produceth often 30 or 40 Bushels of Wheat, and 50 Bushels of Barley an Acre, for a great many Acres together. The Downs also are very good Feed for Sheep, so that they have as good Beef and Mutton in these Parts for Soundness and Sweetness, as in any Place of England. Upon the Hills, within a Mile of the Town is a good Four-mile Course, and there are often Plates run for on it. The Air is very wholesome, and the People usually live to a great Age. The Road from *Lewes*, *Brithelmston*, and *Shoreham*, to *Petworth*, *Midhurst*, &c. passeth through this Town to the Advantage of the People.

Terring is reckoned also among the Market Towns of this County; but we find not which Day of the Week it was kept on, if it ever had a Market, nor of any Fair. The Manor of it, but under the Name of *Torrings*, is said in *Domesday Book* to have been a Part of the large Possessions of *Godwin* Earl of Kent, which all fell into the Conqueror's Hands by his Victory over King *Harold*; but whether it remained in the Crown, or was given to any of his Followers, we cannot discover,

* In a Letter from Mr. Dendy and Mr. Haylor, in 1710.

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Brother *Richard* Earl of *Cornwall*, 'till he should come to his full Age, which when he had attained, he was put into the Possession of it. He left *William de Braose* his Heir, and he another *William*, who having obtained the Marriage of *John* the Son and Heir of *Roger de Mowbray* for his Daughter *Aliva*, made a special Settlement of this Castle of *Bramber* upon them and the Heirs of their two Bodies lawfully begotten, and for Want of such Heirs, upon *Humphrey de Bohun* Earl of *Hereford* and *Essex*, and his Heirs. *John de Mowbray* came into Possession of this Castle and Barony, but joining in the Insurrection against the *Spensers* with *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaster* and many other Nobles, 14 *Edward* 2. he was beheaded at *York* for his Treason, and his Wife being imprisoned was sorely oppress'd, 'till she was obliged to give up her Title to this Honour, and her Hereditary Estates in this County. The *Spensers* enjoy'd these ill-gotten Estates but a very little Time, being soon after executed themselves, for misguiding *King Edward* II. who being also deposed, his Son, *King Edward* III. being made sensible of the good Services the Family of the *Moubrays* had done the Crown, accepted the Heir, *John de Moubray's* Fealty, and gave him Livery of his Lands. He attended that King in two Expeditions into *Scotland*, and when the *French* hovered upon the Coasts, he was appointed to remain at this Castle with Horse and Arms to defend them. In his Family this Honour remained, 'till *John de Moubray* Duke of *Norfolk*, taking Part with *King Richard* II. was slain with that King in *Bosworth Field*, and his Estate being seiz'd upon his Attainder in Parliament, 1 *Henry* 7. this Castle, Manor, and several other of his Lordships in this County were given to *Thomas* Lord *de la Warr*, and his Heirs. It is at present a Borough, and elects Members to Parliament. Half the Town joins to *Steyning*, and the other Half stands at about half a Mile Distance from it, being called *Bramber-street*. They have about 32 Electors, and might have many more, if they would build Houses upon old Foundations, of which there are many

between the Street and *Steyning*. This Town, and *Steyning* abovementioned, were joined in the same Writ for electing Burgesses of Parliament from 26 *Edw.* 1. to 12 *Edw.* 4. but since they have elected as two different Boroughs, as they now do. The Customs of the Borough are the same with those of *Steyning*. Most of the Houses in the Borough belong to the Lord *Windsor*, who hath for the most Part himself or his Friends chose there. On the North-West of *Bramber-street* are the Remains of an old Castle, and there are some Walls standing about it of a vast Thickness.

Beau-bush, or *Beau-busson*, a Village appendent to the Honour and Castle of *Bramber*, which passed always along with it, and needs no farther Description.

Broadwater, *Broodwater*, or *Bradwater*, as it is variously written, the Barony of the Lords *de Camois*, who flourished from the Time of *King Edward* I. to the Reign of *King Edward* IV. or something after: They were a Family of eminent Gentry in the Beginning of the Reign of *King Hen.* III. for *Ralph de Camois*, who had sided with the Rebellious Barons against *King John*, returning to his Obedience to his Son, had his Lands in *Huntingtonshire* restored to him, and was entrusted with the Office of High Sheriff of these Counties of *Sussex* and *Surrey*, but were not Barons 'till the Reign of *King Edward* I. at the soonest. The most Memorable Thing of this Family is the Act of *John de Camois*, Grandson of the former *Ralph*, not to be preceded, viz. That by a formal Deed out of his own Free Will, he gave and demised his own Wife *Margaret*, Daughter and Heir to *Sir John Gatesden*, Knt. to *Sir William Paynell*, Knt. on this Occasion. It seems *Margaret* better affecting *Sir William Paynell*, departed from her Husband, and lived in Adultery with *Paynell*; Mr. *Camois* finding this, went voluntarily to *Sir William*, and came to this Accord, in Form, and sealed it before many Witnesses, That he would release all his Right and Title to her, the said *Margaret*, and to that End, by the same Deed voluntarily gave, granted, and for ever quit-claimed unto *Sir William Paynell*, all the Goods and Chattles

Chattels which she had, or hereafter might have, as also whatever was in his Hands of the aforesaid *Margaret's* Goods and Chattels with their Appurtenances, so as neither himself, nor any other in his Name, might, or for ever ought to claim or challenge any Interest in the said *Margaret*, or in her Goods and Chattels from thenceforth. This Deed was made in *Latin*, and is in *Sir William Dugdales, Bar. Vol. I. pag. 767.* set down at length, transcribed out of the Parliament Rolls, to which the Agreement was afterward referred.

Mr. Camois lived some Years after this Compact, but died before his Wife, who thereupon, 28 *Edw. 1.* got herself legally marry'd to *Sir William*, and by a Petition in Parliament laid Claim to a third Part of the Estate, of which *Mr. Camois* died seized for her Dowry. To this Claim it was answered by the King's Attorney, that there was no Dowry due to her, because she had voluntarily forsaken her Husband long before his Death, and lived in Adultery with *Sir William Paynel*, and never was reconciled to her Husband. To which *Sir William* and she reply'd, That they did not live together adulterously, but by Virtue of the former Grant; whereupon the Decision was referred to the Parliament began at *Lincoln*, 29 *Edw. 1.* and ending at *Westminster*, 30 *Edw. 1.* in which the King's Council alledging the Statute whereby it was enacted, That if a Wife do of her own Accord forsake her Husband and live adulterously with another Man, she shall for ever be debarred of her Dowry, unless her Husband without Ecclesiastical Coertion be reconciled to her, and cohabit with her; Judgment was given against her, that she should have no Dowry out of her Husband *Camois's* Lands. This Suit was famous in its Time, and 'tis probable that it might occasion the Letter sent by *Pope Gregory* to *Archbishop Lanfrank*, in which he blames him for a Practice in this Isle not only of Mens forsaking their Wives, but giving and demising them. *Cambden* and *Dugdale* taking Notice of this Case, as rare, we could not pass it by, though something long.

To this *Sir John* succeeded *Sir Ralph Camois, Knt.* his Son and Heir by the said *Margaret*, who at her Death left him the Manor of *Eling* in *Northamptonshire*, which was of her Inheritance. He attended the King in the Wars with the *French* and *Scots*, and on that Account obtained several Grants of the Kings *Edward I.* and *II.* among which was this, a Charter for a Market every Monday at this Town, and a Fair yearly on the Eve, Day, and Morrow after the Feast of *St. Barnabas* the Apostle, June 11, as they both continued some Successions in that Family: But *Thomas Camois*, for what Reasons is not known, obtained a Grant to change the Market from Monday to Saturday, as it continued to 7 *Rich. 2.* when he procured another Charter to restore it to Monday again, but in both fixing the Fair on *St. Barnabas*, as before; and in the 11th Year of the same King getting a Grant of another Fair in this Town, upon the Eve, Day, and Morrow of the Feast of *St. Luke*, Oct. 18. He was a Favourite of King *Richard II's*, and was removed from the Court by the Nobles who pretended to rectify that King's Government, but after he was deposed, this Lord (for he had sat among the Barons from 7 *Rich. 2.*) was received into Favour by King *Henry IV.* who employ'd him in his *French* Affairs. He dy'd 9 *Hen. 5.* being then seised of this Manor and divers other Estates, which descended to *Hugh Camois* his Cousin and Heir; but he dying within Age, and without Issue, they passed to his two Sisters, who were then married, *Margaret* the Eldest to *Ralph de Rademille*, and *Eleanor* the Youngest to *Roger Lewknere*, who had Livery of them, as of their Wives Inheritance, 5 *Hen. 6.* and their Posterity enjoy'd them, though some of the Family of *Camois* were yet in Being.

In the Chancel of this Church of *Broadwater* we find that *Thomas Lord de la Warr*, a Person of great Eminency and Employments in the Reigns of the Kings *Henry VII.* and *VIII.* did by his last Will and Testament bequeath his Body to be buried in a Tomb of Free-stone, appointing

ing that his Executors should bury him according to his Honour, giving to every poor Man and Woman attending his Corps to the Church Two-pence; for the bearing which Charge he ordered his Collar of Gold and Chain, which he wore as Knight of the Garter, to be sold; and to the Church his Mantle of blue, and Gown of Crimson Velvet to make two Altar-Cloths. *Eleanor* his Lady survived him about ten Years, and by her Will appointed her Body to be buried in the same Tomb with her Husband's in the Chancel of this Church, and that a Priest should sing Mass for her Soul for one Year after her Decease, and for his Wages should receive of her Executors ten Marks.

Chenkbury, a Military Fort within two Miles of

Cisbury, a little Town encompassed about with a military Fortification and Bank rudely cast up, where the Inhabitants believe that *Cæsar* intrenching, fortify'd it for his Camp; but the Name so plainly bearing the Mark of the Author, *Cissa*, whose Burgh or Castle it was, we can't but attribute the making of it to him, especially since we have this Account of him, *viz.* That *Cissa* was the youngest Son of *Ella* the first South Saxon King; but his two elder Brothers *Cymen* and *Plenching* being cut off either by the Wars with the *Britons*, who vigorously opposed their Father's Settlement here, or by some other untimely Death, *Cissa* succeeded his Father in his new-got Kingdom. He was an unactive and sluggish Prince in that Warlike Age, and therefore to secure his Peace and Ease, became Tributary to *Cherdike*, King of the West-Saxons, who had taken upon him the Wars with the *Britons*, who under *Natanleod* their General made a vigorous Resistance. However *Cissa* was not altogether idle, but employ'd his Time and Treasure in building *Chichester*, a City for the Resort of his People, and this Town *Cisbury*, a Place of Security for himself, fortifying it about with a strong Trench, as a Defence against all Dangers from the *Britons*, if they should overmatch *Cherdike*.

Chillington, or *Chelington*, the Lordship of *Roger Lord de la Warr*, who 13 *Edw.* 1. procured a Charter of Free-warren for this and divers other of his Manors in this and other Counties, and after of *Alan de Zouch*, 15 *Edw.* 3. who in the same King's Reign, Anno 18, obtained a Charter of Free-warren in all its Demesne Lands in this and some other Counties. He departed this Life, 20 *Edw.* 3. and left his Estates so privileged, to his Son *Hugh*, who dying without Issue, *Joyce* his Sister married to Sir *John Botisourt* of *Weoley Castle* in *Worcestershire*, was found his Heir, and her Children inherited them.

Etons, or *Etune*, one of those many Lordships in this County, which it appears that *Godwin* Earl of *Kent* had been possessed of, when the Conqueror's Survey called *Domesday-Book* was taken.

Findon, a little Village at a little Distance from *Steyning*, the Lordship of which was the Estate of *William de Braose*, who 9 *Edw.* 1. obtained a Charter of Free-Warren for it, and his other Manors in this County. He departed this Life 19 *Edw.* 1. and this Lordship was settled upon *Mary* his Widow in Part of her Dower. His Son and Heir *William*, who is thus described by *Walsingham*, *Perdives à Parentela sed dissipator egregius Substantia sibi relicta*, a great Spendthrift, sold most of his Estate, but what was in Dower to his Mother-in-law, which after his Death coming to *Alwa*, married to *John de Mowbray*, was by her sold to *Hugh de Spenser*, more out of Fear than Want. Within a Mile of it is an ancient Camp, about two Miles distant from the Sea. It is called *Cæsar's Hill* by the common People, who imagine it was *Cæsar's* Camp, and in it they pretended to shew Travellers the Place where *Cæsar's* Tent stood. But this, as most other Traditions, seems far from the Truth; for the Form of it being roundish, it must be rather supposed a *British* Work than a *Roman*. Farther Eastward from this Place is another Camp.

Greenstead East and *West*, once a considerable Town, giving Name to the Hundred

dred in this Rape, so called. The Manor of *West-Greenstead*, which we take to be the most considerable of them was in the Reign of King *Richard III.* the Estate of *John Duke of Norfolk*, who being enriched and dignify'd by that King, held firm to him to the last, and was slain fighting for him in *Bosworth Field*, for which Service, though he was slain with his Master, his Family was attainted by the Victor King *Henry VII.* in his first Parliament, and his Estate being confiscated, this Manor, and the Hundred so called, with many other Estates of that Duke, were settled in special Tail upon *Thomas Lord de la Warr*, who though not of full Age, was so much in Favour with that King, that he settled them upon him. He had no Issue, and so left his Estate to his Nephew *William*, not willingly, because he had sought to poison him, but by Course of Law, he being found his next Heir, though attainted by Act of Parliament.

Henssted, a Village famous for nothing else so far as we can find, but the Birth of *Thomas Stapleton*, in which the Papists pleased themselves much at that Time, because he was born in the same Year and Month that *Sir Thomas Moor* was beheaded; as if God, who had taken away from their Church one Champion, had raised them up another at the same Time. He was bred up in *New College, Oxford*, and in the Reign of Queen *Mary* made Canon of *Chichester* by Bishop *Christopherson*, who ruled that See; but upon the Accession of Queen *Elizabeth*, he being a zealous Papist, left the Nation and fixed at *Dorway*, where he performed the Office of a Catechist with great Commendation, and was preferred to be Divinity Professor at *Lovain*. Here he was for 40 Years together the grand Champion of the *Romish* Doctrines against the Protestants, writing against *Dr. Whitacre*, the King's Professor of Divinity at *Cambridge*, who experimentally averred, that Cardinal *Bellarmine* was the fairer, but *Stapleton* the shrewder Adversary. He put himself once into the Society of the Jesuits, but not liking their Ways, he returned to his

former Course of living. Pope *Clem. VIII.* was much delighted with his Writings; Cardinal *Perron*; who was well versed in the *Romish* Controversies, valued him above all the Writers of that Time: Bishop *Usher* in his Youth much read his Book, called the *Fortress of Faith*, &c. He wrote many Books, which were printed at *Paris* in Folio, in 1620. He died in 1598, *Ætat.* 63, and was buried in the Church of *St. Peter* at *Lovain*, to the Grief of the Learned.

Ifield, or *Iffeld*, the Lordship and Estate of *Thomas Lord Poynings*, for which, and some other of his Lands he obtained a Charter of Free-warren, 2 *Edw.* 3. He left *Michael Lord Poynings* his Heir, who inherited his Honour and Estate, and from him it descended to his Son *Thomas*, who having married *Blanch Moubray*, settled, among other Estates, six Marks of Rent out of this Manor of *Ifield* upon her in Part of her Dowry; after his Death, *Richard* his Brother became his Heir, and inherited his Estates, but we find nothing more of this Place.

Henry Halliwell, A. M. and Fellow of *Christ-College* in *Cambridge*, was Minister of this Church, and is of some Renown for his Writings, particularly for (1.) His Account of *Familism*, which he labours to prove is revived and propagated by the *Quakers*, Printed at *London* in 1673. *William Pen*, afterwards knighted, gave an Answer to it, to which our Author reply'd in a Book entitled, (2.) *A Vindication of the Account of Familism from the impertinent Cavils of William Pen.* (3.) *The Sacred Method of saving Souls by Jesus Christ.* (4.) *Of the Policy of the Kingdom of Darkness*, in which he answers the Objections brought against the Being of Witches. He also collected and published the Remains of *Dr. George Rust*, Bishop of *Dromore* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*. *Lond.* 1686. This little Village is rendred of good Reputation by giving the Title of a Baron to *Denzil Holles*, second Son to *John Earl of Clare*. He had been not a little Instrumental in bringing about the Restoration of King *Charles II.* who in Recompence of his Services so done, advanced

vanced him, *Reg. 13.* to the Dignity of a Baron by the Title of Lord *Holles* of *Ifield*.

Knep, or *Knap*, the Lordship of *John Duke of Norfolk*, who having forfeited it to King *Henry VII.* by his joining with *Richard III.* and being attainted thereupon, it was seized by King *Henry*, and given to *Thomas Lord de la Warr*, and his Heirs.

S. Leonard's Forest is in this Rape, and it was among those Estates which *John Duke of Norfolk* had forfeited by his Adherence to King *Richard III.* against King *Henry VII.* by whose first Parliament he was attainted, and his Estates being seized by King *Henry*, this Forest, with divers other Lands was given to *Thomas West*, Lord *de la Warr*, with the Parks of *Beambush* and *Knap*.

Offington, the Lordship and Seat of *William West* Lord *de la Warr*, 4 *Mar. 1.* This Family of *West*s is both ancient and noble, and have much advanced themselves in Wealth by their Intermarriages with the Heirs General of the *Cantilopes* of *Snitterfield* in *Warwickshire*, and *Fitz-Herberts*, and in Honour by the Marriage of Sir *Thomas West*, Knt. with *Joan* the Sister and Heir of *Roger* the last Lord *de la Warr*, on whose Account he was summoned to Parliament, 5 *Hen. 6.* by the Title of *Thomas West* Lord *de la Warr*, as his Posterity have been ever since.

This Manor of *Offington*, hath long been the Demesne of this noble Family of *West*s, for *Thomas West*, 3 *Hen. 5.* died possessed of it, and left it to *Reginald*, who was also summoned to Parliament under the same Title from the 5th to the 28th of *Hen. VI.* He died seized of this Manor, and left it to his Son *Richard*, from whom it descended to *Thomas Lord de la Warr* and his Posterity, who probably enjoy it to this Day.

Sir *Robert Dudley*, Son of *Robert Dudley Earl of Leicester*, a most compleat Gentleman, though not legitimate, may grace this Town for his Education, though not his Birth, inasmuch as good Geniuses are more beholdling to a good Education than their Birth. He was the Son of one *Dug-*

las Sheffield, who brought him up here out of his Father's Reach, in all good Accomplishments; he proved an extraordinary Person, but endeavouring to prove his Legitimacy in the Reign of *K. James I.* met with such Opposition from the Court, that in disgust he left *England* and fled into *Italy*, where he became a great Favourite of the Duke of *Florence* for his great Worth and Abilities, for he was an excellent Mathematician, especially for Architecture, in which he did great Service at the Building of *Leghorn*; Physician, his *Catholicon* being of Esteem among those of that Science; and Navigator, especially in the Western Seas, where he sunk and took nine *Spanish Ships*, of which one was an *Armada*. He was also famous in *Germany*, where *Ferdinand II.* Emperor, made him a Duke of the Empire. Of his Death we know nothing.

Seaford, or *Sefford*, the Lordship of *John Earl of Warren* and *Surrey*, who having no Issue by his Wife, made over by a special Grant all his Inheritance to the King, who then was King *Edward II.* and among other great Estates in this and other Counties this Manor of *Seaford*; in Recompence for which Settlement the King assigned him for his Life the Castles of *Coningsburgh* and *Sandale*, and Manors of *Wakefield*, *Halifax*, &c. in *Yorkshire*. He enjoyed the Whole for his Life, and at his Death, which happened, 21 *Edw. 3.* they all went to the Crown, except some few, which by the Consent of King *Edward II.* were regranted to him, with Remainder to his Natural Son by *Maud de Nereford*, *John de Warren*, and his Heirs Male, &c. But this Manor seems to have continued in the Crown, for in 42 *Edw. 3.* we find *Michael Lord Poyning* died possessed of it; and then we suppose it returned to the Crown, and was given to *Richard Fitz-Alan Earl of Arundel*, who having forfeited it (as he was accused) by Treason, to the Crown, *Richard II.* on the Account of divers great Services done by him, conferred upon *Thomas de Moubray Earl of Nottingham* this, and divers other great Estates, and soon after created him Duke of *Norfolk*. This Town is in the Liberty of

of the Cinque Ports; and though it be but a small Fishing-Town, is built of Stone and Slate, and defended with a convenient Fort. It is very famous for its Wheat-eats, which are a Sort of Birds in Summer-time very palatable and delicious, being so fat that they dissolve in the Mouth like Jelly. It enjoy'd the Privilege of sending Burgesses to Parliament very early, viz. 26 Edw. 1. to 21 Rich. 2. Seven Elections; but it was discontinued from that Time to the Reign of King Edward IV. when it was again restored, as it now remains.

Seal, or Sele, the Demesne of William de Braose the first, who being a devout Man after the Mode of Religion in his Time, was a great Benefactor to the Monastery of S. Florence at Saumur in France, and among other Things, gave to it by Charter out of his Possessions here in England, the Church of St. Peter at this Town; whereupon, the Monks of Saumur sent over thither Part of their Convent, and made it a Cell to their Monastery.

Shermanbury, to be noted for nothing by us, but the Birth of Dr. Thomas Comber, Son of ——— Comber, Clarencieux King at Arms, the 12th Child of his Father, and Dean of Carlisle. He had his School Learning at *Horsham*, and his University in Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was, for his early Proficiency in many Parts of the most useful Learning, chosen, by Dr. Nevil, Scholar, and Fellow, and after him was Master of the said College. He was eminent for his Skill in the Oriental, Greek, Latin, and many Modern Languages, his great Industry being seconded with a quick Understanding and tenacious Memory. He was a most excellent Preacher, and travelling into France, was by his Skill in the Oriental Learning, instrumental in the Conversion of many Jews to the Christian Faith. He lodg'd with Monsieur de Moulin, and conversing with the learned Protestants there, is Characteriz'd by Morinus thus, *Vir Clarissimus Thomas Comber Anglus*. At his Return home he was, by the Means of Archbishop Abbot, preferred to be the King's Chaplain, and not

long after was by his Majesty made Master of his College; in this Station, as his Example was highly commendable, so by his Authority he chiefly aimed at these three Things, viz. 1. To keep up a good Understanding among his Fellows, by discouraging all Party and Faction. 2. That Elections should be sincere, and Worth respected in the meanest Person. 3. That the Studies of the Scholars should be methodical and useful, and their Exercises regularly perform'd.

Being chosen Vice-Chancellor in his Course, Anno 1631, he was very strict in observing the Statutes of the University, and took all due Care of the publick Exercises of all Sorts, viz. That the Jocos should not be Abusive, Serious not Perfunctory, and Religious not Factious. He took great Offence at some Expressions in a Sermon at St. Mary's, preach'd by Mr. Bernard, Lecturer of St. Sepulchre's, London, by which he asserted, 1. That God's Ordinances blended with the Innovations of Men cease to be God's Ordinances. 2. That it is impossible to be saved in the Church of Rome without Repentance for being of it. 3. That Reason is not limited to the Royal Blood, &c. 4. That such as symbolize with the Church of Rome by holding Pelagian Errors or superstitious Ceremonies, are to be pray'd for, either to their Conversion or Confusion. And for them caused him to be punish'd; but his Endeavours could not stop the Current, which soon overflow'd the Nation, for in a few Years the Civil Wars came on, and he furthering the Design of his College to send their Plate to the King at York, and refusing to take the Covenant, was, with Mr. Thorndyke and others, deprived of all his Preferments, (which were the Deanry of Carlisle, and the Rectory of Warplefden, Surrey, worth 300 l. a Year, besides his Mastership) plunder'd and imprison'd, in 1642. He bore his Sufferings with wonderful Patience for above ten Years, and dying in 1653, was bury'd in his College Chapel.

Shorham Old and New, anciently call'd Scope-ham, the Old is remarked in our

our Histories, for the Place where *Ella* the Saxon, who afterward became King of the South-Saxons, landed, and with some fresh Supplies from Germany, drove the Inhabitants, after many Skirmishes, into a great Wood call'd *Andredsflege*, and in our Maps *Anderida*, but by the common People the *Weilde*, from whence the Britains often assaulted him, and kill'd two of his Sons; but having besieged and taken *Andred-chester*, their chief Fortrefs, and slain not only the Besieged, but a Body that came its Relief, he possessed himself of their Country, and established his Kingdom here, which his Posterity held, as is above related. After the Conquest we find this Lordship in the Possession of *William de Braose* 1st. who, among other Donations to the Abby of *S. Florence* in France, gave the Monks there the Church of *St. Nicholas* in this Place. In his Family we suppose it continued 'till it came to the Crown, and then was given to *Richard* Earl of Cornwall, King *John's* youngest Son, from whom it descended to *Edmund* his Son, whose Widow *Margaret* had an Assignment of 10 l. 15 s. 6 d. yearly Rents out of it, in Part of her Dower of 300 l. a Year. In King *Richard III's* Time it was the Estate of *John* Duke of Norfolk, who, by fighting for his Master in *Bosworth-Field*, was slain, and the Victor King *Henry VII.* being seated on the Throne, he was attainted in his first Parliament, and his Estates being confiscated, this Manor and divers others was given to *Thomas* Lord *de la Warr*, in whose Family we suppose it still remains.

But the Old Town is by little and little dwindled into a poor Village, retaining the Name of *Old Shoreham*, to distinguish it from another Town risen up hard by of late Years, call'd, *New Shoreham*, a Corporation sending Burgesses to Parliament, as it hath done from 26 *Edw. I.* to this Day, but hath no Market. It is probable, that the Conveniency of a Port gave Rise to the Town, and it would be certainly well frequented still, if the Harbour were better, but the greatest Part of it is of late ruined, and under

Water, and Banks of Sand, which are cast up at the Mouth of the River, take away almost all the Advantage of a Port; whereas in former Ages it was wont to carry Ships under Sail as high as *Bramber*, which is at least two or three Miles Distance from the Sea. Both these Towns are situate upon the River *Adur*, at whose Mouth is the ancient *Portus Adurni*.

Warminghurst, *James Butler*, Esq; hath a Seat in this Place, which was lately the Estate of *William Pen*, Esq; He has a very great Estate.

Washington, or *Wasingtune*, the Lordship of *Godwin* Earl of Kent, as appears to us from the Conqueror's Survey, which recites many of his Demesne Lands, but not all; he dispos'd of them to his five Sons, of whom *Gurth* the youngest had this Township. After the Conquest we find nothing of it, 'till the Reign of King *Richard III.* when *John* Duke of Norfolk was slain fighting for his Master in *Bosworth-Field* against *Henry* Duke of Richmond, who being by the Victory there obtain'd set on the Throne of England, the Duke was attainted, and his Estates being confiscated, this Manor was given to *Thomas West* Lord *de la Warr*, his Favourite, and in his Family we suppose it continues.

Wiston, or as it is call'd in ancient Records, *Wistneston*, *Wistaneftune*, and *Westmeston*, the Manor and Estate of *Godwin* Earl of Kent, who gave it, with several other Estates, to his second Wife *Gytha*, Sister of *Swane* King of Denmark. She, after the Death of King *Harold* her Son, fled privately into France, for fear of the Conqueror, carrying great Riches with her, and never return'd. She had four Sons, but we do not find any of them inheriting her Lands.

Anthony Shirley, second Son of Sir *Thomas Shirley* of this Place, Knt. is a Reputation to this his Native Village. He had some Education both at the University and Inns of Court, from which last he went, and spent some Time in Traveling, but after he became known to that popular Count *Robert* Earl of *Essex*, he so admired his Heroick Spirit and Vir-

tues,

tues, that he resolved to be his constant Adherent, and accordingly was employ'd by him in warlike Voyages, Embassies, and other Affairs of Importance; in all which he behaved himself with that Prudence and Fidelity, that every where he bore Marks of his Esteem; for the Earl knighted him in *Ireland*, the King of *Spain* made him Admiral of the *Levant* Sea, and allow'd him a Salary of 200 Ducats a Year, and the Emperor of *Germany* created him an Earl of the Sacred Empire. He wrote several Histories of his Voyages and Travels, and dy'd in *Spain*; for tho' King *James I.* was jealous of him for his Greatness with the King of *Spain*, and commanded him to return to his Native Country, he refused to obey, and liv'd and dy'd in *Spain* after the Year 1630.

Robert Shirley, his younger Brother, was born also here, and was equally famous in Foreign Parts, for he was so highly valued by the Emperor of *Persia*, that he sent him an Ambassador first to *Sigismund* King of *Poland*, and to *James I.* King of *England* in 1612, which Trusts he discharged so much to the Satisfaction of that Emperor, that he gave him his Niece in Marriage, and conferred upon him much Honour and great Riches. Their eldest Brother

Thomas Shirley, asham'd to see the Trophies of his two younger Brothers, left his aged Father and Estate to merit the same Lawrels, and accordingly undertook several Voyages to the Honour of his Country, but not to such an Advantage as the Adventures of his Brethren; but this last had a Son *Sir Thomas*, who was a great Sufferer for King *Charles I.* and a Grandson, a famous Doctor of Physick, and in the Service of King *Charles II.* which may more than equal his Brethrens Fame. 'Tis said the Doctor dy'd of Grief for his being defeated of an Estate of 3000 *l.* a Year by *Sir John Fagge*, Bart. *Sir Robert Fagge*, Bart. hath a Seat at this Place. He is of no ancient Family, but has a very plentiful Estate.

Woodmancote, or *Wodecote*, the Lordship

of *Hugh St. John* of *Basing*, who leaving his Son and Heir *Edmund*, but four Years of Age, made *Isabel* his Wife a Dowry of this Manor, and many other his Estates during his Minority; but he dying before he became of full Age, his Lands were divided between his two Sisters *Margaret* and *Isabel* his Right Heirs. This Manor upon the Partition fell to *Isabel's* Share, who was at that Time the Wife of *Luke de Poinings*. *Isabel* survived her Husband, and enjoy'd her own Lands during her Life, and at her Death left this and her other Estates to her Son and Heir *Sir Thomas Poinings* Lord *St. Johns*. This Manor we find in the Reign of *K. Henry VIII.* to have been the Estate of *Thomas West* Lord *de la Warr*, who exchanged it with that King for Lands belonging to *Wherwell* Abbey; but by what Means it came into that Family we know not, nor any more of it.

Worting, or *Wourtling*, the Manor and Estate of *Sir Thomas Hoo*, Knt. whose Seat was at *Hoo* in *Bedfordshire*. He obtain'd 11 *Edw. 3.* a Grant for a Market every Week, on *Tuesday*, to be kept at this Manor of *Wortling*, and a Fair there yearly, on the Eve, Day, and Morrow of *St. Mary Magdalen*, *July 21*; but it seems that the Market is now abolish'd, if the Fair doth still continue. *Sir William Hoo*, a Descendant of this Family, deserved so well of King *Henry VI.* in suppressing a Rebellion in *Normandy*, and in the Wars with *France*, that that King, in Consideration of these his good Services, advanced him to the Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Hoo*, and *Hastings* in this County, and to the Heirs Male of his Body lawfully begotten; whereupon he was summon'd to Parliament among the Barons the next Year, and so continued to be to 31 *Hen. 6.* when 'tis suppos'd he dy'd, leaving to the Abbot and Convent of *Battail* in this County 20 Marks *per Annum*, and their Successors, to sing for his Soul and the Souls of his Ancestors at the Altar of *St. Benigni* perpetually by two Monks.

III. CHICHESTER Rape.

This Rape lies on the Western Side of the County, and is bounded on the East with the Rape of *Arundel*, on the South by the *English Channel*, on the West by the County of *Southampton*, and on the North by *Surrey*. It includes in it these Hundreds, viz. *Westbourn*, *Eastbourne*, *Dumford*, *Besham*, *Manhood*, *Bax*, and *Sockbridge*, and *Alfweck*; among which *Richard Fitz-Alan*, Earl of *Arundel* had a Privilege granted him of returning Writs in the Hundreds of *Westbourne*, *Eastbourn*, and *Sockbridge*, 11 *Edw.* 3. The Fee of this Rape we suppose to be in the Crown, and to be govern'd by the Sheriff and his Officers, because we find no Subject entitled to it. It takes its Name from the chief Place of it, the City of

Chichester, which by the Britons was called *Caercei*, by the Saxons *Cirran-cearpen*, and by the Latins, *Cicestria*. It stands in a Plain not far from the Arm of the Sea, on which *Bosham* is situate, and it seems to have been of some Note and Strength in the Times of the Britons, for we find, that when *Careticus* was King of the Britons, having provoked his People by his Mismanagement, to hate and rebel against him, certain Saxons and Norwegians under the Conduct of *Gurmund* an Arch-Pirate, their Captain, made use of that Opportunity to invade and ravage his Kingdom, which he not being able to resist, fled into this Town for Safety, which was so strong that his Enemies had no Way left to take him, but by this Stratagem destroy'd the City, in Hopes of overwhelming him in the Ruins, viz. They caught several Sparrows, and fastening small Firebrands to their Feet, let them fly into the Town, where lighting upon the Straw, in which they usally harboured, set it on Fire, and in a short Time burnt down the whole Town. *Careticus* narrowly escaped, and flying beyond the *Severn*, secured himself among the Mountains of *Wales*.

In this State it continued 'till the *South-Saxon* Kingdom was erected by King *Elta*, whose Son *Cissa* being of an unwar-

like Temper, chose to devolve all troublesome State Affairs upon *Cherdike* the *West-Saxon* Monarch, and paying him an annual Contribution, enjoy'd a long Reign in Peace, in which he rebuilt this City, and gave it the Name of *Cissa's Cester*, or *Cissa's City*. Our Histories tell us, that King *Cissa* resided in this City himself, and for its Defence fortify'd it with a strong Trench; but the *South-Saxon* Kingdom soon after his Death being united to the *West-Saxon*, this Town fell into so great Decay, that about the Time of the *Norman* Conquest it was of little or no Reputation, for by *Domesday Book* there was but an hundred Houses in it; but being given to *Roger de Montgomery*, one of the Conqueror's Captains, he caused sixty Houses more to be built in it, and being created Earl of it, made it so considerable a Place that it paid 15 Pounds to the King, and 10 to the Earl.

This Earl's Bounty to this Town was an Invitation to the Bishop of *Silsey* upon the Order of King *William I.* that the Episcopal Sees, which before were settled in private Villages, should remove into great Towns, to translate his See hither; after which it began to flourish mightily, both in Building and Trade. Bishop *Ralph*, who was the second Bishop from *Stigand* who brought the See hither, built a Cathedral Church, but it was scarcely finished before it was demolish'd by a casual Fire; but this Misfortune did not defeat his good Design, for being encouraged by King *Henry I.* who liberally contributed to the restoring it, he set about it again, and compleatly rebuilt it, as it continued to three of his Successors; but in the Reign of King *Richard I.* *Seffrid* the 2d. being then Bishop, it fell under the same Misfortune, and was burnt, together with the greatest Part of the City, the Bishop's Palace and Prebendary's Houses not escaping the Flames. *Seffrid* was a Person of great Interest as well as Wealth, and by his vigorous and zealous Endeavours restored the Church and City to its former Splendor. From his Time the City hath grown more and more flourishing, and would have been much more considerable

ble than now it is, had the Haven been near the City, and commodious; however, taking it as it now is, it is a Place of good Reputation, as the following Description will shew.

This City stands in a Plain, and is washed on every Side but the North by the little River *Lavant*. It is indifferently large, and walled about in a circular Form, in which are four Gates opening towards the four Points of the Heavens: From them the Streets go directly to one another, and crossing in the Middle leave an open Space, where the Markets and Fairs are kept; for the Convenience of which, Bishop *Robert Read* erected a fair Stone Market-house, supported with Pillars of the same Materials round about. The Buildings are pretty neat and uniform. All the Space between the West and South Gates is taken up with the Cathedral, Bishop's Palace, and the Dean and Prebendaries Houses. The Bishop's Palace hath been lately new built, and in the Month of *October*, 1727, as certain Workmen were putting the Gardens in Order, they found some very valuable ancient Coins, and a curious Piece of *Roman Pavement*. The Streets take their Names from the Gates they begin at, and are called *East, West, North, and South Streets*. It is a Corporation governed by a Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and other inferior Officers, and sends two Burgesses to Parliament, as it has done from that Constitution about 10 Years, 2 *Edw. 2.* It hath two good weekly Markets, viz. on *Wednesday* and *Saturday*, which last is the greatest for Fish in the County; and five Fairs yearly, viz. on *St. George's Day*, April 23, on *Whitsun Monday*, on *St. James's Day*, July 25, and on *Michaelmas Day*, which continues nine Days after, and is called *Slow Fair*. Dr. *Fuller* tells us, That the Toll of the Wheat, other Grain, and Malt sold in the Markets of this City yearly, did in his Time amount at an Half-penny a Quarter, to threescore Pounds a Year, as Mr. *Peckham* the Recorder informed him from the Account of the Gatherers, which he says proved as well the Plenty of the adjacent County, as the

Greatness of the Markets. There was anciently a Castle in it, which stood at a little Distance from the North Gate, and was the Seat anciently of the Earls of *Arundel*, who stiled themselves from thence Earls of *Chichester*, but it was long before the Reformation, turned into a Convent of *Franciscan Friars*.

Within the Walls are 5 small Churches besides the Cathedral, and before the Civil Wars of *England* against *K. Charles I.* there were two Churches without the Walls in the Suburbs, the one near the East Gate, and the other near the West Gate; but these were demolished in those Times of Confusion. The Cathedral, which is dedicated to the Blessed Virgin *Mary*, is not large, but very curious and beautiful, having a Spire Steeple of Stone of a great Height, and a noble Tower standing by the West Door, which the People say, was built by *Robert Riman*, with those very Stones he had provided to erect a Castle at *Aplederham*, where he then lived, but was by the Royal Command forbid to go on with it. On the South Cross Isle of this Church was formerly on the one Side artificially painted the History of its Foundation, with the Images of the Kings of *England*, and on the other Side the Pourtraitures of the Bishops, as well of *Selsey*, as of this Place, at the Charge of Bishop *Robert Sherbourne*, who beautify'd the Church otherwise; and every where sets up for his Motto, *Credite Operibus*, i. e. Believe of Men according to their Deeds: And, *Dilexi decorum Domus tuae, Domine*, i. e. I have loved the Beauty and Decency of thy House, O Lord. But all these Ornaments were utterly defaced, or very much disfigured in the late Times of Rebellion, so that there is little else remaining of them now, but the Memory of some Aged Men, or Tradition from them. There belong to this Church besides the Bishop, a Dean, a Chanter, a Chancellor, a Treasurer, two Archdeacons, viz. of *Chichester* and *Lewes*, thirty Prebendaries, and twelve Vicars Choral. Of the other Parish Churches of this City, we have nothing but the Names, viz. *St. Peter the Great*, *St. Peter the Little*, and

and *S. Peter by the Guild-Hall*, *S. Andrew*, *S. Pancras*, *S. Martin*, *S. Olave*, *Fishborn* and *Wyke*, of whose Valuation we shall speak afterward.

The Lordship of this City was after the Conquest at first given to *Roger de Montgomery*, who on that Account bore the Title of Earl of *Chichester* and *Arundel*, but was really no less than Earl of *Sussex*; in his Family we suppose it continued with the Earldom for some Successions, but at length passed to *William de Albini de Pincerna*, whose Posterity inherited it and the Honour together; but after them we have no Account, 'till

Sir Francis Leigh, Bart. created Lord *Dunsmore*, July 31, 4 Car. 1. having manifested his Loyalty to that King, in opposing his rebellious Subjects, who had brought him into great Distress; he was first made Captain of the Band of Pensioners, Anno 1643, and two Years after, in which he had highly merited of his Majesty by his special Services, was created Earl of *Chichester*, with Limitation to his Heirs Male lawfully begotten, and for Want of such Heirs, to *Thomas* Earl of *Southampton*, who had married his eldest Daughter *Elizabeth*; but he leaving no Issue, and dying before *Sir Francis*, the Honour lay dormant 'till *K. Charles II.* conferred it upon his Natural Son

Charles Fitz-Roy, by *Barbara* Dutcheſs of *Cleveland*. He was first installed by his Father Knight of the Garter, and after manifesting an Inclination to Noble and Princely Actions, was for his future Encouragement advanced by Letters Patents to the Honourable Titles of Baron of *Newbury*, Earl of *Chichester*, and Duke of *Southampton*, which he held to his Mother's Death, and then became Duke of *Cleveland*. His eldest Son and Heir *William* bears the Title of Earl of *Chichester*.

This City hath given Birth to many famous Men worthy our Notice, viz. *Thomas Bradwardine*, descended indeed originally of the ancient Family of *Bradwardines* of *Bradwardine* in *Herefordshire*, but three Generations before his Birth here, removed hither. He was bred in *Merton College*, *Oxford*, where he became

a deep Divine, called from thence *Doctor Profundus*. He was Confessor to King *Edward III.* and attended him in his Wars with *France*, where he preached constantly in the Camp, and by his Prayers and Doctrine was thought to contribute as much, or more, to his Master's Success, as the King by his Valour and Conduct. After the Death of Archbishop *Strafford* he was raised to the See of *Canterbury*, and was consecrated by the Pope at *Avignon*. His Memory is famous among the Learned for his excellent Book, *De Causa Dei*; in which he shews himself a valiant Champion for the Grace of God against the Doctrine of *Pelagius* for Free-Will, which it seems in his Time was espoused by many Divines. He died at *Lambeth* in October, Anno Domini, 1349, having sat about 16 Years in that See.

Lawrence Somercote, who had not only his Birth and Breeding here, but his chief Preferment, being a Canon of this Church. He studied the Canon Law chiefly, and attained to a great Proficiency therein. Being encouraged to travel by the Hopes of Favour from his Brother or Kinsman Cardinal *Robert Somercote*, he went to *Rome*, and was not disappointed of his Design, for the Cardinal procured him the Office of Subdeacon under the Pope. He wrote some Books in *Latin* and *French*, and flourished about the Year 1240.

Dr. William Juxon, educated at *London* at *Merchant-Taylor's School*, and at *Oxford* in *S. John's College*, where he became first Fellow, and then Master, or President. His Worth in this Station recommended him to his Majesty King *Charles I.* to be his Chaplain, in which Place he had not long continued before his Majesty rewarded his Gravity, Learning and Piety, with divers Preferments successively, viz. the Deanry of *Worcester*, the Office of the Clerk of his Majesty's Closet, Bishoprick of *Exeter*, Deanry of the King's Chapel, Bishoprick of *London*, a Privy Counsellor, and lastly, *Ld Treasurer*; which great Office he held from 1635, to 1641, all which Places he managed with the greatest Satisfaction. But when the Rebellion against

gainst his Master came on, he found the same hard Usage with his Brethren the Bishops, for he was put out of the Lords House with them, and had the Revenues of his Bishoprick seized, as theirs was; yet had this Honour above them all, to attend his Majesty King *Charles I.* in his most disconsolate Condition, 'till he saw him on the Scaffold resign his Soul to God. From that Time with a Soul full of Grief for his Master's Sufferings, he retired to his Manor of *Compton* in *Glocestershire*, where he spent his Time in melancholy Retirement and constant Devotion 'till the Restoration of King *Charles II.* when he was after a few Months Residence on his See of *London*, removed to the Archbishoprick of *Canterbury*, to the great Joy of all true Churchmen. He was consecrated in King *Henry VII.*'s Chapel at *Westminster*, but enjoy'd not that Station long, for he died in his Palace at *Lambeth*, *June 4, 1663*, in the 81st Year of his Age, and being carry'd to *Oxford* in great Pomp, *July 7*, was interr'd in the Chapel of *S. John's College*, to which he was a great Benefactor, though a greater to *S. Paul's Church*, his Cathedral, and his Palace at *Lambeth*, to which he gave 1000*l.* He was so innocent and good a Man, that the Enemies of the Episcopal Order could find nothing ill to say of him, and therefore of all the Bishops was the least troubled by the contrary Faction, which was a Sign that he deserved the Character commonly given him, *viz.* That he was a Person of true Primitive Sanctity, great Wisdom and Foresight, signal Piety and Learning, admirable Patience, and extensive Charity, the most Apostolical Virtues. He hath left no Writings but a Sermon on *Luke xviii. 31*; and as for his Estate, which after his Benefactions, was considerable, he gave it to his Brother's Son Sir *William Juxon*, Bart. who, or his Posterity now enjoy it. They have their Seat at *Compton* aforesaid.

Near this Place to the North is *S. Rook's Hill*, as 'tis commonly called, but the true Name of it seems to be *St. Roche's Hill*, for he was the Patron of the Pilgrims; and here was formerly a Chapel, which was probably dedicated to him: Upon this

Hill is still to be seen an old Camp, the Diameter whereof is better than two Furlongs. The Form of it is circular, from whence it may be inferred, that it is no *Roman*, but most probably *Danish*. Westward from hence, at about a Mile and half Distance is another Camp, called *Gonshill*, which is of a different Form, and therefore was most probably the Work of some other People: The Figure of it is an oblong Square, which comes nearest to the *Roman* Way of encamping. On the same Side, but nearer the City, there hath been a large Camp of an oblong Form, which shews it to be *Roman*; it is called the *Brile*, or *Brill*, and is four Foot and two Perches in Length, and two Furlongs in Breadth. It is made in a flat low Ground, with a great Rampire, and single Graffe, and in such a Place as makes it probable enough, that it was that of *Vespasian* after his landing here; it is still fresh. Near this City also are several Houses of the Nobility, so advantageously situated, especially the Duke of *Richmond's*, whose Park overlooks the City, that they afford a most delightful and entertaining Prospect to the Sea, and neighbouring County.

Midherst, a Borough-Town, send Burgesses to Parliament, which it hath done from 4 *Edw. 2.* to this Time: Its Market weekly is on *Thursday*, and Fair yearly on *Whitsun-Tuesday*. The Family of *Bohuns*, which was very ancient, and had many Branches, had one of them seated here, who took their Title of Baron from this Manor, being Lord *Bohuns* of *Midherst*. They were Lords of it in King *Henry I.*'s Reign, but not Barons 'till *K. Edward III.*'s Days. *Francis de Bohun* was Lord of it in King *Richard I.*'s Time, and *Savaric de Bohun* in King *Henry III.*'s. From them it descended by two or three Successions to *James de Bohun*, who died possessed of it and many other Estates in 41 *Edw. 3.* leaving Issue a Son *John*, who was never summon'd to Parliament, and leaving only two Daughters, his Estate passed into other Families, but to which *Midherst* went, we know not.

In the Parish Church of this Town *William Fitz-Williams* Earl of *Southampton* bequeathed

bequeathed by his Testament bearing Date Sept. 10, 34 Hen 8. his Body to be bury'd, appointing that a new Chapel should be built by his Executors adjoining to it, and in it the Tomb for himself and the Lady Mabel his Wife, for which Purpose he assigned 500 Marks. Whether this Chapel were built, and if so the Tombs are yet remaining, we have no Information.

Akkesbourne, or *Aldingbourne*, the Lordship and Estate of *Thomas Lord Camois*, who died possessed of it, 9 Hen. 5. leaving it, with his other Estates, to *Hugh de Camois* his Nephew and Heir; but he dying within Age, and without Issue, left it to his two Sisters, *Margaret* the Wife of *Ralph Rademilde*, and *Eleanor* the Wife of *Lewkenore*; but to which of them in the Partition this Manor went, we find not.

Apoldrum, or *Aplederham*, a Seat of *R. Riman*, who had provided Stones to build a Castle near his House; but being prohibited to do it, he built with them the great Tower which stands on the West Side of the Cathedral of *Chichester*.

Bosenham, or *Boseham*, the Lordship of the Archbishops of *Canterbury*, 'till by a Wile and Force *Godwin* Earl of *Kent* got, and kept it from them. His Device was this, *Godwin* then Earl of *Kent* having a Desire to obtain this Manor, met the Archbishop in a certain Place with a feigned Countenance, said to him, *Da mihi Basium*, i. e. Give me a Kiss, which when the Archbishop had done, he interpreted it *Boseham*, and immediately with his Dependants took Possession of it, thanking the Archbishop for his generous Gift, and so kept it peaceably. *Harold* his Son inherited it after him, but as it was gotten unlawfully, it proved fatal to him and his Family, for retreating hither upon a Time, as he used to do for Privacy, because it situated between Woods and Arms of the Sea; he in a Pinnacle put to Sea for his Pleasure, and the Wind turning of a sudden, he was driven ashore at *Ponthieu* in *France*, where being taken Prisoner, he was forc'd to pretend that was sent of a private Message to the Duke of *Normandy*, which he could not deliver to him, unless

that Duke would get his Release, which he soon did, and *Harold* was carry'd into *Normandy*, where he behaved himself so well, that the Duke was in Love with him. *Harold* 'tis probable had then no Thoughts of being King, but being desirous to ingratiate himself as much as he could with the Duke, promised him to deliver the Castle of *Dover* (which was then his own Estate) to him, and contribute his Assistance to make him King of *England* after *Edward the Confessor's* Death, which last Promise he confirmed by Oath, and so was dismissed into *England*. King *Edward* died a little after, and *Harold* possessed himself of the Throne, which *William Duke of Normandy* being enraged at, not so much for *Harold's* Breach of Oath, as for his own Disappointment, raised an Army, and having conquered *Harold*, made himself King. This Manor upon this Revolution was given by the Conqueror to *William Fitz-Aucher* and his Heirs in Fee-farm, paying out of it yearly into the Exchequer 40 Pounds of Silver, try'd and weigh'd. After him it was the Inheritance of *William Marshall*, and from him it passed to the Family of *Berkleys*, for *Maurice* Lord *Berkley* having recovered it from those to whom his Brother *William* had given it, died possessed of it and other Estates, 22 Hen. 7.

Herbert de Bosham was a Native of this Place; he was a good Scholar, and Amantiss to *Thomas Becket* Archbishop of *Canterbury*. He was present at the Murder of his Master, but had that Discretion as to make no Resistance, lest he should suffer the same Fate. He wrote many Books, and among the rest, one of his Master's Sufferings and Death; after which going over into *Italy*, the Pope made him Bishop of *Beneventum*, and afterward a Cardinal. His Death is not known as to the Time.

Boxgrave, the Lordship of *Thomas Lord de la Warr*, which, with divers others he exchanged (because he dare not refuse) with King *Henry VIII.* Reg. 31. for the Site and Circuit of the Abby of *Wherwel* in *Hampshire*, and the Lands thereunto belonging, as in *Halsnaked*.

Burdham,

Burdham, or *Byrdham* was another of the said Lord's Manors so exchanged.

Cimen-shore, a Place where *Cimen* the eldest Son of *Ella*, landed with a considerable Body of *Saxons*, and by their Assistance driving the *Britons* up higher into the Country, established his Father in the *South-Saxon Kingdom*. We keep up the Name in our Maps, but are not certain of the Place, but that it was near *Wittering* in the Island of *Selsey*, King *Cedwalla's* Charter of Donation made to the Church of *Selsey* is a convincing Proof.

Compton was another of the Lord *de la Warr's* Manors, which he exchanged with King *Henry VIII.* for the Site and Possessions of the Abbey of *Wherwell*, as is before said.

Drayton, the Lordship of *John le Strange*, after whose Death it passed to *Bartholomew Lord Badlesmere*, who left it to *Giles* his Son and Heir, who leaving no Issue, his four Sisters were Coheirs of his Lands. *Elizabeth* his Wife survived him, and had this Manor and other Lands for her Dowry; *Elizabeth* the second of these Coheirs upon the Partition had this Manor Part of her Share, and being married to *Edmund Mortimer Earl of March*, by whom she had *Roger* her Son and Heir, this Manor descended to him after her Death, though she was then the Wife of *William de Bohun Earl of Northampton*, and continued in the Possession of his Posterity to 3 *Hen. 6.* when *Edmund Mortimer* dying without Heirs, this, and his other Estates descended to *Richard Duke of York*, his Sister *Anne's* Son, who after contended for the Crown with King *Henry VI.*

Eastbourn, or *Esbourne*, a pretty Village, anciently the Lordship of the Family of the *Bohuns* of *Midhurst*, confirm'd to *Franco de Bohun*, with other Estates, 1 *Rich. 1.* From this Family in Process of Time it passed to the Family of *Badlesmere*, of whom *Giles Lord Badlesmere* died possessed of it, 12 *Edw. 3.* leaving his Lands to his four Sisters, of whom *Margaret* the third being married to Sir *John Tiptoft*, had this Manor for Part of her Division, and carry'd into his Family, who inherited it after the Death of *Eliza-*

beth, the Widow of the said *Giles*, who had it for Part of her Dowry. Sir *John* gave it with his Daughter *Philippa* to *Thomas Lord Roos*, or *Roos of Hamlake*, who being a Stickler for the *York Family* against King *Henry VI.* was upon the Success of this last by the Conduct of the great Earl of *Warwick*, taken and beheaded on *Tower-hill* for Treason; but *John Tiptoft* her Nephew, then Earl of *Worcester*, had so great an Interest with King *Henry*, that he obtained this, and some other Parts of her Husband's Estate in Dowry, for her Life; how it passed afterward we find not.

This Place is the chief Town where the little Birds, called *Wheat-ears*, which so much resemble *Ortelans*, are taken. The Manner of catching is very particular, which is this, they cut a Turf about a Foot long, and half a Foot deep, and turn it down again to cover the Hole, in which they put a Snare of Horse-hair, which done, they seek for the Birds, which are so very shy, that as soon as they see them they run into these Holes for Shelter, and there are taken, many of them at once.

This Village stands under the Promontory so famous for the Loss of Ships, called *Beachy-Head*, in which are several Caverns like great Vaults made, as is generally supposed by the Sea. From this Promontory there is a Passage over the Tops of the Hills to the Downs of *Sussex*, the finest Plain (as some think) in the World.

Fishbourne, or *Fifebourne*, the adjoining Village is of Note for nothing but for being a Part of the great Estate of *Tosti Earl of Northumberland* before the Conquest, as appears from *Domesday Book*, which says, he possessed it in *Edward the Confessor's* Days.

Goodwood, and as we find it written in ancient Records, *Godinewod*, was the Lordship and Estate of *Robert Lord St. John of Basing*, who 38 *Hen. 3.* obtained a Charter of Free-warren in all his Demesne Lands here, and several other of his Lordships, and left it so privileged to his Heir *John*. The Duke of *Richmond* hath a Seat here.

Halnac,

Halnac, Halnaker, or Halnaked, an Honour given by King Henry I. to Robert de Haya, or Haya, whose Sons Richard and Ralph dying without Heirs, Cicely his Daughter inherited this Honour and his other Estates. She marry'd Roger de St. John, the Son of Adam de Port, and Mabel the Heir of Roger de St. John, from whom this their Son took his Name, and carry'd it into his Family, in which it continued to 3 Edw. 3. but how long after we know not, but find it was in the Hands of Thomas Lord de la Warr, 31 H. 8. when at the Request of that King he found himself obliged to exchange this Manor and divers other of the Estates for the Site, Circuit, and Lands belonging to the Abby of *Wherwell*. It is now, or late was the Estate of the Earl of Derby, to whom it came by Marriage with the Daughter and sole Heir of Sir William Morley.

Hamptonet, the Lordship of Sir Ralph de Camois, who, 31 Edw. 1. obtained a Charter of Free-warren in all his Demefne Lands here, and left it so privileged to his Heirs.

Herting, the Lordship of Githa, Earl Godwin's Widow before the Conquest, but after of Henry Hoese, who had his Seat here, 4 Hen. 3. and left it to his Posterity, of whom Henry Hoese his Grandson died possessed of it, 18 Edw. 1. leaving it to his Son and Heir of the same Name. He had Summons to Parliament among the Barons from 23 Edw. 1. all that King's and his Son's Reign, and dying 6 Edw. 3. left his Estates to Henry his Son; but Isabel his Wife surviving him, a third Part of this, and several other Lordships were assigned to her for her Dowry, which after her Decease descended to her Son, who died possessed of it.

In this Parish is a Lordship and Seat called *Up-Park*, so called from its Situation upon an high Ground, and a Park inclosing it. It was the Estate and Dwelling of Sir Edward Ford, and his Family before him; but Issue Male failing, his Daughter and Heir Katharine marrying to Ralph Lord Grey of Werke, it became his Seat, and his Son Ford Lord Grey afterward made Earl of Tankervil, inherited

it from his Mother. This Earl left only one Daughter, the Lady Mary, who marrying to Charles Lord Ossulton, carry'd her Paternal Estate and Honour into his Family, her Husband being made Earl of Tankervil, as her Father was. Ralph Lord Grey was bury'd at this Place in June, 1675.

Edward Ford the Son of Sir John Ford was born at *Up-park* in this Village, and educated a Gentleman Commoner in Trinity College, Oxford. He was pricked for High Sheriff of *Sussex* in the Beginning of the Civil Wars, and afterward adhering to the King, then at Oxford, he was knighted by him, Oct. 4, 1643, and had a Commission given him to be a Colonel in the Army led against the Rebels, for which he was a great Sufferer, with other Royalists, when the King's Party was subdued. He was a most ingenious Mechanist, and being encouraged by Oliver, and invited by the Citizens of London, he raised the Thames Water into all the highest Streets of the City, 93 Foot high in four Eight-Inch Pipes, to the Wonder of all Men, and Honour of the Nation, with an Engine of his own Invention. He also built the great Water Engine near *Somerset House*, which supplieth the Inhabitants of the Strand, and adjacent Parts, with Water. He made divers other Proposals for the Advantage of the Nation, and would certainly have done great Matters for the Publick Good, had he not been discouraged for what he had done, and thwarted by the great Ones in his further Designs, which Death put an End to. He died in Ireland, Sept. 3, 1670, and his Body being brought into England, was bury'd in the Church of this Place by his Ancestors. He printed some Books containing his Projects, in 1641, 1666, and 1663, which have never been regarded since his Death.

Ichnor, or Icemore, one of the many Lordships of this and other Counties, of which Godwin Earl of Kent was possess'd of in the Confessor's Days, as we learn from *Doomsday-Book*, which Harold his eldest Son had the greatest Part, &c.

Linchmere,

Linchmere, or *Linche*, the Lordship of *William de Echingham*, who 23 *Edw. 1.* obtain'd a Charter of Free-warren for this and other his Demefne Lands in this County, and left them so privileg'd to his Heirs. He was a Parliamentary Baron.

Laythorn, or *Lethorn*, a Village chiefly memorable for being the Seat of Sir *Tho. Bowyer*, a Gentleman endowed with many other Virtues, but singularly eminent for his Humility and Loyalty, for which last being sequester'd in the late Rebellious Times, and forc'd to pay a Fine for the Use of the Commonwealth of 2033 *l.* he said chearfully, when he had paid, That he had gotten a cheap Pennyworth to preserve Peace of Conscience.

Merden, or *Meredone*, the Estate of *Gythia*, Earl *Godwin's* Widow, before the Conquest, but she left it and her other Estates, and fled into *France* for fear of the Conqueror, and never returned again into *England*.

Mundham, or *Mundreham*, a Manor of the aforesaid Lady *Githa's*.

Nutbourn, or *Northbourne*, the Lordship of *Alan de Zouch of Mortimer*, for which he procured a Charter of Free-warren 18 *Edw. 3.* and left it so privileged to his Son *Hugh*. He was descended of *Robert de Mortimer*, but took the Name of *Zouch*, which his Posterity continued to bear from his Manor of *Ashby de la Zouch* in *Leicestershire*. *Hugh* dy'd without Heirs, and *Joyce* his Sister inherited his Lands, and by Marriage carry'd them into the Family of Sir *John Botetout of Weoly-Castle* in *Worcestershire*, Knt. whose Posterity inherited them.

Raſton, or *Radeton*, one of the Lordships of *Godwin* Earl of *Kent*, in the Confessor's Days, as we find in *Doomesday-Book*, which he left to Earl *Harold*, and his other Sons.

Rogate, the Lordship and Estate of *Ralph de Camois*, who 20 *Edw. 2.* procured a Charter for a Fair yearly upon his Manor here, and for Free-warren upon all the Demefne Lands of it.

Selfey, in Saxon *Sealj-ey*, that is, according to *Bede's* Interpretation, The Isle
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of Sea-Calves, now call'd Seals, a Creature that always makes to Islands and Shores to bring forth its Young. It is a Peninsula, or Spot of Land encompassed with the Sea on all Sides but the West, (as *Bede* says) where it has an Entry into it by a Neck of Land, which joins it to the County, and is about a Stones-cast over. The Street of the Town stands on a dry gravelly Soil, and is not so unhealthful as many Places situate so low and so near the Sea usually are. It contained eighty seven Tenements within the Demefne, when *Edelwach*, King of the *South-Saxons*, gave it to *Wilfrid* Bishop of *York*, who was then in Exile, and had converted, if not the King himself, yet many of his People, of which *Bede* gives this Account: That *Wilfrid* first preached the Gospel here, and not only saved from the Bondage of the Devil 250 Bondmen by Baptism, but also by obtaining their Freedom, deliver'd them from being Slaves to Men. Against this King *Edelwach*, *Ceadwell*, a valiant young Prince of the Blood-Royal of *West-Saxons*, made War, with an impetuous Current, and having slain him as he made Resistance, became Victor of the Country, which, a little Time after, was made a Province of the *West-Saxon* Kingdom. He founded a Monastery here, and honour'd it with an Episcopal See, which *Stigand*, the 22d Bishop, removed to *Chichester*, where it now flourishes, and owns *Ceadwall* for the Founder. Of the Bishops of both Sees, we shall give the best Account, we can find, in our Ecclesiastical History of this County. There are some obscure Remains of this ancient little City, in which the first Bishops resided, cover'd indeed at High-Water, but plainly visible at low Tide. The Isle is famous for its excellent Cockles gather'd on the Shores about it, and for producing the finest Wheat.

Singleton, the Hundred and Manor were both the Fee of the *Fitz-alans*, Earls of *Arundel* and *Suffex*. *Richard Fitz-alan*, 11 *Edw. 3.* obtain'd a Privilege for himself and Heirs to have the Return of Writs within this Hundred; and *Thomas Fitz-alan*, who dy'd 3 *Hen. 5.* was then possessed
S s s

possessed both of the Manor and Hundred so privileg'd, leaving it to *John* his Son and Heir. Their Seat in this Parish was call'd *Downley*, where *William Fitz-alan* dying, 35 *Hen. 8.* his Executors bury'd his Body at *Arundel*, *Jan. 23, 1543*, and *Henry* his only Son and Heir succeeded him in his Estates and Honours, but had no Male Issue.

Stansted is the Seat of the Right Hon. *Richard Lumley* Earl of *Scarborough*.

Stoughton, or *Storghton*, the Lordship of *Thomas Fitz-alan* Earl of *Arundel* and *Sussex*, who obtain'd of King *Henry IV.* a Charter for a weekly Market upon *Wednesday* upon this his Manor, and three Fairs yearly, viz. On the Feast of *St. Philip* and *Jacob*, on *Wednesday* in *Whitsun-Week*, and upon *St. Martin's* Day in Winter, *November 11*, but the Market is disused.

Tratton, or *Traiton*, one of those Manors of which *Githa* the Widow and last Wife of Earl *Godwin* was found possessed at the Conquest; but when her Son *Harold*, then King of *England*, was slain, she fled into *France*, and never returning again, it fell into the Conqueror's Hands; but how it was dispos'd of afterwards, we can't discover. This Village stands upon a little Brook, which runs quite cross this Rape into the River *Arun*, and hath a Stone-Bridge over it.

Thomas Otway the Poet was born here, tho' his Father *Humphrey Otway* was Rector of *Wolbeding*. He was educated at *Wickham's* School near *Winchester*, and was a Commoner in *Christ's Church, Oxford*, but took no Degree. He had a Poetick Genius, and being entertained in the Play-house, he not only got himself a comfortable Subsistence, but became himself a Writer of Plays, as *Alcibiades*, *Titus* and *Berenice*, *Don Carlos* Prince of *Spain*, &c. which last, 'tis suppos'd, he wrote in Honour of *Don Carlos* Earl of *Plimouth*, one of King *Charles II.*'s natural Sons, whose Favour he had gain'd by his Ingenuity. In 1677, he went in the Quality of a Cornet into *Flanders*, but return'd in a poor Condition, which the

Poetick Earl of *Rochester* pitying, brought him into the Number of Poets, which Station he maintain'd with considerable Reputation, living at *London*, and writing Plays and Poetical Essays to the Day of his Death, which happen'd *April 14, 1685, Æt. 33.* and was bury'd in the Vault of *St. Clement's Danes*. In his Sickness he was composing a Congratulatory Poem on the Inauguration of King *James II.*

Trefort, or *Trovord*, one of those many Manors in this County which *Godwin* Earl of *Kent* was possess'd of in King *Edward the Confessor's* Days, and which he left to his Children, of whom King *Harold* was the eldest, but he being conquer'd by *William Duke of Normandy*, who slew him, and reign'd in his Stead, all his Estates were seiz'd by the Conqueror, and all, or most of them given by him to his Captains and Commanders who assisted him.

Wallerton, or *Walderton*, a Part of the Estate of *Thomas West* Lord de la Warr, which he exchang'd with *K. Henry VIII.* *Reg. 31.* for the Site and Circuit of the Abby of *Wherwell*, and the Lordships and Estates thereunto belonging.

Walsham, famous in History (*Hol. Chron. p. 1315.*) for one *William Withers*, who lay in a Trance ten Days, and took no Sustenance; but at length coming to himself, utter'd many strange Speeches, enveighing against Pride, Covetousness, coldness of Charity, and other outrageous Sins at that Time practis'd, *Anno 1580.* Many Ministers, Gentlemen, and others, went to see him, and wonder'd at the Things spoken by him; among them was one mightily ruffled and dress'd, whom having espy'd, he so smartly reprov'd him for his Pride, telling him, it would better become him to be cloathed in Sackcloth, and mourn for his Sins, than be dress'd up like a Child of the Devil in those Ensigns of Pride. These Words so pricked the Conscience of the Serving-man, that he wept for his Offence, cut his Ruffle in pieces, and vow'd never to wear the like again. The Historian suspects

peers that his Story will not be believ'd, but avers the Truth of it from the Credit of great Numbers of Witnesses.

Westerton was another of the Manors which *Thomas West Lord de la Warr* exchanged with King *Henry VIII.* Reg. 31. for the Abbey of *Wherwell*, and the Lands to it belonging.

Walbeding, the Lordship and Estate of *Ralph Lord Camois*, who 2 *Edw. 2.* having been in the Wars of *Scotland*, obtained of that King a Grant for Free-warren in all his Demefne Lands, and so privileg'd left it with his other Estates to his Heirs. These are all the Places of and in which we find any Thing memorable in this Rape, and so shall go on to

IV. The Rape of HASTINGS.

This Rape lies on the East-Side of the County, and on the East-Side is encompassed by the Sea, as it is also on the South, the West-Side borders on the Rape of *Pevensey*, and the North on the County of *Kent*. In it are these Hundreds contain'd, viz. *Battel*, *Faxenal*, *Goldspure*, *Hawkesborough*, *Boxhill*, *Balsloe*, *Gefsling*, *Gofstrow*, *Henhurst*, *Nenvil*, *Staple*, *Nethersfield*, and *Shewswell*. The Fee of this Rape we suppose to be in the Crown, because we find no private Owner of it, and so the Government is in the High-Sheriff and his Officers. There are three, if not four Market Towns in this Rape, viz.

Battel, so call'd from the decisive Battle fought on or near the Place between King *Harold* and *William the Norman*, who under a pretence of claiming his Inheritance descended to him by the Death of King *Edward the Confessor*, came into *England* with an Army, and landing at *Hastings* in this County, march'd up higher into it. *Harold* had News of his Invasion, and hasten'd with all Speed towards him, and tho' his Forces were much diminish'd by a late Fight he had with the *Danes* in the North, and as much fatigu'd by long Marches to oppose the *Normans*, yet meeting them at a small Distance from *Hastings*, at a Village call'd *Epiton*,

he gave him Battle, *October 14, 1066.* The *Normans* no sooner saw his Approach, but they gave the Signal for the Fight, the Encounter began with Flights of Arrows from both Armies, which held for some Time, but coming to a close Engagement, they maintain'd the Battle a long while; the *English*, who with admirable Courage and Bravery receiv'd the first Attack, were furiously charg'd by the Horse of the *Normans*, but with no Success, wherefore when they saw they could not prevail, they, as they had before agreed, retreated, but kept their Ranks, which the *English* not observing, but thinking they fled, broke their Ranks, and without any Order pursu'd the Enemy, who rallying their Forces, charg'd the *English* on every Side afresh, and made a great Slaughter of them, yet not without as brave an Opposition as could be expected: For the *English* having got the higher Ground, stood it out a long Time, 'till *Harold* their King and Leader being shot thro' the Head with an Arrow, fell down dead, upon which his Army being quite disheartned, turn'd their Backs and betook themselves to flight. Our Historians tell us, that there were threescore thousand Men slain in this Battle, which shews the Greatness and Populousness of *England* so long ago, that *Harold* could gather so great an Army.

The victorious *Norman*, after he had partly by fair Promises, and partly by Terror, settled himself on the Throne of *England*, began to reflect thro' what a Sea of Blood he had waded to it, and to make some Atonement for the vast Effusion of Blood that he had made in this Place, erected an Abby on the very Ground where the aforesaid Battle was fought, and having dedicated it to *St. Martin*, call'd it *Battle-Abby*, placing in it a Convent of *Benedictine* Monks to pray for the Souls of the Slain; thus at once setting up a Monument of his Glory and Piety, as was thought. About the Abby there soon grew up a Town of the same Name, consisting of 115 Houses, to which more have been added since. In the Town, 'tis said, there is a Place, which after a

Shower, seems to have a Dye of Red like Blood, (*William of Newburge* says, 'tis real, fresh Blood, which cries to God for Vengeance) which is probable, there being a loomy Soil in many Places, which having a Mixture of Oker, will appear of a Blood-like Colour. King *Henry I.* granted a Market to be kept in this Town upon every Lord's-Day, (as was used in several other Places in his Time) free from all Duties whatsoever, but *Anthony Viscount Montague*, who about the Year 1600, built himself a beautiful House here, obtain'd a Power by an Act of Parliament to remove the Market to *Thursfday*, as it now continues; and the Fairs yearly are

The Manor of this Town, 23 *Edw. 1.* was the Estate of *William de Echingham*, who then obtain'd a Charter of Free-warren for this his Lordship and divers others in this County, and so privileg'd, left them to his Heirs, but of his Children we find no mention.

The Abbot of *Battel*, tho' in all our Histories nameless, yet must be of eternal Memory for his Courage and Bravery on this Occasion; The *French*, in the Nonage of King *Richard II.* observing *England* taken up in Quarrels at Home, and regardless of their Defence against Foreign Enemies, invaded this County, and having plunder'd the People, carry'd away the Prior of *Lewes* Captive. This Abbot seeing this, thought it high Time to provide for his own Safety, got together as good a Body of Men as the Time would give Leave, and marching to *Winchelsey*, fortify'd it, thinking it most proper for him, being a Spiritual Person, to be on the Defensive Part; the *French* follow'd him and besieg'd the Town, and since their Endeavours to draw him out to a Field-Battle prov'd ineffectual, they plant'd their Guns to batter it down, but before they could effect that, the Country-Gentlemen and their Tenants took Courage, and came in so fast upon them, that they suspecting they should be surrounded on all Sides, thought it their best way to make for *France* as fast as they could,

and so left *Winchelsey* not in a much worse Condition than they found it. Thus this Abbot saved *Suffex*, and by Consequence all *England*, for had they been successful here, 'tis probable they would have gone on, and made the whole Island a Prey.

Hastings, called by the *Saxons*, *Hartinga-ceaster*, is the chief Town of this Rape, which takes its Name from it. It is one of the Cinque-Ports, and sends Members to Parliament, as it hath done from 42 *Edw. 3.* but otherwise is at present a poor indifferent Place, yet hath two Markets weekly, viz. on *Wednesday* and *Saturday*, and Fairs on

It seems to have taken its Name from *Hastings*, the famous *Danish* Pyrate, who usually built some little Fortresses in such Places as he landed, for Prey, as he did at *Beamsfleet* in *Essex*, and *Middleton* in *Kent*. In the Reign of King *Athelstan*, Anno 924, here was a Mint. This Town, with the other Cinque-Ports, *Winchelsea*, *Rye*, &c. enjoys very great Immunities, but upon these Conditions, as appears from the Record in the Exchequer, *Hastings*, with its Members, ought to find 21 Ships at the King's Summons, and there ought to be in each of the Ships 21 Men, able, fitly qualify'd, well arm'd, and well furnish'd for the King's Service, yet so, that the Summons be made on the King's Behalf forty Days before; and when the aforesaid Ships and Men are come to the Place to which they were summon'd, they shall remain in the King's Service 15 Days at their own Costs and Charges; but if the King hath further Occasion for them, and will keep them any longer, they shall be at the King's Charges as long as he pleases; the Matter of each Ship shall have Six-pence a Day, and the Constable as much, but all the rest of the Men but Three-pence a Day.

This whole Rape of *Hastings*, together with the Honour, was held by the Earls of *Ew* in *Normandy*, a Family descended from a Natural Son of *Richard I.* Duke of *Normandy*. *Robert* the first Earl, to whom it was given, was one of the Conqueror's chief Counsellors, and had many other

other large Estates settled on him by the said King. He left this Honour to his Son *William*, whose Son *Henry* upon levying the Aid for marrying King *Henry II's* Daughter, certify'd, that his Father in King *Henry I's* Reign was enfeoffed with 65 Knights Fees, of which he then had 56 in this Rape of *Hastings*, and for them he paid 40 *l.* He left only one Daughter and Heir, who marrying to *Ralph de Yffendon*, had by him a Son and Heir *William*, who, after his Father's Death, adhering to the King of *France*, and *Alice* otherwise having forfeited her Estate to the Crown, in King *Henry III's* Days, that King seiz'd it, and gave it to Prince *Edward* his Son, Reg. 29. *Peter de Savoy*, Queen *Eleanor's* Uncle, was then in great Favour, and to him the King, Reg. 31. committed the keeping of the Castle and Honour of this Place. After this *Peter's* Death, the same King causing his Son the Prince to release and quit-claim to him all his Interest to the Honour and Rape, gave it to *John de Dreux*, Earl of *Richmond*, in lieu of certain Lands belonging to the Honour of *Richmond*, which *Peter de Savoy* had passed to the King, which being done, the King granted him Letters Mandatory to all the Tenants of the said Honour and Rape to do him Homage, as his Posterity for some Successions enjoy'd it. In the Reign of King *Henry VI.* Sir *Thomas Hoo*, having by his Valour and Conduct suppress'd a Rebellion about *Caux* in *Normandy*, and merited highly of that Prince in his Wars with *France*, was in Consideration of his great Services advanced to the Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Hoo*, his Seat in *Bedfordshire*, and *Hastings* this Place, and to the Heirs Male of his Body; but tho' he had three Wives, he left no Son, but three Daughters only, among whom his Estate was divided; but the Honour became extinct, and was after conferred on the Family of *De Hastings* in Manner following:

From this Town there was an ancient Family, as old as the *Norman* Times, that took its Name, being call'd *De Hastings*, and one of them named *Matthew Ha-*

stings held the Manor of *Grenoble* by this Tenure, That he should find at this Haven an Oar, whenever the King would cross the Seas. From them is the Family of the Earls of *Huntington* descended, and have their Name and Part of their Barony from it. *William de Hastings*, Lord Chamberlain of the King's Household, and of *North.Wales*, was the first that had the Title of Lord *Hastings* conferr'd on him by *K. Edward IV.* to whom, as well as to his Father the Duke of *York*, he had been a faithful Servant, as he continued all his Reign, and being much in Favour with him, obtain'd many large Estates and very beneficial Places from him; but after his Death, not complying with the Duke of *Gloucester's* Design in making away or bastardizing his Children, King *Edward V.* and his Brother the Duke of *York*, he was basely, without Trial, murder'd in the Tower by that Duke's Order, who made his Way to the Throne thereby, and became King by the Name of *Richard III.* He dy'd possess'd of the Castle, Lordship, and Rape of *Hastings*, which were all seiz'd of, as forfeited by a forg'd Treason laid to his Charge, and so detain'd both from his Widow and Heir *Edward* Lord *Hastings* for a Time, yet he was permitted to be bury'd, according to his Testament, in the Chapel of *St. George* within the Castle of *Windfor*, near the Tomb of King *Edward IV.* where his Monument is still to be seen. *Edward* Lord *Hastings* remain'd without Honour or Lands for a while, but King *Henry VII.* having conquer'd and slain *Richard* in *Bosworth-Field*, and possess'd himself of the Throne, had such a Respect for him in Consideration of his Father's Sufferings, that he restor'd him to his Honour and Lands, Reg. 1. which he left to his Son *George*, created Earl of *Huntington* by King *Henry VIII.* as his Posterity continue, writing themselves Earls of *Huntington*, and Lords *Hastings*, *Hungerford*, *Botreaux*, and *Moles*.

This Town, in the Reign of King *Richard II.* and about the Year 1377, was burnt by the *French*, who taking the Opportunity

portunity of some Discontents in the Beginning of that King's Reign, thrust into the Haven of *Rye* with 50 Ships, and rifled and burnt that Town, and from thence proceeded to *Winchelsea*, but being beaten off there, did the same to this Place. After its rebuilding, it was divided into two Parishes, as it now remains. Near this Town in 1263, there was a Battle fought between the Armies of King *Edward III.* lead by Prince *Edward* his Son, and *Simon de Montfort* Earl of *Leicester*, who headed the Barons, fighting for the Observation of the Statutes of *Oxford*, which the King, though sworn to keep them, had refused to do. The Barons had the better, and taking the King and Prince Prisoners, resolved to oblige them to a second Confirmation of them; but while this was doing, there happened a Quarrel among the Barons themselves, and Prince *Edward* escaping, reduced them to his Terms by the Battle of *Evesham*, and so Peace, after some Time, was restored.

Rye, or *Rhie*, one of the ancient Towns, who have long enjoy'd equal Privileges with the Cinque-Ports, in *Latin Ripa*, and in *French Rive*, stands on the very Edge of this County towards *Kent*. It is a fair well-built Town, pleasantly situated upon the North-side on an Hill, which affords a delightful Prospect towards the Sea, fortify'd and walled about in King *Edw. III.*'s Reign. It is at present govern'd by a Mayor and Jurats, and is furnished with a commodious Haven, and two Markets, on *Wednesday* and *Saturday* weekly, but the former is almost quite disused, and the latter affords little, but Provisions. It was anciently in great Reputation, being well fortify'd by *William d' Ipres*, Earl of *Kent*; (there being a Tower yet standing bearing his Name, which is now made the Prison of the Town) and enjoying the great Immunities and Privileges of the Cinque-Ports, as sending Burgeses to Parliament, which it hath done from 42 *Edw. 3.* but in the following Times it was inconsiderable, either upon the Account of the Nearness of *Winchelsea*, or the Recess of the Sea from it, and so con-

tinued a long Time; but when King *Edward III.* walled it about, and *Winchelsea* decay'd, it began again to recover, and by a lucky Accident flourished as much as ever: For the Ocean swelled with an extraordinary Tempest, broke in so violently (yet much to the Advantage of the Town) that it made a convenient Port, which another Tempest some Time after improv'd; after which the Town much increased in Inhabitants, Buildings, Fishing and Navigation, and became more prosperous than it had ever been before. But the Favours of the Sea are very inconstant, and seldom last long: The impetuous Tides which made them an Haven, have now cast the Sands so much into it, that it is almost quite choaked up, so that there is scarcely a Passage left for the smallest Sort of Vessels; and were it not for its Fishing Trade, and the Convenience of the most ready Passage here from *England* to *Normandy*, it is to be feared, it would fall into a worse Condition than ever, in a small Time, unless some other Privileges can be found out to support the Corporation. We having received a more particular and full Account of this Town and Port from a Person unknown, have thought fit to subjoin so much of it as answers our Design, viz.

The Town is encompassed by the Tides about two Parts in three, and on the East-Side is washed by the River *Rother*. The South-side is washed by a Branch of the Tide called *Tillingham-Water*, over which was formerly a Ferry, but now there is a Bridge. About 50 or 60 Years ago here was a good Tide-Harbour, while the Tide had its free Course up the *Rother*, which being then stopp'd by a Sluice about six Miles above the Town, and another about three Miles; it is now almost ruin'd by the great Quantities of Mud and Sand brought into it by the Spring Tides, and stopp'd from running out by those Sluices.

The Fishing Trade, which is the principal Support of this Town, consists in taking Mackarel and Herring in their proper Seasons (the first of which the Fishermen call *Shooting*, and the other *Flewing*) which are accounted the best of their

their Kind, which are caught upon these Coasts. All the rest of the Year they catch Flat-fish by trawling, viz. Soles, Plaife, Rates, Turbets, Brills, &c. which are carry'd up every Day by the Rippiers. (i. e. Fishermen of this Place, so called from *Ripa*, the Bank it stands upon) to London Market, which though 63 Miles distant, they perform soon by three Stages.

The Corporation, which hath Prescription only to plead for its being so, and consists of a Mayor, Jurats and Freemen, is thus order'd: The Mayor is chosen annually upon the Monday next after the Feast of St. Bartholomew, out of the Jurats, by a Majority of the Votes of the Freemen, at a Court called the *Hundred-Court*. The Jurats, who are not to exceed the Number of Twelve, are chosen by the Mayor on his Election Day, if there be any Vacancy, or at the General Sessions, which are yearly the Monday next after the Feast of St. Andrew, with the Consent of his Brethren the Jurats. The Freemen are made three Ways:

1. The Son of a Freeman, who is born first after his Father is made free, may claim his Freedom by his Father's Copy, when he comes to the Age of 21 Years.

2. The Mayor may, by the Consent of his Brethren the Jurats, make one Freeman every Year.

3. Freemen are chosen at an Assembly-Court, at which the Mayor was to put up whom he pleased, to be chosen by the Majority of the Votes of the whole Corporation, then and there Assembled; but then it is a standing Rule among them, That any Man so put up by the Mayor, and rejected by a Majority of Votes, cannot be chosen in the Mayoralty of the same Person.

The Hundred, and Assembly-Courts are of a different Nature; they both consist of a Mayor, Jurats, and Freemen, but at the former are elected the Mayor and Corporation Officers, as the Town-clerk, Chamberlaine, &c. as also Members to serve in Parliament; but at the latter, which is called by the Mayor, giving 24 Hours Warning, they lett the Lands belonging to the Corporation, make By-Laws, raise

Monies, chuse Freemen, and do all other Acts relating to the Government of the Town and Corporation, and no Man ought to appear at either of them, but such as are qualify'd according to the Corporation Act, which excludes all Dissenters, and was observed 'till 1697, or 8, when the Mayor, contrary to the former Rules, brought in Dissenters to vote both for Freemen and Parliament Men, and involved the Corporation in many and long Troubles, which the Gentleman gives a large Account of, too tedious for our History. This Corporation sends also two Barons to every Coronation to support the Canopy of State.

Here is a Grammar School, a Brick Building, erected at the Charge of Mr. Thomas Peacock, then a Jurat, about the Year 1644, and by him endowed with 32 Pounds a Year Payable out of a Farm lying in the Parish, for the teaching all the Children of the Town free. There is in the lower Part of the Town also near the Wall, some Remains of a large Building still call'd, *The Friery*, which seems to have been the Hall, or Chapel of such a Religious House; and near it there has been a Burying-place, because the Bones of Men or Women have several Times been dug up there. In other Parts of the Town there are some other smaller Buildings, which seem to have been put to a religious Use, but Tradition itself is silent how they were employ'd.

The whole Town is very well supply'd with good Water, which is brought in Leaden Pipes laid under Ground to two Conduits, from the Hills on the Land Side.

The Church, which is dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, being but one for the whole Town, is very large, and is built in the Form of a Cross; the Body of it is 100 Foot long, and 28 wide, the great Chancel is 60 Foot long, 28 wide; the Steeple stands between them, from which run two Isles a-cross on each Side. On each Side of the great Chancel are two others, on each Side one, which are 60 Foot long, and 25 Foot wide; on each Side of the Body of the Church also are Isles.

Isles of Wings, 15 Foot wide, which put together will prove it to be the largest Parochial Church in the County. It was a long Time in a ruinous Condition, but between 20 and 30 Years ago it was so repaired by the Care of the Vicar for the Time being, and some of the chief Inhabitants, that it was made very beautiful.

The Value of the Vicarage is but small, arising out of the Lands without the Wall of the Town, with a small Portion out of the Mackarel and Herring Fishing, and an additional Endowment of 12 l. 10 s. a Year, which King Charles II. procured to be settled upon it out of the Parsonage, which belongs to the Bishop of Winchester. The Presentation of the Vicarage is appendent to the Manor of Breed, and is, or late was, in the Gift of French Bromfield of Lewes, Esq; The Vicarage House is a Brick Building erected about the Year 1701.

Bryan Twyne, though not born here, yet may render this Place famous for having been the Vicar of it, though he was seldom resident. He was educated in *Corpus Christi College, Oxford*, where he took his Degrees, was made Fellow and Greek Reader, which Place he discharged well. His Genius much inclining him to History and Antiquities, he dwelt in Lodgings at *Oxford*, and being an Affectionate Lover of that University, he published a Book in Vindication of the Dignity and Antiquity of it, against such Matters as *John Caius* had said against it in his Antiquities of *Cambridge*, in which he shewed sufficient Judgment, but greater Reading. He was of a melancholy Temper, and wholly spent his Time in Reading, Writing, and Contemplation. He made vast Collections out of the Libraries of *Oxford*, which might have seen the Light, and been of great Use to Antiquaries, but the Wars coming on, and *Oxford* being made the Seat of them, his Books and MSS. fell into Soldiers Hands, who sold them for little or nothing. Archbishop *Laud* had a particular Respect for him, and employ'd him to draw up the Statutes now in Use in that University, for which

he rewarded him with the Place of Keeper of their Archives, which he kept ten Years to his Death, which happened Anno 1644. His Body was bury'd in the inner Chapel of *Corpus Christi College*, to which he gave by his Will many choice Books and Manuscripts of his own Writing.

In the Beginning of the Reign of King Richard II. certain Frenchmen, who were hovering about the English Shoar, and seeking for Prey, knowing that the Lion, King Edward III. was unable to oppose them, and his Grandson Richard, who was to succeed him, was in his Minority, and the Nation was consequently in Confusion, within six or seven Days after the former died, landed and burnt this Town, and from thence coasted to the Isle of Wight, and burnt divers Towns in the same, as also at *Plimouth, Portsmouth, and Dartmouth*. Certain Noblemen were sent in Pursuit of them, but found them not, their Business being not to fight, but fly: But the People of *Rye*, and some others, did not quietly put up this Wrong, but with certain Ships put to Sea, and meeting these Pyratyck French, fought them and overcame them, taking seven Ships with 300 Men in them, of which one of them called the *Falcon*, had been taken not long before from the Lord William Latimer. They were all richly laden with Wine, Wax, and other Merchandize, by which the People of *Rye* gained some Compensation for the Damages they had suffered from them.

Winchelsea, in Saxon *Wincels-ea*, which signifies a Waterish Place, seated in a Corner, which Interpretation answers exactly the Situation of the Town, lying at the Corner of Kent and *Sussex*. It was built in the Time of King Edward I. when a more ancient Town of the same Name was swallowed up by the Sea in a terrible Tempest, Anno 1250, at which Time the Surface of the Earth both here and in the *Kentish Shoar*, was much alter'd. It was then encompassed with a Rampart, and afterward with a strong Wall; but no sooner it began to flourish, but it was sacked by the French and Spaniards, and by the Retirement

the Sea fell to Decay all on a sudden. The new Town was endowed with the same Privileges as the old, namely, those of the Cinque-Ports to which it belongs, as one of the ancient Towns, but the Sea which had swallowed up the old Town, left the new before it was quite finished. It still retains the Privilege of sending Burgeesses to Parliament, though the Electors are but few; but hath lost that of a Market, together with all its Trade, insomuch that for lack of Business the Grass grows in the very Streets (tho' they are paved) to that Degree that the Herbage is let some Years for four Pounds. It was certainly at first a very fair Town, though now little more remains than the Skeleton of it. The Streets standing all at right Angles, are divided into 32 Squares, or Quarters, as they now call them. The Stone-work of the three Gates is yet standing, and in many Places of the Town are fine Stone-arched Vaults for Merchants Goods, and many ruinous Materials of ancient Structures. Upon the Level relinquished by the Sea appears a Castle built by King Henry VIII. now quite gone to decay. Near the Town are large Marshes, but the Inhabitants are forced at great Charges to defend them with great earthen Banks and Walls from the Encroachments of the Sea, which otherwise would daily overflow them.

In this Town were formerly three Parish Churches dedicated to St. Leonard, St. Giles and St. Thomas; but the latter of them is used alone for the Service of God. In it are certain Monuments of three Knights, Templars, as is conjectur'd by their Pourtraitures in Armour, cross-legg'd, and one of them appears by his Arms to have been of the Family of *Owenbridge*, which was anciently of great Note in these Parts. In the Church of St. Leonard was set up the Picture of that Saint, as the Patron of the Town, with a Fan or Van, as a Scepter in his Hand, which being moveable at Pleasure, such Persons as desired a fair Wind to bring their Father, Husband, or Friend home, were allowed, upon making some valuable Offering to the Idol, to set it as they pleased,

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and most answerable to their Desire; and such was the superstitious Credulity of those Times, that they believed they should have a Wind speedy and prosperous according to their Wishes.

Upon the Coasts of this Town, Anno 1349, King Edward III. being advertised of a Fleet of Spaniards returning out of Flanders, laden with Cloaths and other Riches, met them with a convenient Force, and attack'd them; the Spaniards resolutely defended themselves, and maintained the Fight so long, that they were all either slain or drowned, while they endeavoured to escape. Their Ships, which were 26 in Number, were all taken, and in them were found great Store of Wares and Riches. This King Edward did by Way of Reprisal, because certain Spaniards the last Year had sailed up the River Garons, which runs up to the Town of *Burdeaux*, and there finding many English Ships freighted with Wines, slew all the Englishmen they found aboard, and took away the Ships with them, which King Edward revenged by this Exploit.

Robert Winchelsey being a Native of this Town, is a great Credit to it, arising to the High Station of an Archbishop, Anno 1294. He was educated in *Merton College, Oxford*, and being a Graduate, went to *Paris*, where he took the Degree of Master of Arts, and was made Rector of that University. Returning home, he took his Degrees in Divinity, and having passed through many Preferments, was at length made Archbishop of *Canterbury*. He went to *Rome* for his Pall, according to the Custom then in Use, and easily obtained it of Pope *Celestine*; and when he came Home again was enthroned solemnly, and upon the same Day consecrated one Bishop, and bestowed twelve rich Livings on twelve Doctors, and as many small ones on other Divines. He suffered many Troubles from King Edward I. because in Obedience to a Canon of the Council of *Lyons*, he would not consent that a Tax should be laid on the Clergy without the Pope's Allowance; but by King Edw. II. he was restored to his See, and though a

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strenuous Opposer of *Gaveston* and the *Spencers*, that King's Favourites, lived and died in Peace, abounding in Charity and Hospitality. He was a worthy Prelate, an excellent Preacher, and being learned himself, loved and preferred learned Men. His Benefice was prodigious, for he is said to have relieved weekly on *Sundays* and *Fridays* 4000 Men when Corn was cheap, and 5000 when it was dear, and to such as could not come to receive his Alms, he sent it to their Houses: After his Death, which happen'd 1313, he was honoured by the Poor, as a Saint, though not canonized by the Pope.

John Winchelsey, probably a Kinsman of the Archbishop's, because a Native of the same Place, and bearing the same Name. He was bred in *Oxford*, and was eminent there for his great Learning. He is said to have made both Poets and Philosophers, harmonize with Gospel Divinity, as far as Nature could symbolize with Grace. In his old Age he turned a *Franciscan*, and enter'd himself into their Convent at *Salisbury*, as thinking Monkeny a more direct Way to Heaven, than a secular Way of Living, so much doth Prejudice and Superstition sometime triumph over Learning; but he died before the Year of his Probation was ended, and was bury'd in his Convent, *An. Dom.* 1326. This Town hath given the Title of Earl to a Noble Family of the *Finches*, of whom *Elizabeth* the Widow of Sir *Moyle Finch*, and Daughter and Heir of Sir *Thomas Hineage*, Knt. was created a Countess, 4 *Car.* 1. by the Name and Title of

Elizabeth Countess of Winchelsea, with a Limitation of that Honour to the Heirs of her Body, lawfully begotten. Her Father had been Treasurer of the Chamber, &c. to Queen *Elizabeth*, and her Husband was a Man of that great Prudence, that King *James I.* created him a Baronet, and intended, had he lived, to have raised him to greater Honour; wherefore his Widow being a Lady of excellent Endowments, King *Charles I.* shewed this Respect to his Merits, tho' dead, to make her Countess of *Winchelsea*. She died in 1633, and her 2d Son

Thomas (his elder Brother, *Theophilus* dying in his Mother's Lifetime) succeeded his Mother in this Honour. He died in 1639, and left by his Wife *Cicely*, Daughter of *John Wentworth*, Esq; and Sister to Sir *John Wentworth*,

Hineage his Son and Heir, who by his second Wife *Mary*, Daughter of the Marquess of *Hertford*, and afterward Duke of *Somerset*, had several Sons, of whom

William Lord *Maidstone* inherited this Honour after his Death. He was slain by a Cannon Ball in the great Fight at Sea against the *Dutch* in 1672; but leaving his Lady with Child, she soon after brought forth in *September* the same Year, a Son, named

Charles, who inherited his Father's Honour and Estates. He in 1711 was one of the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, but died the same Year without Issue Male, whereupon

Hineage his Father's Brother's Son succeeded him in his Honour, &c. The Villages of Note in this Rape are,

Ashburnham, which hath given a Name to as ancient a Family as any in these Parts, though they have but of late been admitted into the Peerage. They are descended from *Bertram de Ashburnham*, who was Sheriff of *Surry*, *Sussex*, and *Kent*, when *William the Conqueror* invaded *England*, and is said by some of our Historians to have been slain in the Fight at *Battel* with King *Harold*, who had made him Governor of *Dover* Castle; but by others to have been beheaded by the Conqueror for not resigning *Dover* Castle to him after *Harold* was slain; but however that be, the Conqueror looked upon the Family as his Enemies, and though they kept their Seat, they appeared not in Publick a long Time. For the first we find in any Civil Office is *John Ashburnham*, who was Knight of the Shire for *Sussex*, and Sheriff of *Surry* and *Sussex* in the Reigns of King *Richard II.* and *Henry IV.* His Son and Grandson *Thomas* bore the same Office in King *Henry IV.* and King *Henry VII.*'s Reign, as also did *John* the Son of the last *Thomas*, 5 *Phil.* 3 *Mar.* 1. In later Times *William Ashburnham* was a Gentleman of singular

singular Loyalty and Affection to King Charles I. and was one of the first that took up Arms for his Majesty against his rebellious Subjects. He was Governor of Weymouth, and Major General of that King's Forces in the West, and after the King's Party was wholly subdued, though he was guilty of a Mistake in conducting the King to Col. Hammond, Brother of the learned and loyal Dr. Hammond, Governor of the Isle of Wight, who delivered him into the Power of the Army; his Loyalty was never suspected either by King Charles I. or II. which rewarded it after his Restoration with the Place of being his Cofferer. His elder Brother Sir John Ashburnham was one of the Grooms of the Bedchamber to King Charles I. and his Son John was Heir to his Uncle, as well as his Father. Sir John built here an handsome Church, with three Chancels. His Son John was created Lord Ashburnham, 1 Gul. 3. 3 Mar. 2. Anno 1689, which Honour William his Son did, and John his Grandson doth now enjoy. These Noblemen have in this Place a noble Seat, which for stately Buildings and convenient Gardens, is said to be one of the best in this County; but the present Lord hath no Heir Male.

Beckley, may be of some Note for its Rector Richard Foster, M. A. of Brazen-nose College, Oxford, who is the Author of a Sermon entitled, *Prerogative and Privilege*, Preached in the Cathedral Church of Rochester in Kent, March 18, 1683, on Prov. xvii. 26. and Printed in 1684 at the Request of Archibald Clinkard, Esq; in the third Year of his Sherifalty of Kent.

Beding, from whence 'tis supposed there was anciently a great Battle fought as far as Lewes, which is 13 Miles, because there are found many Graves in and near the Road, and have been many Bones of dead Men dug up. Near this Village the River Beding runs into the Sea at New Shoreham. It produces very good Mulletts, Pykes, Plaife, Eels and other Fish.

Bodiam, or Bodyham, a Village situate upon the Rother, not far from the Mouth, where it empties itself into the Sea. Here

the ancient and noble Family of the Lewknors had a Castle, which was built by the Dalegrigs: Both these Families were of great Reputation in their Times, for Roger de Dalingrig was Knight of the Shire for this County in the 34th, 36th, and 37 h of Edw. 3. and Edward Dalingrug, 7 & 8 Rich. 2. and John Dalingrug, 3 Hen. 4. and Richard Dalingrug was High Sheriff for this County, and Surry, 14 Hen. 6. nor were the Lukenors inferior to them in Name or Reputation, for John Lewknor was Knight of this Shire, 28 Hen. 6. and Thomas Lewknore twice in the same Reign; but they were more frequently High Sheriffs, for Roger Lewknore bore that Office, 29 Edw. 3. Thomas Leuknore, 4 Hen. 6. and the 10th; another Lewknore the 18th of the same Reign; John Lewknore the 29th ditto; Richard Lewknore, 8 Edw. 4. and Thomas the 14th ditto; Richard Lewknore, 6 and 11 Hen. 7. Edward Lewknore 2, and Roger Lewknore 3 Hen. 8. and 23, &c.

Borselle, the Manor and Estate of William de Echingham, who obtained, 23 Ed. 1. a Charter of Free-warren for this Lordship, and the Lands thereunto belonging, with divers others in this County. To whom they passed from him, we have no Account; yet the Family was of good Repute in this County, for William de Echingham and Roger de Echingham were Knights of the Shire for this County in 1, 15 and 16 Edw. 2. and Robert de Echingham High Sheriff for this County, 14 Richard 2. and Thomas de Echingham, 15 Edward 4. See more in Echingham.

Brede, or Brede, the Lordship of William de Echingham, for which he procured a Charter of Free-warren, 23 Edw. 1. with many other of his Estates in this County. The Court of this Manor is a Branch of that of Battle, and hath the same Privileges and Process. The Lands of this Place, though at some Distance from Kent, descend according to the Custom of Gavelkind used in that County. Here is a kind of Court kept every three Weeks to try Actions between Man and Man, and the Officers of it are exempted from Attendance at the Assizes and Quarter-Sessions.

Burwash, or as it is in ancient Record *Berghersh*, is situate on the River *Rother*, and had anciently Lords of its own Name: The first of the Name was *Robert de Berghersh*, who being Constable of *Dover* Castle, and Warden of the Cinque Ports, was summon'd to Parliament among the Barons, 32 and 33 *Edw. 1.* and died seised of this Manor, 34 *Edw. 1.* His Heir *Stephen* Lord *Berghersh*, who succeeded him, obtained a Charter of Free-warren for all his Manors in this Lordship, and left them so privileged to his Son and Heir *Bartholomew* Lord *Berghersh*, a mighty Man in his Time; he having approved himself in the most solemn Embassies, and in the Wars of *Acquitain*, to be a Person of singular Prudence and undaunted Valour, was created a Baron of *England*, and admitted into the Order of the Garter at the first Establishment of it, and was made Constable of *Dover* Castle, and Warden of the Cinque Ports. His Son *Bartholomew* no way degenerating from his Father's Virtues, lived in great Splendor and Honour, but left only one Daughter, who marrying into the Family of *Despencer*, became the Mother of many noble Families, which continues to this Day. Sir *Roger de Swillington*, Knight, 20 *Rich. 2.* founded a Chantry for five Priests, one Clerk, and six Children in the Cathedral of *Lincoln*, for the Health of the Souls of King *Edward III.* and this last *Bartholomew* Lord *Berghersh*.

Crawhurst, or *Crohurst* one of those many Lordships which *Harold* Earl of *Kent* was possessed of in King *Edward the Confessor's* Days, as appears by the Conqueror's Survey, but with the Throne was lost to the Conqueror. *William*, as we suppose, gave this Lordship with divers other Estates, to *Alan Fergant* Earl of *Brittany* and *Richmond*, as a Reward of his Conduct and Courage in the victorious Battle, by which he, by his Assistance and other *Normans* won the Crown; for we find, that after divers Successions of his Posterity, *John* Duke of *Brittany* and *Richmond*, the last Earl of that Family, in Consideration of his acceptable Services, granted to Sir *John Devereux*, Captain of *Ca-*

lais, 100 Marks per Annum for Life, to be received yearly out of this and some other Manors in this Rape; the Fee of it yet remaining in him, and after his Decease, without Heirs, passing to his Sister *Joan* then Widow of *Ralph* Lord *Basset* of *Drayton*, who obtained the Livery of the Castle, County, and Honour of *Richmond*.

Crawle, or *Crowelle*, the Lordship and Estate of *Thomas* Lord *Poinings*, which by his Will he settled upon certain Feoffees to the Use of *Blanch de Moubray* his Wife, during her Life; she marry'd after his Death to Sir *John de Worthe*, and upon the Prevalency of some great Lords, among divers other eminent Persons, was expelled the Court, 10 *Rich. 2.*

Eaton, a small Village standing a little above *Steyning*, to which the Tide comes up every 12 Hours, and every new and full Noon they have a Spring-Tide, which sometimes overflows the Banks. The River is Navigable as far as this Town for Barges, which carry Timber and other Commodities as far as *Shoreham*, for the Building Ships, and other necessary Uses.

Echingham, or *Etchingham*, noted for its Barons of the same Name, of which *Simon de Echingham* was High Sheriff for the Counties of *Suffex* and *Surrey*, 18 *Hen. 3.* as also the 19th and 20th of the same King. To him succeeded *William* his Son, who obtained a Charter of Free-warren for all his Demefne Lands here, and in his other Lordships in this County, 23 *Edward 1.* and left them so privileged to his Heir *Robert de Echingham*. Hitherto we do not find that any of these Persons were summoned to Parliament as Barons, as *William* and *Robert* his Successors were, which last died possessed of this Manor with its Member *Ocham*, *Mundesfeld* and *Odimer*, which he held by the Service of five Knights Fees, and a third Part. *Simon* his Brother was his Heir; but Issue Male soon after failing, the Inheritance came by the Heirs General to be divided between the Barons of *Windfor* and the Family of *Thirwits*.

Epiton, the Place where the Battle was fought between King *Harold* and the *Norman* Duke, who having conquer'd and slain

gain his Adversary became King in his Room, and building an Abby in the Place, the Village lost its Name, and is now called *Battel*.

Gate, one of those many Lordships which *Harold*, Earl of the *West-Saxons* held in the Time of King *Edward the Confessor*, as appears from the Conqueror's Survey. He was after that Prince's Death made King of *England*, but lost all to the Conqueror at the Battle of *Hastings*.

Herst-Monceaux, a Village Situate among the Woods, being from its woody Situation called at first *Herst*, for the Saxons called a Wood *Hyrst*. This Place soon after the coming in of the *Normans* was the Seat of a Family of Gentlemen, who took their Name from the Place, and were called *de Herst* for some Successions, till *William the Son of Walleran de Herst* (for what Reason is not known) took the Name of *Monceaux*, which was at length annexed for Distinction sake, to the Village itself, and so it hath been long called *Herst-Monceaux* from its Lords. Male Issue failing in this Family of *Monceaux*, *John de Fiennes* marry'd the Female Heir, who brought this Manor and several other Estates of her Ancestors into his Family, and their Heir *Robert* inherited them. *Roger* the Great Grandson of *John* made the Manor House here his Seat, and obtain'd a Licence of King *Henry VI.* to make a Castle of it, and enlarge his Park there with 600 Acres of Land, and left it at his Death to his Son *Richard de Fiennes*, *Fenes*, *Fienes*, or *Fienles*.

These *Fiennes* are descended from *Ingelram de Fienes*, who took to Wife *Sibil de Tyngrie*, Daughter and Heir of *Pharamuse de Bologne*, who was descended of the Earls of *Bologne*, and Nephew to *Maud* the Wife of King *Stephen*. *Richard de Fiennes* abovementioned, being thus nobly descended, was knighted, and made the Chamberlain to King *Edward IV.* and having before marry'd *Joan* the Daughter and sole Heir of *Thomas Lord Dacre*, was by Reason thereof created by Letters Patents, 37 *Hen. 6.* accepted, declared, and summoned to Parliament as a Baron of this Realm, under the Name and Title of Lord

Dacre. But this Lord did not enjoy her Inheritance without Disturbance for some Time; for *Humphrey Dacre*, second Son to *Thomas Lord Dacre* sued this Lord for some Part of her Lands and the Honour itself, but King *Edward IV.* who was chose Honorary Arbitrator between them, having heard their several Pleas, confirmed the Honour and Estate to him the said *Richard*, *Joan* his Wife, and the Heirs of their Bodies lawfully begotten, because she was the next and right Heir of *Thomas Lord Dacre* abovementioned; and so the Family of *Fiennes* continued Lords *Dacres* as long as Issue Male in their direct Line continued, as we shall shew anon.

Richard de Fiennes the first Lord *Dacres*, having been made Constable of the Tower, one of King *Edward IV.*'s Privy Council, and attended the Parliament as a Baron, from 38 *Hen. 6.* to 22 *Edw. 4.* departed this Life, 2 *Rich. 3.* in Possession of this Manor, and was bury'd in the Parish Church there, dedicated to *All-Saints*, as was *Joan* his Wife, who died 1 *Hen. 7.* and were succeeded by their Son and Heir *Thomas de Fiennes*: He was a stout Defender of the *Lancastrian* Title in King *Henry VII.*'s Reign, both against the *Cornishmen* and *Scots*, and having been summoned to Parliament from 11 *Hen. 7.* to 21 *Hen. 8.* died in the same Reign, and was bury'd in this Parish Church on the North Side of the High Altar, appointing by his Testament that a Tomb should be made there for him and our Lord's Sepulchre placed thereon, with Tapers of 10 *l.* Weight burning about it, and that an honest Priest should sing for his Soul 7 Years, and have yearly 12 Marks sterling for his Salary, and to find Bread for the Sacrament, Wine, and Wax. This Family of *Fenys* failed, 36 *Elix.* in the Issue Male, and *Margaret* Sister of *Gregory Fenys* marrying to *Sampson Lennard*, Esq; carry'd their Estate and Honour into his Family, which thereupon became Lords *Dacres*, whose Son *Richard* succeeded him and dy'd in this Place. His Grandson *Thomas* was created Earl of *Suffex*, 26 *Car. 2.*

Hertfield, the Lordship of *Reginald Lord Cobham*, who, 14 *Edw. 3.* procured a

Charter of Free-warren for all his Demefne Lands in this and several others of his Manors. This Place is deservedly famous for its Minister Dr. George Morley, who having been many Years Chaplain to Robert Earl of Caernarvon and his Lady, was at length preferred to this Rectory, which being a Sine-Cure he did not much like, and so was about to change, but the Wars coming on between the King and Parliament, he did not, and so continued Minister here. He in that Time commenced Doctor of Divinity, was chosen one of the Assembly of Divines (as were also Dr. Prideaux, Hammond, &c.) but never appeared among them, and was at length deprived, but always adhered to King Charles, and did him all the Service he could while he lived, and attended his Son King Charles II. till his Restoration, when he was made first Bishop of Worcester, and then of Winchester, where he sat 20 Years or more.

Hoo, the Manor and Estate of the famous John Duke of Bedford, Uncle of King Henry VI. and under him Governor of France, who died at Roan in Normandy the 14th of that King, possessed of it, without lawful Issue, and leaving King Henry his Heir, was bury'd in the Church of Notre-Dame in that City; Jaquet his Wife, and Daughter of Peter Earl of S. Paul, surviving him, to whom he gave all his Lands to be enjoy'd by her during her Life. She marry'd Sir Richard Wodville, &c.

Icklesham, the Lordship of William de Echingham, for which 23 Edw. 1. he obtained a Charter of Free-warren, with divers other his Manors in this County.

Iden, or Idenne, the Manor of William de Grandison and Sibilla his Wife, to whom and their Heirs King Edward II. gave a Rent of 46l. 6s. 3d. out of his Lordships of Dertford and Cransted in Kent, in exchange for this Lordship and Ihamme, another Manor in this County. See Iham above in Arundel Rape.

Mackesfield, or Maxfield, famous for the Nativity of Gregory Martin, who being put into St. John's College, Oxford, by Sir Thomas White the Founder, proved so

eminent a Linguist and Philosopher that soon after he had taken his Master of Arts Degree, he was made by Thomas the great Duke of Norfolk, Tutor to Philip his Son afterwards Earl of Surrey, and his other Sons. After he had educated this noble Progeny, and was dismissed the Duke's Family, he went beyond Sea, and there openly professed (what he had before kept to himself) the Romish Religion. Before he settled he travelled to Doway, where he was made a Licenciat in Divinity in 1575, and from thence to Rome to pay his Devotion to the Churches of the Apostles, which having done in a little Time, he returned into France and fixed at Rheimes, where he was made the Professor of Divinity in the English College there. He was an excellent Linguist, and had the chiefest Hand in translating the New Testament made and printed there, Anno 1582. He wrote several Books, and in many of them levell'd his Arguments against the English Church, charging it with Schism, and corrupting the H. Scriptures, some of which were answered, and others disregarded, as proceeding from Prejudice, not Truth. He is famous among the Roman Catholicks for his Works to this Day, but with us he is an Apostate the more infamous, because he was a Person of great Learning, and so must act against Conscience for some By-ends. He dy'd in 1582, and was bury'd in the Parish Church of St. Stephen's at Rheimes.

Munfield, or Mundfield, a Member of the Manor of Echingham, the Estate of Robert de Echingham, who died possessed of it, 2 Edw. 3. See Echingham above.

Northey, or Nordey, the Lordship of Reginald; Cobham Lord Stereborough, who dying possessed of it by the Pestilence, 35 Edw. 3. left it to his Son and Heir Reginald; but Joan his Wife, Daughter of Maurice Lord Berkley surviving him, it was allotted to her for her Dower to be enjoy'd by her for Life, after which it return'd to her Son Reginald and his Descendants.

Penshurst, is famous most for its Rector the Reverend and most Learned Dr. Henry Hammond, who was presented to it by Brian

Brian Bishop of Chichester. He introduced in this little Village Monthly Sacraments, and with the Offertory Money relieved the Aged, and put out the poor Children Apprentices. He brought in an able School-master into the Town to educate the Children, whom he obliged to teach the Church Catechism, and by his Expositions of it on Sundays, he made his People perfect in Fundamentals. He was very hospitable in his House-keeping here, and always gave the Tenth of his Income to the Poor. He taught as well by his Example as Doctrine, his People so to love one another, that there never happen'd among them any Difference which he could not compose, and when it lay in his Power, he never failed to do it; by which Means he was so heartily beloved by his People, that when he was forced from hence and plunder'd, his Books and Estate were re-deemed and reserved for him, by his People, to the End of the War.

Robertsbridge, or Rotherbridge, so call'd from a Bridge there laid over the River Rother, which being thereabout divided into three Channells passeth by it. **Alured de St. Martin** in the Reign of King Henry II. founded here a Monastery of Cistercian Monks, which he dedicated to S. Mary (of which we shall give a more large Account in our Church History)

Saleshurst, one of those Lordships which **William de Echingham** procured a Charter of Free-warren of King Edward I. Reg. 23. for, with some others in this County, &c.

Salescome, or Sellescomb, one of those Manors which **Godwin Earl of Kent and West-Saxon**, was possessed of at his Death, and left to his Son **Harold**, as appears from the Conqueror's Survey. Here (as also in divers other Places of this County) are Mineral Waters, of the same Nature with those at Tunbridge, and altogether as strongly impregnated.

Tishurst, the Native Place of **Barnard Randolph, Esq;** who was Common-Sergeant of the City of London, and dying Aug. 7. 1583, gave to this his native Town, 4 L. every Year towards the mending of the High-ways belonging to it, and a third Part of certain Lands, and Annuities which

he gave 1000 l. to purchase, for the Relief of the Poor yearly in the said Parish, which Monies and other Sums given for Charitable Uses, he deposited in the Hands of the Company of Fishmongers, London. The other two Parts were given for the same Purpose to the Wards of **Queenhithe** and **Castlebaynard**.

Tuiston, anciently called **Toketon**, an Hamlet in the Parish of **Northjam**, noted for a Family of Lords, who took their Name from it, of whom after divers Successions from **Roger de Toketon**, or **Tuiston**, who lived in King Edward I's Reign, was descended **Nicholas de Tuiston**, who at the coming of King James I. into England, Anno 1603, had been knighted at **New-castle upon Tyne**, was, in Consideration of his great Merits advanced to the Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, 2 Car. 1. by the Title of **Lord Tuiston of Tuiston**; and two Years after was created by the same King, Earl of **Thanet**, an Isle in the County of **Kent**, whose Posterity enjoy the same Honour. These are all the Towns and Villages, of which any thing remarkable is come to our Knowledge, and so we proceed to

V. The Rape of LEWES.

This Rape, which is bounded on the East by the Rape of **Pevensey**, on the South by the **English Channel**, on the West by the Rape of **Bramber**, and on the North by the County of **Surrey**; contains in it these Hundreds, viz. **Barkham**, and **Hamsay**, **Swanborough**, **Holmestrough**, **Yonesmare**, **Whalesbone**, **Hoonspreson**, **Fishergate**, **Ponings**, **Buttinghill** North and South, **Wyneham**, and **Street** North and South Parts; which were most of them the Estate of **Richard Earl of Arundel**; but being forfeited to the Crown by that Earl's Attainder, King **Richard II.** gave them, with many other Estates of that Earl, to **Thomas de Mowbray**, Earl of **Nottingham**, whom he advanced to the Title of Duke of **Norfolk** at the same Time; but in the 16 Edw. 4. one third Part of these Hundreds was the Estate of **Edward Nevill Lord Bergavenny**, who then dy'd possessed of it that Year, leaving it to Sir **George**

George Nevill his Son. We suppose the Fee of this Rape, to be at present in the Crown, and the Government in the Sheriff and his Officers. The Market Towns of this Rape are,

Brightemston, in *Samon Brighthelmertun*, and in ancient Records, *Brighthelmeston*, *Bristelmeston*, *Brighthamstan*, and *Brighthelmsted*, an indifferent large and populous Town, chiefly inhabited by Fishermen, and having a good Market weekly on *Thursday*, and Fair yearly on *Monday*. The Situation is very pleasant, and generally accounted healthful; for tho' it is bounded on the North-side with the *British Channel*, yet it is encompassed on the other Parts with large Corn Fields and fruitful Hills, which feed great Flocks of Sheep, bearing Plenty of Wooll, which is thought by some concern'd in the Woollen Manufacture, to be of the finest Sort in England.

As to the Antiquity of this Town, there is Reason to believe it to have stood a vast Tract of Time; 1. From the Account our Historians give of it, for some of them speak of it ever since *Julius Caesar's* Arrival in Britain, and affirm, that this was the Place where he landed his Legions; but since others assert his Landing to have been at *Hastings*, we shall not be very positive, yet may justly insist upon it, as most probable, because there is good Anchorage in the Bay here; and besides, there appears on the West-side of this Town to this Day, for near a Mile together, vast Numbers of Mens Bones, and some of them of a prodigious Size, which plainly proves, that there has been some warlike Engagement near it. 2. From the Possessors of the Lordship, who are as ancient as any we meet with, for in *Edward the Confessor's* Time, *Godwin* Earl of *Kent* was Lord of this Manor, with many others in this County. He left it to his Son *Harold*, who was afterwards King, and being conquer'd by *William the Norman*, left all in the Conqueror's Hands. It is probable, that Prince gave it to *William de Warren*, whom he made Earl of

Surrey, as a Reward of his Services, for we find it in his Family 9 *Edw.* 2. *John* Earl of *Surrey*, for want of Heirs of his own Body, settling it upon that King, only reserving his Life in it, and his other Estates. From the Crown it passed to the Earls of *Arundel*, of whom *Richard* Earl of *Arundel* being attainted in the Reign of King *Richard II.* his Estates were seiz'd, and this Lordship with several others given to *Thomas Mowbray* Earl of *Nottingham*, made at that Time Duke of *Norfolk*. In King *Henry VII's* Reign it was in the Possession of *Maurice* Lord *Berkley*, but after him we find no mention of it.

In the late Civil Wars of England, this Town signaliz'd its Loyalty by affording Reception to the then Prince (afterwards King *Charles II.* and one *Capt. Tutterfal*, an Inhabitant of it, had the Honour of carrying him into France when he went into Exile, for which he had a considerable Reward in Money in present, and afterward an Annuity of 100 *l.* from the Crown settled upon him and his Heirs, which is by them enjoy'd to this Day, but the Town itself was never taken much Notice of, tho' much to be pity'd.

The State of the Fortifications and Town is this: There is a Tradition, that Queen *Elizabeth* thought this Town worthy of her Regard, and built four strong Gates of Free-stone, and arch'd three of them very copious, being 12 or 13 Foot high, but the most notable of them was the East-Gate, to which she joyn'd a Wall 14 or 16 Foot high, extending itself about 400 Foot to the Westward. There is also another Wall three Foot thick, facing the Sea, and in it are many Port-holes for Cannon. About 250 Foot to the West-End of this Wall stands the Town-Hall, (on the East of which is the Market-House) it is a very strong Edifice, in the Form of a Circumference, built with Stone, and seven or eight Foot thick, and about 18 Foot high, and 50 in the Diameter. The Hall is about 30 Foot broad,

We are beholding to Mr. Haylor for the Description of this Town.

broad, and under it is a Dungeon. It faces the Sea, and in its Walls are several arched Rooms, where the Magazines are kept. Before it, next the Sea, is the Gun-Garden, capacious enough for four Cannon. This Hall stands in the Middle Front of the Town, and upon the Roof is a Turret, in which stands the Town-Clock. The Town contains seven Streets, and as many Lanes, but the most spacious of them is devour'd by the Ocean.

About 90 Years ago, this Town was a very considerable Place for Fishing, and in a flourishing Condition, being then one of the principal Towns of the County, containing near six hundred Families; but since the Beginning of the Civil Wars it hath decay'd much for want of a Free Fishery, and by very great Losses by Sea, their Shipping being often taken from them by the Enemy: Nay, it is the Opinion of the most judicious Inhabitants, that had not Divine Providence in a great Measure protected them by their Towns being built low, and standing on a flat Ground, the French would several Times have quite demolish'd it, as they had attempted to do, but the low Situation of it prevented their doing it any considerable Damage, the Cannon Balls usually flying over the Town; But the greatest Damage to the Buildings has been done by the breaking in of the Sea, which within these 40 Years hath laid Waste above 130 Tenements; which Loss, by a modest Computation, amounts to near 40,000 *l.* and if some speedy Care be not taken to stop the Encroachments of the Ocean, it is probable the Town will in a few Years be utterly depopulated; the Inhabitants being already diminish'd one third less than they were, and those that remain are many of them Widows, Orphans, decrepid Persons, and all very poor; insomuch that the Rates for their Relief are at the Rack-Rent of 8 *d.* in the Pound, for there are but few Charities given for their Support, viz. one by Mr. Barnard Hilton of 16 *l.* per Annum, with some other small Benefactions, which make it about 20 *l.* a Year.

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The Church here is a Vicarage, but meanly endow'd. The Vicar claims the old Episcopal Custom of a Penny per Head, (commonly call'd Smoak-Money, or a Garden-Penny) as also he requires as his Due a Quarter of a Share out of all Fishing Vessels, which formerly was very advantageous to the Incumbent when the Town was in its Prosperity, but now 'tis of no considerable Profit to him.

The Parsonage Tythes are about 100 *l.* per Annum, but they are in the Hands of an Impropiator, who allows the Vicar no Benefit from them, by which Means the Minister's Maintenance is very small, and therefore the Gentlemen of the Neighbouring Parts have made an Augmentation to it by Subscription of 50 *l.* per Annum, yet on this Condition, that he shall instruct 50 poor Boys of the Town in Reading and Writing. The Church stands about 40 Rod from the Town, at a little Distance from the Sea. There was formerly another Church near the Middle of the Town, which, as is said, was burnt down some Years ago by the French.

This Town hath never given a Title to any of the Noble Families of this Kingdom, nor produced any Men of Worth and Ingenuity, 'till within little more than 30 Years, one John Grover, who being a Native here, became famous for his Mathematical Skill. He was descended of mean Parentage, and bred up illiterately, but having an inquisitive Genius, stirring him up to the Acquirement of Arts and Sciences, he apply'd himself to Mathematicks, and without so much as one Days Instruction, attained by his Diligence to as great a Proficiency in that Science as any in his Time in Great Britain, and by that Means became a great Benefactor to this Town by giving their Sailors a true Notion of the Art of Navigation; besides, he wrote divers Hands very finely. This is the Gentleman's Description, and we hope our Reader will pardon the length.

Cucksfield, or Coxfield, whose Market is weekly on Friday, and Fair yearly on the Eve, Day, and Morrow after the Holy

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Holy Trinity. The Mardet and Fair were both obtain'd of King *Edward II.* by *John* Earl of *Warren* and *Surrey*, who was then Lord of the Manor; but it was then appointed, that the Market should be kept on *Monday* weekly, how it came to be removed to *Friday* we find not. This *John* was the last Earl of this Family of the *Warrens*, and at his Death when by an Inquisition then taken, he was found possess'd of this Manor, and many large Estates, his Sister *Alice*, who was marry'd to *Edmund Fitz-alan* Earl of *Arundel*, was found to be his next Heir. Her Son *Richard* Earl of *Arundel*, inherited this and her other Lands; but being attainted for Treason against King *Richard II.* his Estates were all seiz'd, and given by that King to *Thomas de Mowbray* Earl of *Nottingham*, whom he created at that Time Duke of *Norfolk*.

This Town had for its Minister Mr. *Thomas Vicars*, a Person of eminent Learning, and a good Writer. He was educated in *Queen's College*, *Oxford*, in the meanest Stations; but being Master of Arts, was chosen Fellow of the said House. He staid in the College some Years after, and was esteem'd an able Divine, a good Preacher, and well qualify'd with other Learning; for which being in good Reputation, Dr. *Carlton* Bishop of *Chichester* took him into his Family, and having marry'd his Daughter to him, preferr'd him to this Vicarage, worth near 200 l. a Year. He wrote, and translated several Books, and dy'd in the Reign of King *Charles I.*

Dychening, or *Dickling*, being mark'd in

our Maps and Villare's as a Market Town, tho' at present it is not so, we thought fit to take Notice of it, as such, in this Place, because we observe, that *John* Earl of *Warren* and *Surrey*, then Lord of the Town, obtain'd of King *Edward II.* Reg. 6. that a Market should be kept weekly on this his Manor on *Tuesday*, and a Fair yearly on the *Eve*, *Day*, and *Morrow* of the Feast of *St. Margaret the Virgin*, *July 20.* How the Market (if the Fair is not) came to be disused, we do not find. The Manor passed by the Heirs General first to the *Fitz-alans* Earls of *Arundel*, and afterward to *Edward Nevill* Lord *Bergavenny*, who dy'd possess'd of it 16 *Edw. 4.* and left it to his Son *George Nevill* Lord *Bergavenny*, in whose Posterity it remain'd.

Lewes, one of the chief Towns of this County for Largeness and Populousness. It is situate upon a rising Ground, and is by some thought to take its Name from the Saxon Word *Leppa*, which signifies Pastures. It consists of six Parishes, which have each of them their Church, and are chiefly compos'd of Gentlemens Seats, joyning one to another with their Gardens adjoining, some ascending, and others descending, according as the Hills rise or fall on or near which they stand. At the Entrance of one of the Churches, which stands a little below the Castle, and not being in Use is desolate and overgrown with Brambles, are engraven certain rude Verses in an obsolete Character, of which thus much is legible, and no more,

Clauditur Hic Miles, Danorum Regia Proles, MAGNUS nomen ei.

In English thus,

*Here lies a Soldier of the Royal Stem
Of Danish Kings, and Magnus is his Name.*

Which proves the Town to be of great Antiquity. It is at present a Borough-Town, and sends Burgesses to Parliament, as it hath done from 26 *Edw. 1.* to this

Time, but is not under the Directions of a Corporation, but is govern'd by the Gentlemen inhabiting in it. The Streets are handsome, and it has two fair Suburbs,

urbs adjoining to it, the one called *Southover*, which is the largest, and the other called *Cliff*, because it lies under a Chalky Hill. The Market is kept weekly on *Saturday*, and the Fair on *Whitsun-Tuesday* yearly. It carries on a good Trade. There is a little River that runs thro' the Middle of the Town, which makes a Sea-Port, at eight Miles Distance; and on this River are several Iron-works, wherein they make Cannon for Merchant Ships, and several useful Works of that Nature.

During the Reign of the *Saxons*, King *Ethelstan*, after he had repair'd divers Monasteries, and endow'd them with divers Privileges, Lands and Reliques, betook himself to such Methods by which he might also beautify and advantage the Cities and Towns of his Kingdom; and to that End made a Law, that no Money should be coin'd but in Cities and Towns only, and among others appointed two Mint-houses to be set up here. When in the Reign of *William the Norman*, *Domesday-Book* was compos'd, it is there observ'd, that this Town, in the Reign of King *Edward the Confessor*, paid 6 l. 4 s. for Tax and Toll, and that the King had here 127 Burgeses. It was also their Custom, that if the King had a Mind to send his Soldiers to Sea without them, of all of them, whosoever the Lands were, there should be collected 20 s. to be given to those that served in the Ships. That whoever sold an Horse in the Borough should give the Provost one Penny, and the Buyer another; for an Ox or Cow an Half-penny, and for a Man four Pence, whosoever in the Rape he buys; that he that sheds Blood should pay 7 s. and he that commits Adultery or a Rape 8 s. 4 d. and the Woman as much, and the King should have the Adulterer, and the Archbishop the Woman; that when Money was new-made, every Mint-master should pay 20 s. Of all these Payments, two Parts went to the King, and a third to the Earl.

The Town and Lordship of this Place was given by the Conqueror to *William de Warren* Earl of *Surrey*, who built a

Castle here; and having with his Lady been respectfully entertained by the Monks of *Cluni* in *Burgundy* in their Return from *Rome*, where they had been on a Pilgrimage, they, having before purposed to build a Religious House for the Good of their Souls, determin'd that it should be for the Order of *Cluniac*, and accordingly having obtain'd three or four of the Monks of the Abbot, he turn'd the Church of *St. Pancrace* at *Lewes* into a Priory of 12 *Cluniack* Monks, and endow'd it sufficiently for them. Since the Dissolution it is fallen into the Possession of the Earls of *Dorset*. In this Family the Lordship continu'd divers Successions, and several of the Earls and their Ladies were interr'd in the Chapter-house of the said Monastery; but *John* Earl of *Warren* forfeiting his Estate to King *Henry III.* for some Misdemeanor, this Manor, and some other Lordships, were given by him to *Peter de Savoy*, the Queen's Uncle; but it was again restor'd to the Family upon the Adherence of another *John* his Successor to that King's Interests; and he dying without Issue, *Alice* his Sister became his Heir, and by Marriage to *Edmund Fitz-alan* Earl of *Arundel*, carry'd it into his Family. His Son *Richard* forfeited it to King *Richard II.* who gave it to *Thomas Mowbray* Earl of *Nottingham*, whom he made Duke of *Norfolk*.

This Town is famous in our Histories for a bloody Battle fought here between King *Henry III.* and the Barons, headed by *Simon Montfort* Earl of *Leicester*, then High-Steward of *England*. The Battle was join'd May 14, 1264, 48 Hen. 3. and Prince *Edward* being incens'd at the Abuse which the *Londoners* had cast upon his Mother, by reviling her and casting Dirt and Stones at her as she passed *London-Bridge*, most fiercely assaulted the Brigade in which they were, and having put them to flight, pursued them with a great Slaughter; but having by that Means separated himself too far from the Army, was an Occasion of the King's losing the Victory; for the Earl of *Leicester* perceiving the King's Host to be much weaken'd thereby, stirred up his

Men to make a brisk Onset upon them, which doing, they put the rest of the King's Army to flight, and gain'd a compleat Victory, taking the King himself, the Prince, and the King of *Almaine* (or *Germany*) Prisoners, and compelling the King to sign and confirm such Articles of Agreement as were unreasonable. Many fled into the Castle and Priory to save their Lives, but the Barons entering the Town, not only slew them, but many of the Townsmen, and plunder'd their Houses.

From a Windmill belonging to this Town, and near it, is a Prospect of so large an Extent as is hardly equall'd in *Europe*, for it far exceeds that of *Cleves*, *Nimeguen*, the Castle of *Nuremburgh*, and *St. Michael del Bosco* in *Italy*. You may see the Sea Westward at thirty Miles Distance, and Eastward you have an uninterrupted View to *Bansted-Downs* in *Surrey*, which is full forty Miles. From this Town to the Sea, which is about eight Miles, there is the best Winter-Game for a Gun that can be imagin'd; and tho' several Gentlemen keep Packs of Dogs for their Hunting, yet the Hills are so many and dangerous, that to pursue the Dogs there can be little Pleasure, because of the Hazard they run of their Lives. Near this Town Eastward is a Camp, but whether *British*, *Roman*, *Saxon* or *Danish*, our Antiquaries do not determine. This is all we meet with of Note of the Market Towns. We shall now proceed to the Villages:

Aldrington, *Alderton*, or *Ederington*, which our Antiquaries suppose to be the old *Portus Adurni*, as it is called in our Maps, where when the Saxons infested our Seas, the Band of *Exploratores* under the *Roman* Emperors, had their Station. It is now choak'd up with Heaps of Sand driven in by the Tides, but the Name remains still almost entire, and some adjacent Cottages call'd *Portshade*, i. e. the Way to the Port, perswade us to think, that it was *Aldrington*, or *Ederington*, a little Village, which King *Alfred* granted to his younger Son, because they might easily land here, the Shore being so open and plain. And for that Reason

it was, that in King *Henry VIII's* Reign, our Men chiefly reckon'd upon the *French* Gallies landing here; and accordingly waited for their coming while they hover'd about our Coasts, and set one or two Cottages on Fire by surprize at *Brightelmston*. The Manor of this Place was the Estate of *Reginald West* Lord *de la Warr*, 29 *Hen. 6.* for he then dy'd seiz'd of it, leaving it and his other Estates to *Richard* his Son and Heir. It was anciently a very considerable Village, but now is almost overwhelm'd by the Ocean, and very few Houses now remaining in it.

Ardingleigh, the Lordship of *William* Lord *Bardolph*, who 38 *Hen. 3.* procured a Charter for Free-warren throughout this and divers other of his Estates in this and other Counties, and left them, 4 *Edw. 1.* to his Son and Heir *William* Lord *Bardolph*.

Barcomb, or *Berchamp*, the Lordship also of *William* Lord *Bardolph*, for which also he procured a Charter of Free-warren, 38 *Hen. 3.* and left it so privileg'd to his Son *William*, 4 *Edw. 1.* whose Son *Hugh* dy'd possessed of it, but leaving his Wife *Isabel* surviving him, and a Son named *Thomas*, she, by the Consent of her said Son, had this Manor with some other Estates assigned for her Dowry, and held them for Life. After her Death it descended to *Thomas* her Son, and from him to his Son *John*, who dy'd possessed of it, with many other Estates in this and other Counties, 45 *Edw. 3.* leaving *William* his Son and Heir.

Blachinton, or *Blechinton*, the Lordship of *Thomas* Lord *de la Warr*, who dy'd possessed of it upon *Easter-Day*, 6 *Hen. 4.* leaving *Thomas* his Son and Heir. He was with victorious King *Henry V.* in *France*, Reg. 3. and dy'd the same Year possessed of this Manor, and divers others in this County, leaving them to *Reginald* his Son and Heir, who had Summons to Parliament as Lord *de la Warr*, from 5 *Hen. 6.* to the 28th of that King's Reign. He dy'd *August 27*, the next Year, seized of this Lordship and other great Estates, which he left to his Son *Richard*.

Richard. He was a stout Asserter of the *Lancastrian* Title, and when King *Edward IV.* came to the Throne left the Kingdom and lived in Exile, 'till in *Bosworth Field* *Henry Duke of Lancaster* (then made King *Henry VII.*) got on the Throne by his Victory over *K. Richard III.* when he returned home, obtained his own Estate and Honour and many Lordships of *John Duke of Norfolk's* attainted.

Chynting, or Chiltington, the Lordship of *Robert Lord Fitz-Pain*; who dying 17 *Richard 2.* left it with other of his Estates to his Daughter and Heir *Isabel*, then the Widow of *Richard Lord Poynings*, who dy'd 11 *Rich. 2.* She enjoy'd this her Paternal Estate for Life, and at her Decease left it to her Son *Robert*, who was slain at the Siege of *Orleans*, and his Heirs.

Clayton, the Lordship of *John Earl of Warren*, who dy'd possessed of it, 21 *Edward 3.* and leaving no lawful Issue, it passed with other great Estates to his Sister and Heir *Alice*, then the Wife of *Edmund Earl of Arundel*, whose Son *Richard* being attainted, 21 *Rich. 2.* his great Estates, (and among them this Manor) was given by that King to *Thomas Mowbray Earl of Nottingham*, then created Duke of *Norfolk*.

Crawley, or as it is in old Records, *Cro-well*, the Lordship and Estate of *Michael Lord Poynings*, who 4 *Joan.* gave to that King a good *Norway* Gawshawk for a Licence to hold a Market upon *Wednesday* every Week at this his Manor, but it is long since discontinued. In his Posterity it remained many Successions, for *Thomas L. Poynings* dy'd possessed of it, 49 *Edw. 3.* and left it to *Richard* his Brother, and his Posterity.

Edrington. See *Aldrington*, above in this Rape.

Hamsey, or Hammes-Say, the Lordship and Estate of *William Lord Say*, who dy'd possessed of it, 23 *Edw. 1.* and left it to his Son and Heir *Jeffrey de Say*, who departing this Life, 15 *Edw. 2.* left it, then called *Hammes-Say*, to his Son *Jeffrey*, whose Posterity enjoy'd it, and his other Estates for some Successions; but *John de*

Say dying without Issue, 6 *Rich. 2.* his Sister *Elizabeth* became his Heir, and marrying *John de Fallesey*, a very eminent Man, carry'd this Manor and several other Estates of her Ancestors into his Family, and afterward into *Sir William Heron's* her second Husband's.

Hove, or How, one of those many Lordships in this County, which the Conqueror's Survey records to have been the Estate of *Godwin Earl of Kent* in *Edward the Confessor's* Time, and which after his Death passed to his eldest Son *Harold*, who being afterwards King, was slain by the *Norman Duke*, who seized his Lands and gave them to his Followers. This Place was a considerable Village long after this, but is now almost entirely swallow'd up by the Sea.

Herst-Pierpoint, anciently called *Herst*, when it was the Estate of *Godwin Earl of Kent*, and *Harold* his Son, who became King of England; but being slain by *William the Conqueror* his great Estates were seized, and this given to the Conqueror's Follower, *William de Warren Earl of Surrey*, in whose Family this Manor remained many Successions, but at length came into the Family of the *Pierpoints*, who yet held it of those Earls, and when they claimed an independent Right, *William Earl of Warren* commenced a Suit of Law against *Simon de Pierpoint*, which was at length thus compromised. The Earl, in Consideration of a Gawshawk given to *Simon*, obtained Leave for himself and his Heirs to hunt the Buck, Doe, Fox, Hare, or any other wild Beast in any of these Lands. Being long in this Family it had the Name given it of *Herst-Pierpoint*.

Iffeld, Yffeld, or Isfield, the Lordship of *Roger Lord de la Warr*, who obtained the King's Licence for Free-warren, 31 *Edward 1.* in all his Demesne Lands here. He was summoned to Parliament, 27 *Edward 1.* to 4 *Edw. 3.* and departed this Life, 14 *Edw. 3.* possessed of this Manor, and left it to his Son *John*, whose Successors long enjoy'd it, for we find *Thomas Lord de la Warr* died possessed of it, 4 *H. 6.* and

and left it to Sir *Reginald West*, a distant Kinsman, on whose Ancestors it had been before entailed with his other Estates.

Iford, or *Yford*, the Lordship of *Hugh de la Plaiz*, 17 *Johan.* in whose Family it continued divers Successions, 'till Issue Male failing in *John de la Plaiz*, *Margaret* his Daughter and Heir marrying to Sir *John Howard*, Ancestor to the Dukes of *Norfolk*, carry'd it, with other great Estates, into his Family. His Posterity enjoy'd it some Time, but at length it passed to the *Fitz-Alans* Earls of *Arundel*, of whom *Richard* being accused of Treason, and attainted, his Estates were seized, of which this Lordship was a Part, and was given to *Thomas de Mowbray* Earl of *Nottingham*, then made Duke of *Norfolk*, 21 *Rich.* 2. as was also

Kingston, which was Part of his Hereditary Estate, but

Kymere, which was forfeited and seized at the same Time, and so given, came to his Ancestors by their Marriage with *Alice* the Sister and Heir of *John de Warren*, with *Edmund* Earl of *Arundel*, as is abovesaid, under several other Mannors: And after the same Manner did

Miching, or *Mething* pass from the *Warrens* to the *Moubrays*.

Pangden, or *Pekeden*, the Lordship of *William de Echingham*, who 23 *Edw.* 1. obtained a Charter of Free-warren for this Manor, and several others in this County. We find not who were his Heirs, but that *Robert de Echingham* was then a Person of Note, and *William de Echingham* was summoned to Parliament among the Barons from the 5th to the 15th Year of *Edw.* 2.

Pearching, or *Perting*, the Estate of *Hugh Lord Bardolph*, who dy'd possessed of it, 32 *Edw.* 1. and left it to *Thomas* his Son and Heir, who inherited it in Right of his Mother *Isabel* the Daughter and Heir of *Robert d'Aguillon*, who brought this and divers other Estates into his Family.

Plumpton, or *Plumpthon*, the Lordship of *William Lord Bardolf*, for which, 38 *Hen.* 3. he obtained a Charter of Free-warren and many other Estates, which he left to his Posterity so privileged, 4 *Edw.* 1. of

whom his Grandson *Hugh* died possessed of it, 32 *Edw.* 1.

Leonard Mascall, a Native of this Place, being much delighted in Gardening, was the first that brought over into England from beyond the Seas, Carps and Pippins about 5 *Hen.* 8. as he tells us in his Book of Fishing, Fowling, and Planting.

Porteslade, or *Poteslade*, the Demesne of *John de Warren*, who procured of King *Edward II.* Reg. 6. that a Fair should be kept yearly upon this Manor on the Feast Day of *St. Nicholas*, Dec. 6. From the *Warrens* this Lordship passed by *Beatrice Warren* to *Hubert de Burgh* Earl of *Kent*, to whom she was first Wife. His Descendent *John de Burgh* dy'd without Heirs Male, and his Estate being divided between his two Daughters *Hawyse*, then the Wife of *Robert de Greilly* and *Devorgild* of *Robert Fitz-Walter*, this Manor with some other Estates upon the Division, fell to the latter; and for want of Heirs it returned to the eldest Sister and her Heirs, for we observe that *John Lord de la Warr* by marrying *Joan*, Sister and Heir of *Thomas Lord Grelle* carry'd this Lordship into his Family, in which it continued divers Successions, 'till by the Female Branch it passed in Marriage to the Family of *Wests*, who by that Means became Lord *de la Warr*, as they still continue, but whether this Manor be their Estate, we know not.

Poynings, the Lordship of *Adam* from hence called, *De Poynings*, whose Descendents had their Seat here, and grew so rich that *Thomas de Poynings*, his Great Grandson, had ten Knights Fees in this Town. *Thomas*, Grandson of this *Thomas*, and Son of *Michael*, died possessed of it, and his Wife *Agnes*, one of the Coheirs of *John de Cryel*, was bury'd in the Parish Church here. *Michael* his Son and Heir was his Successor in his Honour and Estate, and being a Warlike Person, was with King *Edward III.* in his Wars with France, and partly was there when the Battle of *Cressy* was obtained, 20 *Edw.* 3. He dy'd 43 *Edw.* 3. and by his Will bearing Date on *St. Matthew's Day*, 1368,

42 *Edw. 3.* bequeathed his Body to be bury'd in this Church near his Mother, and 200 Marks towards the Building of a new Church here, and to his Heir (with an Order that it should always go along with the Heirs of his Family) a Ring set with a Ruby, thence called *The Charter of Poynings*, appointing that an Annet should be said for his Soul in this Church. *Joan* his Wife survived him, and had for her Dowry an Assignment of this Manor. She dy'd May 16, 44 *Edw. 3.* and by her Will order'd her Body to be bury'd in the Church here near her Husband. *Thomas* their Son and Heir succeeded his Father in Honour and Estate, and marry'd *Blanch de Mowbray*, but had no Child by her, and therefore left his Brother *Richard* his Heir. His Wife survived him, and to her he gave one third Part of his Goods, and settled on Feoffees this and some other Lordships to the Use of his Wife for Life. *Richard* his Brother and Successor went twice with *John of Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster* in Spain, viz. On the 9th and 10th Year of *Rich. 2.* and dy'd in the last Expedition. By his Will ordering, that his Body should be bury'd in this Church near his Brother *Thomas*, and that 20 Trentals for his and all Christians Souls should be said in it within one Year after his Death, for the Celebration of which he gave ten Marks. *Robert Lord Poynings* was his Heir.

Preston, one of those 54 Manors which the Conqueror gave *Robert Earl of Moreton* his Mother's Son, when he advanced him to the Honour of Earl of *Cornwall*; his Son *William* succeeded him, and being a Religious Person, after the Mode of those Times, gave this Lordship to the Abby of *Bec* in *Normandy*. We find no more of it 'till the Reign of King *Edward III.* when *Thomas Lord Poynings* dy'd possessed of it, *Reg. 13.* and in the Reign of King *Henry VI. Reg. 12.* *John Duke of Bedford*, that King's Uncle, being then Regent of *France*, dy'd seized of it, with many other great Estates.

Pycamb, or *Picomb*, the Lordship of *John Earl of Warren and Surrey*, of which he dy'd possessed, 21 *Edw. 3.* as appears by an Inquisition taken soon after his

Death. *Alice* his Siller was his Heir, and being marry'd to *Edmund Earl of Arundel*, carry'd this and many other Manors into his Family, all which *Richard Earl of Arundel* her Son having forfeited by Treason to the Crown; they were most of them given to *Thomas de Mowbray*, Earl of *Nottingham*, by King *Richard II. Reg. 2.* who then made him Duke of *Norfolk*.

Radmill, *Rademelle*, or *Ramell*, the Demesne of *Harold Earl of the West-Saxons*, who afterwards became King, but being slain by the Normans at *Battel* in this County, the Conqueror seized on all his Lands, and gave this Lordship, with divers others in this County and elsewhere, to *William de Warren*, Earl of *Surrey*, whose Posterity enjoy'd it, 'till *John de Warren* dying without Issue, *Alice* his Sister became his Heir, and by Marriage transferred her Hereditary Estates into the Family of the *Fitz-Alans*, Earls of *Arundel*, of whom *Richard* having forfeited them, this Manor was given to *Tho. Mowbray*, &c.

Roundant, or *Rundene*, the Lordship of *William de Echingham*, who 23 *Edw. 1.* obtained a Charter of Free-warren for all his Demesne Lands here, and divers other Places in this County; but who inherited it after him, we know not.

Rallingdean, in our Histories called *Rottington*, a Village a little distant from *Lewes*. Here the French in the Reign of King *Richard II.* and soon after his Grandfather King *Edward III.* dy'd, having infested our Coasts some Time, and burnt *Rye* and *Hastings*, landed with a Design to pillage and destroy *Lewes*; but the Prior of *Lewes*, *Sir Thomas Cheyney*, and *Sir John Falseley*, gathered such a Number of the Country-People together, as they thought sufficient to oppose them, and encounter'd them; but were conquered with the Loss of about 100 more, and their Leaders with one *Mr. Brokas*, were taken Prisoners: However the French were so weaken'd by this Conflict, that they proceeded no farther, but retired with their Prisoners to their Ships, and got home.

Sedlescomb, *Settlescomb*, or *Sadlescomb*, the Lordship and Estate of *Jeffrey de Say*, who gave it, 17 *Joh.* or thereabouts, to the Knights

Knights Hospitalers, yet we supposing it to continue in a Lay-Hand to pay a certain Rent annually to them, find it in the Tenure of *William de Echingham*, 23 *Edw.* 1. who then obtained a Charter of Free-warren in this and all other his Demesne Lands in this County, and so privileged, left it to his Heirs; but we do not find who they were, though we meet with several of the Name.

Slaugham, or *Slagham*, the Lordship of *William Marquess Berkley*, who having no Issue of his own, and being offended with his Brother *Maurice* for not marrying a Woman of honourable Parentage, gave his Estate to King *Henry VII.* and others, and this Manor to *Thomas Stanley* Earl of *Darby* and his Heirs; how this Manor came into this Marquess's Possession we find not, for it was before the Estate of the Lords *Poynings*, for, 2 *Edw.* 3. *Thomas* Lord *Poynings* obtained a Charter of Free-warren in this and other his Lordships in this County and others, and being slain in a Sea Fight with the French near *Sluce*, left this Lordship with the Advowson of the Church, and several other Estates, to his Son *Michael* Lord *Poynings*. He living in the Reign of that Warlike King *Edward III.* was often with him in the Wars of *Flanders* and *France*. He dy'd, 43 *Edw.* 3. and ordered by his Will that an Annet should be sung for his Soul at this Church, and another at *Poynings*, where he was bury'd. *Thomas* his Son inherited this Manor after his Death. He was 44 *Edw.* 3. In an Expedition with the King into *Flanders*, and having made his Will at this Place, as was usual before any Nobles or Men of Estate ran the Hazard of Wars, ordered therein, that tho' his Body was not bury'd at *Poynings*, as his Ancestors had been, yet ten Annets and Trentals should be said for his Soul in that and this Church, within one Year after his Death; and further settled this Manor and divers other Lands and Rents upon certain Feoffees, to the Use of *Blanch* his Wife for Life, and after her Decease, to *Richard* his Brother and Heir, and his right Heirs.

Stanmer, a little Village near *Lewes*, famous for the three Sons of its Minister *Stephen Gough*, or *Goffe*, viz. *Stephen*, *John*, and *William*, all of them Men of Note to their Party, to which they were led by their Interest more than Conscience, if by that at all.

Stephen Goffe was educated at *Oxford*, and having taken his Master of Arts Degree, became Chaplain to the Regiment of Col. *Hor. Vere*, and at length much in Favour with *Henry Jermin*, afterwards Earl of *St. Alban's*, by whose Interest he was made one of the King's Chaplains, and being created Doctor of Divinity, was employ'd an Agent into *France*, *Holland*, &c. In the Time of the Rebellion he did his Master good Service beyond Sea, but when he saw the *English* Monarchy and Church ruined, he turned Papist, and was admitted into the Society of Oratorians. He being thus in a Capacity to help the exiled *English*, he placed Mr. *Cowley* in the Lord *Jermin's* Family, where he was much respected, and designed for the Mastership of the *Savoy*, but was supplanted. The Queen-Mother put *James Crofts*, afterward Duke of *Monmouth*, under his Tuition for a Time. He was esteemed a Man of Learning, and on that Account respected by *Gerard Jo. Vossius*. He dy'd in the House of the Oratorians in 1681, and was bury'd in the Chapel there. He hath nine Epistles in *Latin* written to *Vossius*, in Print, London 1646.

John Gough, or *Goffe*, his Brother, was educated in *Merton College, Oxford*, and after he was Batchelor of Arts, made perpetual Fellow of *Magdalen College* in 1630; not long after he enter'd into Orders, and having been a Preacher some Time, was in 1642, inducted into the Vicarage of *Hackington*, alias *St. Stephen's* near *Canterbury*; but refusing to take the Covenant, was ejected soon after, and cast into Prison with some other loyal Clergymen in *St. Dunstan's* Parish in the Suburbs of that City. In 1652 he, by the Interest and Endeavours of his Brother *William*, was inducted into the Rectory of *Norton* near *Sittingbourn* in *Kent*, which he held till King *Charles II's* Restoration,

Restoration, when he obtained his Living of *St. Stephen's*, and was legally instituted and inducted to that and *Norton*, and became Doctor of Divinity. He wrote in the Times of the Troubles, a Book which he called, *Threnodia*, lamenting the Confusions of the Church and Nation, printed in 1661, and a large *Latin Epistle* set before *Dr. Edward Symson's Chronicon Catholicon*. He died at *Norton*, and was bury'd in the Chancel of *St. Alphage's Church* in *Canterbury*, in 1661, dying as he lived, a zealous Son of the Church.

William Gough, or *Goffe*, the youngest Brother, was in his Youth averse to Learning, and so was bound to one *Vaughan* a *Salter* in *London*, with whom he served his Time; but as soon as he was out of it became a Soldier, and was made a Quarter Master in the Army; having passed all Degrees higher he became a Colonel, and being good at Preaching and Praying, grew in high Esteem with his Masters, the Parliament. In 1648 he was one of King *Charles I's* Judges, and consenting to his Sentence, set his Hand to his Execution Warrant. After this, growing into Favour with the General *Cromwell*, he, with *Col. William White*, went with Musqueteers and turned out the Remainder of the Parliament, called *Barbones Parliament*, in 1654. Complying thus far with the Designs of *Cromwell*, he was by him, soon after he was chosen Protector, constituted Major General of *Hampshire*, *Sussex*, and *Berkshire*; a Place of great Profit; and being in Parliament afterwards, advanced his Interest so much, that he was in great Esteem in *Oliver's Court*, and judged the fittest Person to have *Lambert's Command* as Major General, and by some to be Protector in future Times, if Occasion required. Being thus considerable he was made a Lord, and had a negative Voice in the other House, because he made it his Business (as he said) not to oppose any single Person, but pull down *CHARLES* to set up *Oliver*, &c. in which he carry'd his Point. In 1660, foreseeing the Restoration of King *Charles II.* he fled into *Switzerland* to his Fellow-Regicides, *Ludlow*, *Whaley*, and *Liste*, to *Lausanna*, where

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he lived in 1664, and some Years after a Vagabond in divers Places, but where he dy'd is not known.

Street, or *Strete*, the Lordship and Estate of *William de Say*, a *Lancastrian*, who being at the Battle of *Lewes* on King *Henry III's* Side, fled, and died eight Years after in Possession of this Church and Manor, leaving his Honour and Estate to his Son and Heir *William*, in whose Posterity it continued; 'till *John de Say* dying in his Minority and without Issue, *Joan* his Sister, one of his Coheirs, marrying to *William Fenys Lord Dacres*, carry'd this and some other Estates of her Ancestors into his Family, and her Son *Richard* dy'd possess'd of them, 2 *Rich.* 3.

Wapsburne, *Werpesburne*, or *Werplesburne*, the Lordship of *Hugh de Plaiz*, 17 *John*, who had in this Place and *Iford*, seven Knights Fees. In his Family it continued divers Successions, and *Giles de Plaiz* dy'd seised of it in 31 *Edw.* 1. *Richard* his Son and Heir was in his Minority at his Death, and dy'd possess'd of it, 33 *Edward* 3. leaving *John* his Heir, who having no Issue Male, left his Estates, of which this Manor was a Part, to *Margaret* his Sister and Heir, who marrying to *Sir John Howard*, Knt. carry'd it into his Family. See more in *Iford*.

Westmeston, or *Westmiston*, the Lordship of *Richard de Poynings* who dying 10 *Richard* 2. left it with his other Estates to *Robert* his Son, by *Isabel* the Daughter and Heir of *Robert Lord Fitz-Pain*: She had this Manor assigned for her Dower, and held it with other Estates for Life.

Worth, the Lordship of *John Earl of Warren and Surrey*, who dy'd possess'd of it with divers other Lands in this County, as appears by an Inquisition taken after his Death; *Alice* his Sister, then the Wife of *Edmund Earl of Arundel* was his Heir, and carry'd this and other great Estates into his Family, which being forfeited to the Crown by *Richard* her Son, who was executed for Treason, were given to *Thomas de Mowbray Earl of Nottingham*, then made Duke of *Norfolk*, as is said in divers other Places. The Forest of *Worth*, in which this Village stands, belonged,

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16 *Edw.* 4.

16 *Edw. 4.* to *Edward Lord Bergavenny*, who dying possessed of it, left it with his other Estates, to *Sir George Nevil* his Son.

VI. PEVENSEY Rape.

This Rape is bounded on the East with the Rape of *Hastings*, on the South with the *English Channel*, on the West with the Rape of *Lewes*, and on the North with Part of *Kent*. It contains in it these Hundreds, viz. *Alfsten*, *Danehill*, *Horfied*, *Danehill-Sheffed*, *Dill*, *Eastborne*, *East-Grinstead*, *Flexborough*, *Foxfield-Kings*, *Hartfield*, *Isfield*, *Linfield*, *Longbridge*, *Ringemer*, *Rotherfield*, *Rushmonden*, *Sheplake*, and *Willington*; of these Hundreds we have no particular Account, save that we find the Hundred of *Sheplake* to have been the Fee of *Robert de Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*, 33 *Edw. 3.* As to the whole Rape we suppose the Fee to be at this Time in the Crown, and the Government to be in the Sheriff and his Officers. The Market Towns in it are,

Eastborn, or *Eborn* is found in our Maps and Villages noted as a Market Town, but we can't discover any Market ever kept there, nor any other Account of it. Hereabout is the chief Place of catching the delicious Birds, called *Wheat-eats*, which much resemble the *French Ortelans*. The Manner of catching them is this, they cut a Turf about a Foot long, and half a Foot broad, and turn the Turf to cover the Hole, in which they put a Snare of Horse-Hair, and the Birds being very shy on the Approach of any thing, run into the Holes for Shelter, and so are taken.

This Place lies under the Promontory, so famous for the Loss of Ships, called *Beathy-Head*, in which are several Caverns like Vaults, made by the Sea, as is supposed. On the Top of this Promontory are the Downs of *Suffex*, the finest Carpet in the World. It is so called from the Beach adjoining.

East-Grinstead, or *Greanslead*, a good Market Town, having its Market weekly on *Thursday*, and two Fairs Yearly on *April 16.* and *Sept. 25.* It is a Corporation governed by a Bailiff and his Brethren;

hath the Privilege of sending Burgesses to Parliament, which it hath enjoy'd from 1 *Edw. 2.* and hath the Assizes for the County usually kept here. The Lordship of this Town in the Reign of King *Edward III.* belonged to *Reginald Cobham*, Lord *Stereborough*, who in the 14th Year of that King's Reign procured a Charter of Free-warren for this Manor, and many other of his Estates, and left it so privileged to his Son *Reginald*, 35 *Edw. 3.* 'Tis probable, that this Manor in after-times came into the Family of *Sackville*, who had great Possessions in this County, for *Robert Sackville* Earl of *Dorset* built an Hospital for thirty one poor People in this Town, and endowed it with 330 Pounds a Year for their Support.

Haysham, a Market Town, having its Market weekly on *Saturday*, and Fair yearly on — We find nothing of it in our Histories. The Villages are,

Pevensay, called by the Saxons *Peopen-rea*, by the Normans *Pevensel*, and now commonly *Pemsey*; we set it in the first Place, because we conceive, when it gave the Name of the Rape to it, it was the chief Town, tho' no Market Town, so far as we can discover. It was certainly of old a famous Place for Shipping, for it is reckoned one of the Sea-ports which *Godwin* Earl of *Kent* ravaged in *Edward the Confessor's* Time, and took away many Ships, but now it is accessible only by small Boats, which crowd up a little Rill to it. What is spoken Memorable of it in our Historians, we shall set down in the Order of Time in which it happened: viz. In 1049 *Suane*, Earl of *Oxford*, *Gloucester*, *Hereford*, *Somerset* and *Berks*, Son of *Godwin* Earl of *Kent*, being forced to fly into *Denmark*, because he had enveigled *Edgiva Abbess* of *Leominster* out of her House, with an Intent to marry her, contrary to the Laws of those Times, returned with eight Ships, and landed at this Town; where having obtained of his Cousin *Beorn* to mediate for him to the King, upon his Promise, that for the future he would become a faithful Subject; he took *Beorne* into his Ship

Ship to carry him to the King, who was then at *Sandwich*, under Pretence of making his Peace, but *Suane* having thus gotten him into his Power, carry'd him to *Dort* in *Holland*, where he inhumanly murder'd him, and cast his Body into a deep Ditch, covering it with Mud. *Alfred* Bishop of *Winchester* obtain'd his Pardon for alluring *Edgiva*, but his Conscience could not pardon his treacherous Cruelty in murdering *Beorn* his Kinsman, 'till he underwent the Penance of going to *Jerusalem* barefoot, in which Journey he got so much Cold, that he dy'd thereof at *Licia* in his Return home.

Upon the Death of *Edward the Confessor* the Crown of *England* was thought to belong either to *Edgar-Etheling*, or *William* Duke of *Normandy*, but *Harold* Earl of *Kent* being then a leading Man in the *English* Council, and very powerful, persuaded the Nobles, that Delays would be of a very ill Consequence, and so got himself elected and crowned King. Of the Competitors the Duke of *Normandy* only was able to dispute the Right, and accordingly having gotten Pope *Alexander's* Approbation and a good Army, he passed in 900 Ships, and landed them at this Town, from whence marching higher into the Country, he came to a Battle with *Harold*, whom having slain fighting valiantly, the *Norman* possessed himself of the Throne, which descended to his Posterity.

King *William* surnamed *The Conqueror*, being settled on the Throne, gave this Town and Castle to *Robert* Earl of *Moreton* in *Normandy*, his Brother by Mother-side, and made him Earl of *Cornwall*, which he enjoy'd with divers other Honours during that King's Reign; but in the Reign of *William Rufus* he took Part with his Brother *Odo* Earl of *Kent*, in an Insurrection upon the Account of *Robert Curthose*, and held out this Castle against that King; but as soon as the King's Army came to besiege it, he surrendered it to the King, and made his Peace. He was a very devout Person after the Mode of those Times, and besides what he did for other Monasteries, gave to the Abby of

Greisteln in *Normandy*, the House of one *Engeler* in this Town, and granted to them in his Forest of *Pevenfel*, Paunage and Herbage, with Timber for Repair of their Churches and Houses, and Fuel for Fire. When he died we know not, but are certain that his Heir and Successor was *William* Earl of *Moreton* and *Cornwall*. He was a Man of a malicious and arrogant Spirit; and because King *Henry I.* did not gratify his unreasonable Desires, in yielding to him the Earldom of *Kent*, he joining with *Robert de Belesme* Earl of *Shrewsbury*, stirred up a Rebellion against him, which so provoked the King that he seized upon all his Possessions, razed his Castles to the Ground, and banish'd him the Realm.

King *Henry* being thus possessed of this Town and Castle, gave them to *Gilbert de Aquila*, with all the Lands thereunto belonging, which thereupon were called, *The Honour of the Eagle*, the Castle being the Head of it. He was succeeded in this Honour by *Richer*, or *Richard* his Son, who proving Rebellious in taking up Arms against that King to restore *William* the Son of *Robert Curthose* to his Father's Honours, his Estate was also forfeited, and this Castle and Town came again into the King's Hands; but *Richer*, by the Intercession of his Uncle *Rotro*, being reconciled to the King, obtain'd them again; yet being of an unquiet Spirit, he again engaged in the same Rebellion, and the King being repossessed of them, settled them upon *Henry Fitz-Empress*, who after long Wars with King *Stephen* to recover his Right, compounded for his Succession, and assigned this Town and Castle of *Pevensey* to *William* Son of King *Stephen*, who held them 'till *Henry* attained to the Throne by the Name and Title of King *Henry II.* and in 4 *Hen. 2.* surrender'd them again to the King upon Condition, that he should have and enjoy by Hereditary Right all the Lands that were his Father King *Stephen's* before he was King of *England*. This Honour being thus put into the King's Hands, he restored them to *Richard de Aquila*, whose Posterity some Time enjoy'd them quietly.

In the Reign of King Henry III. Gilbert de Aquila the 3d, held this Honour; and being a resolute Person, was guilty of many Disorders, and among others, passed into Normandy without the King's License, which was a Crime so great at that Time, as that he forfeited all his Estates for it, and this Honour being thus in the King's Hands, was granted by him, Reg. 19. to Gilbert Marshal Earl of Pembroke, during Pleasure, we suppose, because the same King, Reg. 25, bestow'd it on Peter de Savoy his Queen's Uncle, for his better Support on the same Terms. Tho' afterwards, Reg. 30. he gave him the Inheritance, together with the Castle and all the Appurtenances, yet afterwards the same King, Reg. 53. gave this whole Honour to Prince Edward, and his Heirs Kings of England, so that it should never be severed from the Crown. Yet when John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster, and 4th Son of K. Edward III. marry'd Constance the sole Daughter and Heir of Don Pedro King of Castile, in whose Right he assumed the Title of King of Castile; he, upon surrendring of his Earldom of Richmond, and all the Castles and Lands thereunto belonging, had a Grant in General Tail of the Castle and Leucate of Pevensey as also of the free Chapel within the said Castle, which upon his Death returned to the Crown by the Accession of his Son and Heir Henry IV. who succeeded King Richard II. soon after his Father's Death. But now there are no Remains of the Castle, but something of the old Walls. Some Part of this Honour of the Eagle King Henry IV. gave to the Family of the Pelhams, for their Loyalty and Valour, which they still enjoy.

Mr. Somner is inclined to think that the ancient *Andarida*, where was the Band of the *Abu'a*, was here, and not at Newenden in Kent; grounding his Conjecture on Gildas's Words, which express the Situation of this Garison to be, *In littore Oceani ad Meridiem*, i. e. On the Sea-Shoar to the South; as also upon the Design of them, which was to ken and spy out the invading Enemy; and lastly upon the Antiquity of the Place, which

Archbishop Usher makes the old *Caer Pen-savel-Coit* of Brittany; the Syllable *Coit*, which signifies Wood, implying the ancient State and Condition of the County, which was very woody.

Andrew Borde, in Latin, *Andreas Perforatus*, as he wrote himself, was a Native of this Town; he was educated at Wickham's School and Oxford; but before he took any Degree enter'd himself among the Carthusians at or near London, but was soon weary of their Severities, and returning to his University, apply'd himself to Physick awhile, and then travelled almost through all Christendom, and some Parts of Africa. Being come into England, he practised Physick a little Time at Winchester, and then went into France where he commenced Doctor of Physick at Montpellier, and being incorporated into the same Degree at Oxford, lived in this Place, and afterward at Winchester as a Physician; yet not wholly forgetting his Religious Profession, he drank Water three Times a Week, wore Sack-cloth, and every Night hung his Burial Sheet at his Bed's Feet. He professed Celibacy, and wrote against such Priests and Monks as married after the Monasteries were dissolved. Bishop Poynt tells us, he kept three Whores, and so stained his Virginity, as did some others; but some say, they were three Women Patients: But be that as it will, he must be acknowledged a learned Man, a good Poet, and an excellent Physician; and as such was Physician to King Henry VIII. and a Member of the College of Physicians, London. He wrote several Books, as well in Physick, as a Breviary and Dietary of Health, of Prognosticks and Urines, as in other Matters, an Introduction to Knowledge, and an History of all the Regions and Countries of the World, besides some for Diversion and Mirth, as the Tales of the Men of Gotham, and Milner of Abington. He dy'd a Prisoner in the Fleet, April, 1549, yet 'tis probable not for Debt, because he left in his Will two Houses at Lynn in Norfolk, and his Goods and Chattels in his House at Winchester, to one Richard Matthew, whom he constituted his Heir,

Heir, without any Mention of Kindred at all.

Arlington, a small Village famous for nothing but giving the Title of Earl to that loyal Gentleman Sir *Henry Bennet*, Knt. who for his eminent Service done for the Kings *Charles I.* and *II.* was created by the latter Viscount *Thetford* and Earl of *Arington*. He left a Daughter only, who being married to the late Duke of *Grafton*, carry'd his Estate to him.

As also for the Nativity of *William Knight*, A. M. of *Cambridge*, who wrote an Axiomatical Concordance of Scripture, *London*, 1610, and published Bishop *Hall's Mundus alter & idem*.

Berewike, or *Berewick*, the Lordship, and Estate of *Robert de Marmion*, who departing this Life in the Beginning of the Reign of King *Henry III.* left two Sons by two Wives, both of them named *Robert*, and bequeathed this Manor to the youngest of them, but upon Condition that he should pay 10*l* a Year to *William* his own younger Brother out of it. He left a Son and Heir *William*, who inherited this Lordship, as did *John* his Son, who, 20 *Edw. 1.* obtained the King's Charter of Free-warren in all his Demefne Lands here, as well as in his other Estates. He died seised of this Manor, 16 *Edw. 2.* and left his Lands to *Robert* his Son, who having no Issue, settled the Reversion of all his Estates upon *Advice* his Sister, and by the Advice of his Friends married her to Sir *John Grey* of *Rotherfield*, Knight, upon Condition that the Issue of their two Bodies should bear the Name of *Marmion*; and so this Lordship passed to his Family, and *John Marmion* their Son inherited it, and other her Estates as well as his Father's, which at length by Heirs General passed to the Families of *Deyncourt* and Lords *Lovel*, or *Cromwel*.

Bedingham, *Bedington*, and *Bevenington*. We are not certain that these are the same Villages; but finding the former only in our Villare, and the other two said in our Records to be in this County, we have put them together. *Bedingham* was the Lordship of *Richard Lord Poynings*, 17 *Rich. 2.* who died then possessed

of it, and left it to *Robert Lord Poynings* his Son. *Bedington* was the Estate of *William Lord Echingham*, 23 *Edw. 1.* who then obtained of that Prince a Charter of Free-warren for this, and many other of his Lands, in this and other Counties, but how it passed after his Death we can't discover. *Bevenington*, the Lordship of *Roger Lord de la Warr*, who 13 *Edw. 1.* procured the like Charter of Free-warren for this and other his Manors in this County, and left it so privileged to *John de la Warr* and his Heirs, 14 *Edw. 2.*

Buckhurst, a Village situate under *Ashdown Forest*, and the Seat of the ancient Family of the *Sackvills*, now Earls of *Dorset*, to whom it descended after this Manner: *Ralph de Dene*, Lord of this Manor leaving only Daughters and Coheirs, *Ela* one of them marry'd *Jordan de Sackvile*, and had for her Purparty upon a Division of their Father's Estate this Manor of *Buckhurst*, which descending to her Posterity *Jeffrey*, he and his Successors made it their chief Seat; and *Thomas*, descended from him, being a Person of great Excellencies, was advanced by Queen *Elizabeth*, *Reg. 9.* to the Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Buckhurst*, and though afterwards created Earl of *Dorset* by King *James I. Reg. 1.* yet the eldest Sons and Heirs of the Family have all along bore the Name and Title of Lords *Buckhurst*, as they still continue to do.

Richard Sackvile, eldest Son of the above-said *Thomas* the first Baron and Earl of this Family, was as famous for his Worth, as Birth. He had his Birth (to be sure his Title) from this Place, and was a Gentleman of singular Learning in many Sciences and Languages, and particularly the *Greek* and *Latin* were as familiar to him as his own Tongue. He succeeded his Father in his Earldom, but enjoy'd it not a whole Year; yet to keep up the Succession, left two Sons *Richard* and *Edward*, and dy'd in 1608. Dr. *Fuller* says, this *Richard* built the Hospital at *East-Grinstead* abovementioned, but I chose rather to fix it upon *Robert*, from Sir *William Dugdale's* Authority, because Dr. *Hey-*
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in his Catalogue of the Earls of Dorset, mentions no such Earl, as *Richard* the Son of *Thomas* the first Earl, &c.

Buckstead, a small Village, famous for nothing but this, that the first cast Pieces of Iron made in England, were run here, by *Ralph Hoge*, and *Peter Baude*, Hol. 960.

Changleton, or *Chaunton*, the Manor of *Thomas* Lord *Poynings*, who being slain at a great Sea-fight near *Sluice* with the French, left this Lordship, and divers other Estates in this County to his Son *Michael* Lord *Poynings*, and his Posterity.

Chittingley, written in ancient Records *Chettingley*, the Lordship and Estate of *Nicholas de la Beche*, who, 12 *Edw.* 2. obtain'd a Charter for Free-warren in this and several of his Lands in this County, and left them so privileged to his Son *Philip*, and his Heirs.

Claverham had the same Lord, the same Privileges procured for it, and was left in the same Manner to his Posterity.

Crowbery-Hill, a pleasant mountainous Rise of Ground, from whence there is a full View of what they call, *The Wild of Sussex*, lying like a Sea flat beneath it, and here and there a Gentleman's Seat, or a Church, which seem like so many Ships, with the hilly Downs, like a bold Shoar at 20 Miles Distance from the other Side.

Cukmere-Haven, a pretty good Harbour at the Mouth of the River, that running from the Bottom of *Crowbery-Hill*, passeth by *Haylsham*, and empties itself into the Sea between *Sutton* and *Excete*, an Hamlet of *East-Dean* Parish.

Dean East and *West*, of which the first was 23 *Edw.* 1. the Estate of *William de Echingham*, who then procured a Charter of Free-warren of that Prince for it, and several other Manors of his in this County. *West Dean* was the Estate of *Giles* Lord *Badlesmere*, 12 *Edw.* 3. who then dy'd possessed of it, and gave it to his Daughter *Maud*, who was at that Time the Wife of *John de Vere* Earl of *Oxford*. She out-lived her Earl, and had for her Purparty of the Inheritance descended to her, this and some other Manors, and left them to her Son and Heir, whose Posterity inherited it.

Erlington, the Lordship of *Nicholas de Beche*, who 12 *Edw.* 2. procured a Charter for Free-warren for this and many other of his Estates in this County, and left it so privileged to his Son and Heir *Philip de Beche*, of whose Family we read no more.

Excete, or *Excetes*, the Manor and Demesne of *William* Lord *Echingham*, who procured a Charter of Free-warren for it, and some other of his Estates in this County, 23 *Edw.* 1. Who was his Heir we know not, but find, that it was in the Possession of *Reginald* Lord *West*, 29 *Hen.* 6. who left it with other great Estates to his Son and Heir *Richard* Lord *West*, and his Heirs.

Fletching, the Estate of the same Lord *West*, and so inherited by *Richard* Lord *West*.

Friston, the Estate of *William* Lord *Echingham*, so privileg'd as *Excete*.

Furle, the Seat of the Family of *Gages*, who having marry'd one of the Heirs of *St. Clare*, a wealthy House in these Parts, much advanced themselves, and became many of them of Note.

Fokington, the Lordship of *Roger la Warr*, who 13 *Edw.* 1. obtain'd the King's License for a Free-warren in all his Demesne Lands here; and dying 14 *Edw.* 1. left it so privileg'd to his Son *John*, who departed this Life 24 *Edw.* 3. leaving it, with many other Estates in this County, to *Roger* his Grandson, (his eldest Son *John* dying in his Life-time, and leaving him for) his Heir, who also dy'd possessed of it 44 *Edw.* 3. and left it to Sir *John la Warr* his Son and Heir, whose Brother *Thomas la Warr*, Rector of the Church of *Manchester*, was his Heir, and dying without Issue, left this Manor with his other Estate to *Reginald West*, Son of Sir *Thomas West* by *Joan* his Wife, Daughter of the last *Roger la Warr* by *Eleanor* his second Wife, who, tho' but of the half Blood, was summon'd to Parliament as the right Heir, and inherited this and the other Estates of the said *Thomas*, and left them to his Heir *Richard West* Lord *de la Warr*.

Grombridge,

Grombridge, or *Godebridge*, the Lordship of *Simon de Pierpoint*; but having belong'd to the Earl of *Warren*, as well as *Herst*, there was a Law-Suit between them, which ended as is said in *Herst*.

Guilford East, a Parish near the Port of *Rye*, which is on the farthest Bounds of this County Eastward, hath a peculiar Way of Tything their Marsh-Lands worthy our Notice; the Tenants pay only Three-pence an Acre to the Rector, while they continue Pasture; but if they plough them, they must then pay for the Tythe Five Shillings per Acre.

Laughton, or *Laughton*, the Lordship of *Giles Lord Badlesmere*, 12 *Edw.* 3. who dy'd then possessed of it without Issue, and left his great Estates to his four Sisters, of whom *Maud* the eldest, and then Wife to *John de Vere* Earl of *Oxford*, had this Manor assign'd her for her Purparty in the Division, who after her Decease and her Husband's, left it with their Honour and Estates to *Thomas de Vere* their Son and Heir. He dy'd seiz'd of it 45 *Edw.* 3. leaving them to *Alberic* his Son and Heir. How, or when this Manor was alienated from the *Oxford* Family we do not find; but observe from our Histories, that the Family of *Pelham* have flourish'd here for many Ages in the Degree of Knights, tho' they have but lately been admitted among the Nobility, *Sir Thomas Pelham* being made a Baron of this Realm by *Queen Anne*, *Reg.* 5. by the Title of Lord *Pelham of Laughton*, *Anno* 1706. His Son *Thomas Hollis Pelham* is now Duke of *Newcastle*.

To evince the Antiquity of the Family of *Pelhams*, and their long Settlement in this Place, we observe, that *John Pelham of Laughton*, Esq; was High Sheriff of the Counties of *Suffex* and *Surrey*, 2 *Hen.* 4. and had been Knight of the Shire in the Parliament the foregoing Year; and either the same, or his Son, served in the same Post, 8 *Hen.* 5. We also find in our Histories a notable Accident in relation to this Family of *Pelhams*, 33 *Hen.* 8. 1541, viz. *Thomas Fiennes* Lord *Dacre* being seduced by some extravagant

Persons, went in the Night-time to courtie in *Laughton* Park belonging to *Nicholas Pelham*, Esq; where meeting with three Persons, Servants to *Sir Nicholas*, who oppos'd their Proceedings, there happen'd between them and the Company this Lord was with, a terrible Fray, in which one of *Mr. Pelham's* Servants was so much wounded, that he dy'd soon after. The Lord *Dacre* was thereupon indicted for Murder, and being try'd by his Peers was found Guilty of it, and being kept a little while after in the *Tower*, was carry'd to *Tyburn* and executed, *June* 29, the same Year. It is said, that the Murder could not have been charged upon him if he had pleaded Not Guilty, for he was not in the Fray, but some Courtiers who gaped after his Estate, perswaded him to plead Guilty, and submit himself to the King's Mercy, which they took Care that he should not have, and so he lost his Life, Honour, and Estate at once. Several others of this Family of *Pelhams* were Men of Note in their Time, as *John Pelham*, Knight of the Shire 5 *Hen.* 6. *Sir Nicholas Pelham*, High Sheriff of *Surrey* and *Suffex*, 3 *Edw.* 6. *Anthony Pelham*, Esq; 7 *Eliz.* *John Pelham*, Esq; 13 *Eliz.* *Henry Pelham*, Esq; 17 *Eliz.* *Thomas Pelham*, Esq; 31 *Eliz.* and *Henry Pelham*, Esq; 32 *Eliz.*

Sir William Pelham, Knt. a Person of great Eminency in the Reign of *Queen Elizabeth*, who having had some Experience of his Prudence in Peace and Valour in War, employ'd him in *Ireland*, where being by her Council appointed Lord Justice to govern in the Interval between the Death of *Sir William Drury* and the Arrival of *Sir Arthur Gray* as Lord-Lieutenant, he did the Queen this signal Service, that he broke the Force of *Desmund's* Rebellion, tho' he could not totally prevent it, and deliver'd the Kingdom up to the Lord *Gray* after but one Years Government much better than he found it, or it had been 60 Years before; for by his Care and Diligence the People were easy, the Nobility contented, Feuds much abated, the Revenue settled, the

Sea-

Sea-Ports secured, the Soldiers well disciplin'd, and the Magazines well furnish'd, a great Work done in a small Time.

Marsfield, a Manor belonging to *John Duke of Lancaster*, Sirnam'd *John of Gant*, when upon his Surrender of the Dukedom of *Richmond*, he marry'd *Constance* his second Wife, in whose Right he was call'd King of *Castile* in *Spain*, and had this Lordship and many other large Estates granted to him in General Tail, with the Advowson of this and several other Churches. There also belonged to it a Free-Chapel. *Henry Duke of Hereford* and Earl of *Derby*, his eldest Son by his first Wife *Blanch* was his Heir, and at length King of *England*.

Marwling, or *Mallom*, the Lordship of *Thomas de Bromflete*, who dy'd possessed of it 8 *Edw.* 4. and left it with his other Estates to *Henry* his Son and Heir, who was summon'd to Parliament among the Barons 27 *Hen.* 6. but living to be Old was exempted by a special Dispensation from that Attendance. He was a very devout Person, and in his Will ordered that all his Places and Messuages in *Sussex*, as also several in other Counties, should be sold by his Executors, and the Money disposed for the Weal of his Soul in Chantries, and Works of Charity, which they accordingly did by covenanting with certain Members of the Choir of *Beverly* Minster for 86 l. 13 s. 4 d. that one of their Number should sing for his Soul for ever.

Middleton, *Middelton*, or *Middilton*, one of those Lordships which the Earl of *Warren* had received from the Conqueror, and was in the Possession of *John Earl of Warren*, 9 *Edw.* 2. who dy'd also possessed of it 21 *Edw.* 3. as appears by the Inquisition taken at his Death. He left no Issue, and so *Alice* his Sister, who was then Wife to *Edmund Earl of Arundel*, was found his next Heir, and carry'd this Lordship and many other great Estates into his Family, in which it continued some Successions; but at length *Richard Earl of Arundel* being found Guilty of Treason, and executed for it, 21 *Rich.* 2. this Manor, with many other of his E-

states were given by that King to *Thomas de Norwbray* Earl of *Nottingham*, whom he made at that Time Duke of *Norfolk*.

New-haven, situate at the Mouth of the River *Ouse*, but now the Name of the River is almost quite forgotten. The Town is small, inhabited chiefly by Maritime People, having a Key on the East-side of it, where Ships may ride secure in foul Weather: Here are sometimes a pretty many small Vessels which bring Coals, Deals, and other Merchandizes for *Lewes*, which lies about eight Miles Eastward of this Town, and load from hence with Corn, Timber, Tann, &c. Some small Vessels also are built here, and it would be a Place of considerable Trade, in Case they had a better Harbour, but now it is so small, that a Vessel of above 50 or 60 Ton loaded, dare not venture into it. *Lewes* stands upon the same River.

Ripe, or *Rype*, the Lordship of *Harold Earl of the West-Saxons*, as appears from *Domesday-Book*, in the Confessor's Time, but being afterwards King, and slain in Battle by *William the Norman*, all his Estates came into the Conqueror's Hands, in which how long they continued appears not, for we find nothing of this Manor 'till it was in the Possession of *Reginald West Lord de la Warr*, descended to him from his Brother *Thomas*, who dy'd without Issue 3 *Hen.* 5. and left by *Reginald* to his Son *Richard* and his Heirs.

The Living here is a Rectory, and before the Dissolution of the Abbies by King *Henry VI.* belonged to the Priory of *Lewes* in this County, but after its being in the King's Hands, he forced *William Fitz-alan Earl of Arundel*, to take it in Part of Exchange for that Earl's paternal Inheritance in divers Manors, viz. *Shillingey*, *Hibernhoo*, &c. giving him the Site of the Priory of *Michelham*, and the Lands thereunto belonging.

Rotherfield, a Village of no Note for any Thing but for the Rise of the River *Rother*, which after a Course of about 30 Miles thro' Part of this Rape, and all *Hastings* Rape, empties itself into the Sea
at

at Rye, having made an Island called *Oxney Island*, by the dividing of its Streams at *Nordiham* in that Rape, which it bounds from *Kent* near half Way.

Waldern, the Lordship of *Nicholas de la Beche*, who, 12 *Edw.* 2. obtained a Charter of Free-warren for this and divers of his other Lands in this County. He was constituted the Governor of the Castle of *Pleshy* in *Essex*, 15 *Edw.* 2. and Constable of the Tower of *London*, 9 *Edward* 3. Soon after which he had Summons to Parliament, and sat among the Barons to his Death, which happened 21 *Edw.* 3. He left no Issue, nor any Heir that we can find, and therefore we suppose that he either sold this Manor, or gave it by Will to Sir *Thomas Poynings* Lord *Poynings*, for he dy'd possessed of it, 49 *Edw.* 3. having first settled this, and some other Estates upon *Blanch de Mowbray* his Wife during her Life, and after her Decease to *Richard* his Brother and Heir.

Willington, or *Wilmington*, the Estate of *Robert* Earl of *Moreton* and *Cornwall*, half Brother to the Conqueror by the Mother's Side. He gave this Manor of *Wilmington* to the Abby of *Grystain* in *Normandy*, who made there a Cell for their House.

Henry the Son of Sir *Nicholas Parker* was born in this Town, in *Ratton*, an Hamlet or House in that Parish. He was educated at *Oxford*, where he took his Master of Arts Degree, and about the same Time was made a Barrester of *Lincoln's-Inn*. He was in the Times of the Rebellion Secretary to the Army under *Robert* Earl of *Essex*, where he heaped up an Estate; but being displaced by the Earl's Death, he went beyond Sea, and living for some Time at *Hamburg* was recalled by *Oliver Cromwell*, to be his Secretary when he became General. He wrote several Books, one about Puritanism, another called *The Scots Holy War*, shewing the Mischief of the Covenant to *Great Britain*; and a third, entitled, *A Political Catechism*, in which the Answers are in his Majesty *K. Charles I's* own Words. He dy'd in 1657.

VOL. V.

Wythiam, the Estate and Seat of the Family of *Sackvilles*, Earls of *Dorset*, long before they arriv'd at that Honour, for 8 *Eliz.* Sir *Richard Sackville* then bequeath'd his Body to be bury'd in the Parish-Church of that Place, and dying soon after, was there interr'd. His Son *Thomas* was a Man of great Eminency, and was for that Reason made Lord *Buckhurst* by Queen *Elizabeth*, Reg. 9. and Earl of *Dorset*, 1 *Jac.* 1. He dy'd of an Apoplexy, 6 *Jac.* 1. 1608, and was bury'd in this Parish-Church; as was also his Son *Robert*, the Founder of the great Hospital at *Greenstead-East*. His Heir and Successor *Richard* rebuilt the Chapel belonging to this Church, where his Ancestors lay bury'd, and was himself interr'd there in 1624, 22 *Jac.* 1. as was also his Son and Heir *Edward* Earl of *Dorset* in 1652, and we suppose the subsequent Earls.

Thomas Sackville above-mention'd was born in this Town, and being a Person much inclin'd to Learning, had his University Education mostly at *Oxford*, but lived awhile at *Cambridge*, where he took his Degree of Master of Arts; and about the same Time was called to the Bar in the *Inner-Temple*; after which he travell'd into Foreign Parts, and for a Time was kept Prisoner at *Rome*, from whence being releas'd, he return'd into *England* to inherit a great Estate left him by his Father, Anno 1566. His Fame for Wit and Learning soon reach'd the Queen's Ears, and she employ'd him in divers Embassies, which he manag'd with so much Satisfaction, that he was created by that Queen Lord *Buckhurst*, and constituted Lord Treasurer, &c. He was an excellent Poet, and had an inimitable Faculty in composing Tragedies, one of which, entitled, *The Tragedy of Ferrex and Porrex, Sons of Garboduc King of Britain*, was acted before the Queen by the Gentlemen of the *Inner-Temple* in 1561. His Death, &c. is before-mention'd.

In our Records and Histories we find many Places said to be in this County, which we have no mention of in our

Y y y

Villares

Villares or Maps, viz. in *Domesday-Book*.

Godwin Earl of Kent, is recorded to have been in Possession, when that Book was made, of these Lordships, *Bercham, Botendone, Benested, Bistlemestane, Berchings, Bedling, Bogell, Byrling, Barton, Bernes-kings, Doddes, Erventone, Eftone, Effingturn, Dodmere, Gonton, Leffon, Lorentone, Lanefwick, Odemanscote, Ordings, Pluxtane, Rotingdene, Silleton, Trocherst, Tradeham, Winelton, Winstanftune*; and

Harold his Son, afterwards King, of *Bogeale, Piccham, Tebiton, and Watlington*.

John Earl of Warren, of *Houndeden and Oyehening*.

William de Echingham, of *Bourne, Brompee, Cenington, Endelewyke, High-Heynton, Horpole, Mundeford, Papeton, Rakkham, and Strochenursche*.

Thomas Lord Poynings, and his Descendant Edward, of *Bridham and Bernham, Hangelton, Hengham, Leveland, Pengedsne, Penking, Shelley mag. Troenham, Thavis, and Wrantham*, besides Multitudes of other Places singly mention'd, which it would be tedious to set down, and would be of little Use to the Reader, yet some few we shall add, because of something remarkable said about them, viz.

Dalham, memorable for being the Seat of that loyal Gentleman Mr. Dalton, who valued not the Loss of his Estate, but being tender of his Reputation, was extremely concern'd that it was ravish'd from him by Rebels of the Scum of the Nation.

Lunsford, a Village famous for a Family of Gentlemen of that Name, Sir Herbert, and Sir Thomas Lunsford, both

of them the biggest Men we should likely see, though Twins by Birth: In the Enemies Eyes formidable, owning them, the one the Fair, and the other the shrewder Enemy. They were both bred in the Dutch and German Wars, and both in a Command in the Scotch Wars. Sir Thomas was Lieutenant of the Tower in 1639, but being displaced to please the jealous Leaders of 1641, was there imprison'd, for attempting, as they pretended, to draw up a Body of Horse, and seize the Magazines at *Kingston upon Thames*. His first Encounter for his Majesty was at *Westminster*, where he and some other Gentlemen dispersed the Rabble who were met together to cry down the Bishops, as he did afterward when they appear'd in Armies, but he lost his Brother Colonel Herbert Lunsford by a Cannon Shot at *Bristol*, July 26, 1643. Sir Thomas was also a Commissioner to get the Welch into a Body after *Naseby* Fight, and had been slabb'd but for Sir John Pettus. Near their Seat Cannon are cast.

Warcamp and *Wepham*, two Manors belonging to Richard Fitz-alan, Earl of *Arundel*, out of which and the Manor of *Augemering*, he appointed by his Last Will, that a Rent of 107 Marks per Annum, should be paid to a certain Number of Priests and Clerks officiating in the Chantry founded by him in his Chapel of *Arundel*, by a License from King Edward III. Reg. 49. and his Body to be bury'd in the Chapter-House of the Priory of *Lewes*, near the Tomb of *Eleanor de Lancaster* his Wife, and that his Funeral should be solemnized without any Pomp, &c.

The Earls, and other Nobles, who took their Title from this County.

William de Albini, commonly called William with the Strong Hand; because being shut up in a Lion's Den

by the Queen of France, because he refused to marry her, he run his Hand forcibly into the Lion's Mouth, and pulled

led up his Tongue by the Roots. He was the Son of *William de Albini*, to whom *William the Conqueror* gave the Manor of *Bokenham* in *Norfolk* to hold by the Service of being Butler to the Kings of *England*, on the Day of their Coronation; and from thence was called afterward, *Pincerna Regis Anglorum*. This *William* being famous for his gallant Exploits, and particularly for his Slaughter of the Lion, soon after his Return into *England* was accepted in Marriage by *Adeliza*, Widow of King *Henry I.* who having the Castle and County of *Arundel*, in Dowry, this *William* thereupon became Earl of *Sussex* and *Arundel*. He indeed wrote himself sometimes Earl of *Chichester*, and sometimes again Earl of *Arundel*, because his chief Residence used to be at one of those Places; but it was of *Sussex*, that he was really the Earl. He gave for his Arms a Lion Rampant, Or; and by *Adeliza*, Daughter of *Godfrey Barbatus* Duke of *Lorraine* and *Brabant*, Queen Dowager of King *Henry I.* had

William, the second Earl of *Sussex* and *Arundel*, who had in the great Council of *Northampton*, 23 *Hen. 2.* a Confirmation from that King of this Earldom of *Sussex*, and 1 *Rich. 1.* of the Castle and Honour of *Arundel*, with a Grant of the *Tertius Denarius* of the Pleas in the County of *Sussex*, as his Father had. He was a considerable Contributor to the Redemption of King *Richard*, and no small Sufferer in the Reign of King *John*, because he adhered, through Mistake, to the Dauphin; but when Peace was restored in *K. Henry III.*'s Minority, so great was his Zeal for the Recovery of the Holy Land out of the Hands of the Infidels, that he took a Journey with other Nobles thither, and was at the famous Siege of *Damietta*; but in his Return from thence he dy'd in 1222, and his Body was brought into *England*, and bury'd in the Abby of *Wimondham*, of which he was Patron.

William his Son, by *Maud* the Widow of *Roger* Earl of *Clare*, succeeded him. He marry'd *Mabel*, one of the Coheirs of *Ranulph* Earl of *Chester*, with whom he had 500 Pounds Land per Annum, but dy'd without Issue, 18 *Hen. 3.* (*Camb-*

den and *Dr. Heylin* agree that there was a Fourth *William* of this Family, *D' Aubeney*, or *Albini*, who was Earl of this County, and to that End make the last *William* to have left a Son by *Mabel*, nam'd *William*, to succeed him; but *Dugdale*, who is very full and particular in relating the Pedigree of this Family, says, that he had no Issue, and so left)

Hugh de Albini his Brother to be his Heir. He was in his Minority at his Brother's Death, and therefore when the Marriage of King *Henry III.* happened soon after, the Earl of *Warren* officiated in the Place of Cup-bearer, loco Comit'is *Arundel*, &c. in the Room of the Earl of *Arundel*, because he being a Youth, and not knighted, was not qualify'd for that Attendance. He marry'd *Isabel*, the Daughter of the Earl of *Warren* and *Surrey*, but departed in the Prime of his Youth, leaving no Issue, and was bury'd in the Abbey of *Wymondham*. His four Sisters became his Heirs, and the Castle of *Arundel* (to which the Earldom was annexed) passed by the Marriage of *Isabel*, the second Sister to *John Fitz-Alan*, who thereupon became Earl of *Arundel*; but this Earldom for the present lay dormant, nay, *Camben* says 'twas forgotten and lost from his Death to the Year 1607, when the Family of *Ratcliffe* were raised to that Honour; but how that great Man, King at Arms, came to be mistaken, is surprising; for, as on the one Hand *Dr. Heylin* tells us, that this Earldom was conferred on

John Plantagenet Earl of *Surrey*, Grandson of *Hameline Plantagenet*, base Son of *George* Earl of *Anjou*, and Half-Brother to King *Edward III.* and second Husband of *Isabel de Warren*, who entered upon this Earldom, Anno 1243, and left it to

John Plantagenet his Son and Heir, Earl of *Surrey*, who entered upon it in 1305, tho' we can find no other Grounds, for this Succession, but that Doctor's Authority; so on the other Hand it is clear both from *Dr. Heylin* and *Dugdale*, *Bar. Pag. 285, Part 3.* that

Robert Ratcliffe having attended King *Henry VIII.* in that great Expedition against *Therouene* and *Tournay* in *France*,

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Reg. 4.

Reg. 4. and again led the Van of the Army sent by the same King, Reg. 14, into France, under the Command of the Earl of Surrey, merited so well in both, that the said King, Reg. 21, 1529, created him Viscount *Fitz-water*, and Earl of *Suffex*: Being after this much in Favour, because he was one of those Nobles that subscribed the Declaration sent to Pope *Clement VII.* signifying, that unless he comply'd with the King in divorcing Queen *Catharine*, his Supremacy would no longer be acknowledg'd; in this Fact he so pleased the King, that he soon after obtained a special Patent to him and his Heirs to exercise the Office of Server at Dinner-time upon the Coronation of any of the future Kings and Queens of this Realm, with a Fee of 20 *l. per Annum* for that Service, to be paid him out of the Exchequer. He dy'd Nov. 27, 1542, 34 Hen. 8. and was bury'd in the Church of *St. Lawrence Poultney, London*: And on his Tomb was set a large Epitaph, setting forth his Titles of Honour, Preferments, and Personal Accomplishments. He was succeeded in his Honour by

Henry his Son and Heir. He was made a Knight of the *Bath* at the Coronation of Queen *Anne Bullen*, his Father then living; and after his Death had the Command of 1500 Demi-Lances in the Expedition against *Scotland*, in which Service, being unhorsed, he narrowly escap'd with Life, 1 *Edw.* 6. Upon the Death of King *Edward*, he was one of the first that appeared for Queen *Mary*, and soon after she was placed on the Throne, he was constituted Warden and Chief Justice Itinerant of all the Forests South of *Trent*, and one of the Knights Companions of the Order of the Garter. He marry'd two Wives, and by the latter had *Frances*, who was marry'd to Sir *Thomas Mildmay* of *Moulsham*, an Hamlet of *Chelmsford* in *Essex*, Knt. and by his first, his Son and Successor *Thomas Ratcliff*. He dy'd February 17, 1556, 3 & 4 Phil. & Mar. 1. and was bury'd in *St. Laurence Poultney Church*, near his Father and Mother.

Thomas, Earl of *Suffex*, in his Father's Life-time, was employ'd in the Embassy

to the Emperor and King of *Spain*, to compleat the Queen's Match with the latter, being then only a Knight, which having finished, he was constituted Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, and shortly after his Father's Death Chief Justice of the King's Forest South of *Trent*, as he continued all that Reign. Upon the Accession of Queen *Elizabeth* to the Throne, his Commission of Deputy of *Ireland* was renewed. He had so well discharged that Office before, in passing many Laws for the Benefit of that Nation in 1556, doing most excellent Service against the *Scots*, in *Ulster*, and *Donald Obrian* in *Thomond*, in 1558, that that Queen found it for her Advantage to continue him, as indeed it prov'd, for with a Garrison of 420 Horse, and 1360 Foot, he kept *Ireland* in a peaceable and quiet Condition; called a Parliament, 2 *Eliz.* wherein the Acts for restoring to the Crown all Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, and abolishing all foreign Power, and Uniformity of Common Prayer, and consecrating Bishops, and the Queen's Title to the Crown of *Ireland*, were established, with some others of like Importance. He also in 1562, being again Lord Lieutenant, reduced the *Irish* Countries into Shires, and placed over them Sheriffs and other Ministers of Law. For these great Services, and others which he had done to the Queen, as a Statesman, in going an Ambassador to *Vienna*, and as a Soldier in subduing the *Scots*, the Queen by a certain Feoffment bearing Date December 20, 22 *Eliz.* settled the Manor of *Beaulieu*, alias *New-Hall* in *Boreham*, with divers other Lordships in *Essex* and elsewhere, upon his Issue Male to the 10th Son, and for want of such Heirs, to his Brothers and their Heirs, and for want of them, to his Sister *Frances*, Wife of Sir *Thomas Mildmay*, and her Heirs. He dy'd without Issue, June 9, 1563, and was bury'd in *Boreham Church*, where his Monument still remains.

His second Wife *Frances* the Daughter of *William Sidney*, Knt. survived him, and by her Will appointed her Burial in the Collegiate Church of *Westminster*; and two signal Pieces of Charity should be compleated,

pleated, if not perfected in her Life-time, viz. That her Executors should purchase an Annuity of 20 l. per Annum for the Use of a godly and learned Preacher, who in her Name should read Lectures in Divinity twice a Week for ever on such Days as no other Sermons, or Lectures were made: The Dean for the Time being to admit the said Preacher. The other was, That they should bestow the Sum of Five Thousand Pounds over and above all her Goods, unbequeathed, for the erecting a new College in Cambridge, to be called, *The Lady Frances Sidney Sussex College*, and purchasing certain Lands to be thereto annexed for the Maintenance of a Master and ten Fellows, and twenty Scholars Students there. She dy'd March 9, 1589, and lies buried under a Monument in *St. Paul's Chapel in Westminster Abbey*.

Henry his Brother and next Heir succeeded him in his Honour and Estate. He was Captain and chief Governor of the Town and Isle of *Portsmouth*, and Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter. He marry'd *Honora*, the Daughter and Heir of *Anthony Pound*, Esq; and dying April 10, 1593, left Issue by her one only Child, and was bury'd by his Brother and Wife at *Boreham* aforesaid, May 8, following. His Son, and only Child,

Robert Ratcliffe succeeded him in his Honour and Estate. He was sent by *Q. Elizabeth*, Reg. 7, into *Scotland*, to stand in her Stead as Godfather to Prince *Henry*, Son of *James*, King of that Nation; and two Years after, attended *Robert* Earl of *Essex* in his Voyage to *Kades*. He lived several Years after King *James* became King of *England*, and was installed Knight of the Garter, 21 Jac. 1. He had two Wives, and several Children by them, but all of them dy'd in his Life-time, and so he dy'd Childless, and was bury'd at *Boreham* with his Ancestors. The Heirs Male of *Robert* the first Earl of *Sussex* of this Line being thus extinct,

Sir *Edward Ratcliffe*, Knt. Grandson, and next Heir Male of the said *Robert*, and Son of Sir *Humphrey Ratcliffe* of *El-*

neston in *Bedfordshire*, succeeded him; but dying also without Issue Male, this Earldom became again vacant, though the Barony of *Fitz-walter*, after some Contest between Sir *Henry Mildmay*, Knt. of *Mouldsham* aforesaid, and *Robert Chick*, Esq; passed to the former, as we have shew'd in our Description of *Essex*, in the Town of *Chelmsford*, to which we refer our Reader. The Earldom was vacant but a few Years before King *Charles I.* Reg. 20. created by his Letters Patent, Dated May 25, 1644.

Thomas Savil, Baron *Pontefract*, and Viscount *Castle-Barr* in *Ireland*, Earl of *Sussex*. He was descended of an ancient Family of Gentlemen of that Name in *Yorkshire*, some of whom had born considerable Posses in the State, as Escheators, High Sheriffs, and Parliament Men, from the Reign of King *Edward III.* *John* the Father of this Earl was High Steward for the Honour of *Pontefract* in that County, and served in Parliament for divers Sessions in King *James I.*'s Reign, whereupon he was at length made, by Letters Patents bearing Date 4 Car. 1. a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Savile* of *Pontefract*. To which Honour this *Thomas* succeeded in 1630, and was soon after made Viscount *Castle-Barr*, and Comptroller of his Majesty's Household when the Wars broke out between the King and his Parliament. He adhered to his Majesty, and being with him at the Siege of *Oxford*, was, by Letters Patents, bearing Date May 25, 20 Car. 1. 1644, created Earl of *Sussex*. He had by his second Wife *Anne*, Daughter and Heir to the Earl of *Anglesey*, after the Death of her Brother, two Children, *Frances*, marry'd to the Earl of *Cardigan*, and

James his Heir and Successor, who marry'd *Anne*, Daughter of Mr. *Robert Wake* of *Antwerp*, and dy'd in the Year 1671 without Issue, and so this Earldom became vacant. But this Vacancy was short, for in the Year 1674, 26 Car. 2.

Thomas Lennard Lord *Dacres* was advanced to this Dignity of Earl of *Sussex*, by Letters Patent dated at *Westminster*,
October

October 5. of that Year. He was the eldest Son of *Francis Lord Dacre* by *Elizabeth* the Daughter of *Paul Viscount Banning*. He marry'd *Anne Fitz-Roy*, eldest Daughter of the Dutchess of *Cleveland*, by King *Chales II.* but left no Issue Male. He was alive in 1713, and though the Earldom was vacant by his Death, it was soon filled up, for

Sir Talbot Yelverton, Bart. Baron Grey of *Ruthen* and Viscount *Longueville* was created Earl of *Suffex* in 1717. His Family is of great Antiquity in *Norfolk*, and several of them were Men of Renown, for *Sir Christopher Yelverton* was Chief

Justice of the King's Bench in the Reign of King *James I.* His Son *Sir Henry* was Attorney General in 1616. His Son *Sir Henry* was made a Baronet, 17 *Jac. 1.* and his Son *Sir Michael*, who marrying *Susan* the sole Daughter and Heir of *Charles Lord Grey of Ruthyn*, by that Marriage obtained that Honour, which his *Son Charles* enjoy'd; but died without Issue, and his Brother succeeded him, and was created Viscount *Longueville*. He marry'd *Barbara* the Daughter of *Sir John Talbot of Laycock* in *Wiltshire*, and by her had this Earl *Talbot Yelverton*, now or lately Earl of *Suffex*, and unmarried.

The BARONETS of this County in the Order of their Creation, are,

T <i>Thomas Pelham</i> of <i>Laughton</i> , Esq; created May 22, 1611. —————	Bart. 7
Since made Lord <i>Pelham</i> , Marquess and Earl of <i>Clare</i> , and Duke of <i>Newcastle</i> .	
<i>John Shelly</i> of <i>Michel-grove</i> , Esq; created Ditto —————	Bart. 18
<i>Thomas Penyston</i> of <i>Leigh</i> , Esq; created Sept. 24. Ditto —————	Bart. 76
<i>John Mill</i> of <i>Camoiscourt</i> , Esq; created December 31, 1619, 17 <i>Jac. 1.</i> ———	Bart. 118
<i>Sir Thomas Bishop</i> of <i>Parham</i> , Knt. created July 24, 1620, 18 <i>Jac. 1.</i> ———	Bart. 145
<i>John Colebrond</i> of <i>Boreham</i> , Esq; created Dec. 21, 1621, 19 <i>Jac. 1.</i> ———	Bart. 165
<i>John Barker</i> of <i>Grimston-Hall</i> in <i>Trimley</i> , Esq; created March 17, Ditto ———	Bart. 172
<i>John Gage</i> of <i>Ferle</i> , Esq; created March 26, 1622, 20 <i>Jac. 1.</i> ———	Bart. 174
<i>William Goring</i> , Esq; Son and Heir of <i>Sir Henry Goring</i> , Knt. of <i>Burton</i> } created May 14, Ditto —————	Bart. 175
<i>Thomas Bowyer</i> of <i>Leighthorn</i> , Esq; created July 23, 1627, 3 <i>Car. 1.</i> ———	Bart. 246
<i>William Culpeper</i> of <i>Wakehurst</i> , Esq; created Sept. 20, 1628. 4 <i>Car. 1.</i> ———	Bart. 271
<i>John Covert</i> of <i>Slaugham</i> , Esq; created July 2, 1660, 12 <i>Car. 2.</i> ———	Bart. 513
<i>William Thomas</i> of <i>Fourington</i> , Esq; created July 23, Ditto ———	Bart. 534
<i>John Stapely</i> of <i>Pattham</i> , Esq; created July 28, Ditto ———	Bart. 538
<i>John Fagg</i> of <i>Wiston</i> , Esq; created Dec. 11. Ditto ———	Bart. 583
<i>William Juxon</i> of <i>Alborne</i> , Esq; Dec. 28, Ditto ———	Bart. 592
<i>Herbert Springet</i> of <i>Broyle</i> , Esq; Jan. 8, Ditto ———	Bart. 600
<i>William Wilson</i> , of <i>East-bourne</i> , Esq; March 4, Ditto ———	Bart. 618
<i>Walter Henley</i> of <i>Cuckfield</i> , Esq; created April 8, 1661, 13 <i>Car. 2.</i> ———	Bart. 630
<i>Nathaniel Powel</i> of <i>Ewhurst</i> , Esq; created May 10, Ditto ———	Bart. 643
<i>Dennis Ashburnham</i> of <i>Bromham</i> , Esq; May 15, Ditto ———	Bart. 644
<i>Anthony Shirley</i> of <i>Preston</i> , Esq; March 6, 1665, 17 <i>Car. 2.</i> ———	Bart. 772
<i>Robert Parker</i> of <i>Ralton</i> in <i>Willingdon</i> , Esq; May 22, 1674, 27 <i>Car. 2.</i> ———	Bart. 812
<i>Thomas Dyke</i> of <i>Horeham</i> , Esq; created March 3, 1676, 29 <i>Car. 2.</i> ———	Bart. 830
<i>James Bowyer</i> of <i>Leighthorn</i> , Esq; with Remainder to <i>Henry Goring</i> of } <i>Higden</i> in this County, Esq; created May 18, 1678, 31 <i>Car. 2.</i> ———	Bart. 842

James

James Richards of *Bramley-House*, Esq; created Feb. 22, 1683, 36 Car. 2. Bart. 876
Richard Farrington of *Chichester*, Esq; created Dec. 17, 1697, 3 Jac. 2. — Bart. 922
Thomas Miller of the same, created Oct. 29, 1705, 3 Anna — Bart. 946

Persons of Note, whose Place of Nativity or Habitation in this County, is not known.

JOHN HOLT, the famous Schoolmaster of *Magdalen College School, Oxford*; where, though he took his Degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts, he carry'd on his Profession; and by his admirable Way of teaching Grammar, sent many of his Scholars to several Colleges and Halls in that University, that became afterwards eminent in the Nation. He was accounted the most eminent Grammarian of his Time; and the Grammar which he composed, and which he called *Lac Puerorum*, dedicated to Archbishop *Morton*, was much valued, and used by all Sorts of learned Men of his Time, tho' Dean *Colet*, *William Lilly*, and *Erasmus* brought that Sort of Learning to greater Perfection.

Thomas Wilks, Fellow of *All-Souls College, Oxford*, was Secretary to Dr. *Valentine Dale*, Ambassador from Queen *Elizabeth* to the King of *France*, in which Place he continued two Years. While he was there he so disoblged the Queen-Mother, who was then Regent, that he was forced to fly home to avoid her Displeasure; but not being protected from her Complaints by his Mistress, he was forced to go back again and beg Pardon; after which Queen *Elizabeth* sent him her Ambassador into *Spain*, and upon his Return in 1578 to Don *John* of *Austria*. In 1593 he was sent again into *France*, to know if the then French King was reconciled to the Church of *Rome*; and five Years after he attended Sir *Robert Cecil*, Secretary of State, thither, but as soon as he got there he dy'd.

George Lord Goring, Earl of *Norwich*, bred in *Sidney College, Cambridge*, and descended of the Family of *Gorings* in this

County, who were High Sheriffs of it several Times between the Reigns of King *Edward IV.* and King *James I.* He left his Country young, and went into the Low-Country Wars with Sir *Francis* and Sir *Horatio Vere*, where by his resolute Attempts, and projecting Faculty, he got the Command of a good Regiment of Foot, in which he continued 'till he was called by his Majesty King *Charles I.* to lead his Army against the Scots in 1640. In the Beginning of the Wars between that King and his Parliament he was made Governor of *Portsmouth*, and afterwards undertook and went through with many hazardous Exploits for his Majesty from the Battle of *Marston-moor* to the Siege at *Colchester*, which though an old unwall'd Town, was held out by his Courage and Directions an eleven Months against the Parliament's Army under General *Fairfax*. After this he was impeached by the High Court of Justice, in which he pleaded so well for himself, that by the Intercession of Friends, and his plausible Arguments, he was condemned only to Banishment, which he esteemed no Punishment, because it gave him a fair Opportunity to serve King *Charles II.* which he did so effectually, that he merited the Honour of Baron of *Hurst Pierpoint*, and Earl of *Norwich*. He dy'd suddenly in 1663.

Sir *John Jeffrey*, Knt. who being educated in the Study of our Municipal Law, so profited therein, that he was preferred to be first the Secondary Judge of the Common Pleas, and afterward, 19 *Elizabeth*, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, which Place he discharged two Years to his great Commendation. He left

left only one Daughter and Heir, who being marry'd to Sir *Edward Montague*, carry'd a great Estate, which the Judge had purchased in this Shire, into his Family.

John Peckham, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, made so, as 'tis said, against his Will, by the Pope, who more, 'tis probable, against it made him pay 4000 Marks for his Preferment. A worthy Man in his Place, who

neither feared the Laity nor flattered the Clergy, imposing a just Penance on both as they deserved. He sat 14 Years, and tho' he built and endowed a College at *Wingham*, he left a great Estate to his Kindred, which has this Sign, that it was well got, that it lasted almost to our Time. He dy'd in 1294. See more of him in *Canterbury in Kent*.

The Natural History of this County.

THIS County being placed by Nature in the most Southerly Part of *Britain*, and by the Sea-Side, which from the Salt Waters sends warm Breezes, must of Necessity be one of the pleasantest and fruitfulest Counties of *England*; but yet it has this Disadvantage, that it is extremely Dirty, insomuch that it is better measured by Days Journies than by Miles. Hence it is, that in the Order for regulating the Wages of Stage-Coachmen at such a Price and Distance from *London*, *Sussex* was excepted, as deserving better Pay for shorter Way; but yet the Gentry content themselves with their bad Roads, and are not very solicitous to make them better, because it keeps down the Prizes of Provisions, which would be carry'd to *London* in greater Abundance, if Higgiers found the Ways for their Turn.

The common Product of this County agrees with the most plentiful of *England*, for Corn, Grass, and Wood, nay, perhaps, may excel them, if what is said of the Markets of *Chichester* hold true, That the Toll of Wheat, Barley, Malt and Oats sold there, amounts yearly to Sixty Pounds and upwards, at an Half-penny per Quarter; and doubtless, other Markets want not suitable Quantities of Grain. The Catle also are the same with those of other Counties, for the Plough, and Pail, and Wooll. Two Things seem admirable in this County, and are not found in others, at least in that Perfection, and

they are the Downs and Wild. The Downs lie parallel to the Sea, on the Top of the Promontory, and are dry, bear good Grass, and are exceeding pleasant, both for Travelling and Hunting; they are so large as to take up four Hours riding over them. The Wild, or Low-Lands, bear Oats incredibly, being of a rich and deep Soil. This is the General Description of this County. We shall now come to say something of what is singular in it, according to our usual Method.

1. The Air on the Downs is very good, because they are raised above the Sea, and are 50 Miles long and 20 broad. We have nothing more but a peculiar Sort of Bird, which is proper to this County, call'd, *Wheat-Ear*. It is so called, because they are fattest when the Wheat is ripe, which they feed on. They are no bigger than a Lark, but far excel it in Fatness and Delicacy of the Flesh; we may rightly call them, our *English Ortelans*. It is a great Hindrance to the Use of them to dainty Palates, that they are not in full Season 'till the midst of Summer, when by reason of the Heat and their Fatness they are so apt to corrupt, that the *London* Poulterers dare not meddle with them, all the Care that can be used not being able to keep them from Putrefaction.

2. The Earth, in the Bowels of it, besides the Fertility of the Surface above-mention'd, contains many rich Treasures,

furnaces, which the Inhabitants dig up to their great Profit; but the Chief of them is the Iron-Mines found in many Places of this County, for the forming of which into Bars and Guns there are many Furnaces, Forges and Mills up and down the County, by which the People find so great an Advantage from their Trade both at Home and Abroad, that they are at the Charge of cutting their Rivulets and Brooks into one Channel, yea, and turn a great deal of their Meadow Ground into Ponds and Pools, for the driving of their Mills by their Flashes, which moving the great Hammers which beat upon the Iron, fill the Neighbourhood Night and Day with continual Noise. But the Iron that is wrought here, is not every where of the same Goodness, yet generally more brittle than the *Spanish*, whether it be from its Nature, or Tincture, and Temper, yet the Proprietors of the Mines, all Things consider'd, do make a very great Advantage of them.

But whether or no the private Profit of these Mines will in the Issue countervail the publick Loss, by the great Destruction it makes of the Woods thro' the County, some think, deserves a due Consideration in Time. It was anciently almost all over-run with Forests and Thickets, for the Wood *Andradswald*, in *British*, *Coid-Andred*, so called from the adjoining City *Anderida*, (now commonly call'd the *Weild*, or *Wild*) being 120 Miles in Length, and 30 in Breadth, passing thro' this County to *Hampshire*, took up no small Tract of it; but now the Woods are much thinned, and unless there be a Way found out to Charr Sea-Coal for the Use of the Iron Furnaces, 'tis to be fear'd, that the County will be quite stripp'd of Wood. 'Tis true, there are still some Remains of the famous Wood *Anderida* dispersed in little Parcels up and down the County, as the Forests of *Arundel* and *S. Leonard's Wood*, and *Ashdown*, *Waterdown* and *Dallington*; but they are like to follow the same Fate of their Mother, if not timely prevented.

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Talk also, which is a cheap Sort of Mineral, in *Latin*, *Talchum*, is found plentifully in this County, tho' nothing so fine as that which is brought from *Venice*. It is white and transparent like Chrysal, full of Streaks and Veins, which are scatter'd very prettily thro' it. Being calcin'd, and variously prepar'd, it maketh a curious Fucus for the Ladies Faces, which they justify to be lawful, because it only clears, does not change the Complexion. It is a good Astringent, but we do not find it used medicinally by our Doctors. Some conjecture, that it could not appear so well to the Eye, unless there were some hidden Virtue concealed in it; and therefore conclude, that the Nature, and consequently the Worth of it, is not found out.

Quarries of Freestone are found in divers Places in this County, as between *Forest Row* and *Sheffield Green* in *Pevensey Rape*, and another near *Lamberherst* in the same Rape. Here were Glass-houses anciently, but the Glasses not being so clear and transparent as came from *Venice* and other Places, they at first came to be used only by the meaner People, and at length were out of Request, so that there are now no Glass-houses at all in the County; but near *Hastings* there are two Powder-Mills, where is made very good Gunpowder; and in that End of the County where the Iron-Works are, namely, on the East-Parts, there is an abundance of Charcoal made; which two last we refer to this Head, because they are made of Earth and Wood. Near the Bottom of *Rooks-Hill* is a Marle-Pit, and on it is a Beacon.

3. The Waters, which are necessary for the common Uses of the Inhabitants, are very plentiful in this County. Every Rape hath its River running almost quite thro' it, and all of them have this peculiar to it, that they rise, are replenish'd by Torrents in their Course, and at length fall into the Sea, and all in this County. We shall give a short Account of each of them.

Z z z

1. The

1. The River *Lavant*, a small River, which supplies the City of *Chichester*, which it circles about on all Sides, except the North, with Plenty of Water. The Stream of this River is almost unaccountable, being sometimes very low, and near dry, when other Rivers are full, but at other Times (and that almost in the Midst of Summer) so full as to run with some Violence. It is Navigable at a little Distance from the Mouth, but not deep enough near the City to make a good Haven, which is some Inconvenience to it. In these Waters are bred and fed the finest Lobsters in *England*, famed by the Name of *Chichester Lobsters*, and Cockles about *Silsey*. This River rises about *West Dean*, which is not half Way up the Rape, and therefore the upper Parts of it are watered by two considerable Rivulets, which rise on the West Side of the Rape, the one of them passeth by *Midhurst*, and runs cross the Hundred, the other by *Temhurst*, *Lugershall*, and through *Shilling-Park*, and empty themselves into,

2. The River *Arun*, which rising in *St. Leonard's Forrest* in *Bramber Rape*, enters near *Rudgwick*, and so passeth thro' the Rape of *Arundel* from North to South to the Sea: It runs by *Arundel*, where it hath a fair wooden Bridge over it; and is there so deep, that Ships of an Hundred Ton may ride in it. The Town of *Arundel* seems to have taken its Name from it as standing in the Vale, or Dale where the River *Arun* runs. It is true, our Antiquaries argue much against this Derivation, i. Because they say that it is not certain, that the River had that Name so early as the Building of the Town, being of old called *High-stream*, because all the small Rivulets of this Rape unite in it to carry them to the Sea. And agreeably to this Name we find it by the Saxons called *Hault-Rey*, and in Latin, *Alta-Ripa*, and to this Day the several Breakings of it out are termed by the Inhabitants, *Ripes*, or *Rifes*. To this they add, that it is no where written *Arundale*, or *Aruntina-vallis*, or if it were, 'twill not agree with the Language

of this Country, who never call a Valley a Dale, but a Level; and therefore in the Commissions of Sewers the Imposition laid upon Meadows and low Grounds adjoining to Rivers, for repairing Banks, and clearing their Course, is called a Level Tax. We shall not undertake the Determination of this Controversy, but let it be called *Arun*, or *High-stream*, as Men will; it is sufficient for us that it supplies this Rape plentifully with Water, and is famous for the Mulletts which are bred in it, called *Arundel Mulletts*, as well as other Fish, particularly Trouts about *Amberley*.

3. The River *Adur*, as *Draiton* calls it, (but by an Account of it, which we have from Mr. *Dendy*, and Mr. *Hayler*, Inhabitants of *Steyning* or *Bramber*, it is called *Beeding*) supplies the Rape of *Bramber* with Water. It rises also in *St. Leonard's Forrest*, and holding on its Course towards the Sea, runs on the East Side of *Bramber Castle*, very near the Wall, and empties itself into the Sea near *Shoreham Haven*. It produceth very good Mulletts, Pykes, Plaise, Eels, &c. The Tide comes up every twelve Hours, and flows about seven Miles up the Country as far as *Eaton*; and every New and Full Moon they have a Spring Tide, which sometimes overflows its Banks. The River is Navigable as far as *Eaton* aforesaid for Barges, which carry Timber and Wood to *Shoreham* for Building Ships. The ancient *Portus Adurni* (which we suppose gives Ground for the Conjecture, that the River, whose Mouth is near it, is called *Adur*) is in our Maps, and by some Antiquaries fixed at *Aldrington*, or *Ederington*, a Village near it.

4. The River *Ouse*, as Mr. *Ogilby* authorizes us to call it, though (as he says) that Name of this River is now obsolete, waters the Rape of *Lewes*, spreading into divers Branches on the North Side of the Rape, one of them rising in *St. Leonard's Forrest*, (as the two former Rivers do) and the other out of the Forrest of *Worth*, besides several other little Rivulets, which uniting with another Branch that comes

comes out of *Pevensey* Rape, make a large Torrent at *Ifield*, and so goes on to *Lewes*, and falls into the Sea at *New Haven*, where it makes a safe and good Harbour for Ships in full Weather. *Lewes* is about eight Miles up the River, by which they carry Goods in Boats and Barges to that Town. We have no Account of any particular Sort of Fish that this River is famous for, and leave it in common with the rest, and particularly the *Adur* or *Beeding*, for being larger than any of the former, 'tis probably better stored with Fish of all Kinds.

5. A nameless River, which waters *Pevensey* Rape, and rising at the Foot of *Crowberry* Hill, is augmented with several smaller Streams, which uniting near *Haylsham*, pass in a full, but winding Current to the *English* Channel, where it makes an Haven called *Creekmere Haven*. *Pevensey*, two or three Miles up the Stream, was anciently a good Haven; but now the River is stopped up so much by the Sand cast in by the Sea, that no Ship can come up to it, and so it is accessible only by Boats, as *Haylsham* is. This River affords the same Fish as the former.

6. The *Rother*, or *Rither*, is the principal River of the Rape of *Hastings*, watering all the northern Parts of it next *Kent*. It riseth in *Pevensey* Hundred at *Rotherfield* near *Waterdown* Forrest, and passeth quite through *Hastings* Rape to the Sea, making an Island called *Oxney* Island, before it falls into the Channel near *Rye*, having kept a Course of about 30 Miles. At a Place called *Robertsbridge* it is remarkable, not only that it is joined by divers little Rivulets, but that the Waters have three different Currents, and unite again a little beyond it. There are many other Rivulets in this Rape, as one that falls into the Sea at *Winchelsea*, two or three at *Hastings*, and one at *Nordy* Chapel; but notwithstanding the Sea encompasses so great a Part of this County, there is hardly one good Haven, because of the Sands cast up into them by the Sea. The Carps of this County are famous all over *England*; but because we find not them appropriated to any of the Rivers above-

mentioned, we place them here as common to them all. Besides these River Waters there are Mineral Waters at *Celscomb* of the same Nature as those at *Tunbridge*, and as strongly impregnated.

PLANTS and HERBS growing wild in this County, and not found at all, or not so commonly found and so plentifully in any other.

Alysson Germanicum Echioides, small wild Bugloss, by some call'd Great Goose-Grass, and German Mudwort, found near *Boxley* in this County.

Chamaedris spuria folys, *Pedicularis oblongis infidentibus*. Wild, or Bastard Germanander, with Leaves standing on long Foot-stalks growing at *Cockfield*, and in other Places, in moist Woods and Hedges.

Dentaria, *Dentellaria*, *Coraliodes*, *Coral Wort*, growing at *Maxfield* in the Woods call'd *High Reeds*, and *Fox-holes*.

Echium, *Viper's Bugloss*, about the Castle Walls at *Lewes*.

Faniculum Vulgare, Common Fennel, or Finkle, found plentifully at the West-End of *Pevensey* Marsh.

Frangula, or *Alnus Nigra*, Black Alder, growing in a Wood call'd *Old Parke* in *Barcomb*, near the Brook there.

Lathyrus Majoris Specie Flore Rubente, five Germanicus, the Great Wild Lathyrus, or Everlasting Pease, found near *Poynings* in the Downs.

Luteum, *Luteola*, *Herba Lutea*, Wold or Weld, by the People of *Sussex* call'd *Greenweed*, found every where in moist Grounds, By-Lanes, &c.

Oenanthe Cicuta facie, and *Chamaephylli Foliis*, Hemlock-Dropwort, frequent in watery Ditches, and by little Rivulets in this County.

Peucedarium Vulgare, Hogs-Fennel, Sulphur-Wort, Harestrong, growing in the Marsh-Ditches about *Shoreham*.

Ruta Muraria, *Salvia Vita*, Wall-Rue, at *Maxfield*.

We have had a further Addition of the Herbs of this County sent us in 1725 by a Physician, which we suppose are lately

ly discovered, and may be of great Use to some of our Readers, which we shall subjoin.

Alcyon supinum villosum Palustre, Marsh S. Peter's-Wort, with hoary Leaves, found commonly in the Brooks of the Weilds.

Blattaria flore luteo, Mullen, with a yellow Flower, on the Wall of Amberley Churchyard.

Bugula flore rubro, Bugle with a red Flower, in the Weild Brooks.

Cocklearia marina flore anguloso parvo, Small Sea Scurvy Grass with corner'd Leaves, found at Cockbush.

Erica Baccifera nigra, Black-berry'd Heath, on the Brinks of the Peat-Pits near the Weild Brooks.

Ferrum equinum comosum, Tufted Horse-shoe Vetch, on the Sides of the Downs.

Fumaria alba latifolia, Climing Fumitory, on the Beach at Cockbush.

Geranium Moschatum, Musk'd Crows-Bill, found plentifully near Arundel-Castle.

Gramen caninum maritimum longius radicum, Long-rooted Sea Dog-Grass with a foliaceous Ear, at Cockbush.

Gramen Cyperoides spica simplici; ut capitulo rotundo, nec non compressa disticha, several Sorts of Flea-Grass, found in the Weild Brooks.

Gramen Juncoides, Hairs-tail Rush, Multitudes in the Weild Brooks.

Helenitis foliis laciniatis, Jagged Marsh Flea-bane.

Helleborine minor flore albo, White flower'd Bastard Hellebore, found in the Beach Woods plentifully.

Hippofelinum, Alexandreis, Alexander, or Horse-Parsley, found plentifully about Arundel Castle.

Hellebraster Maximus, Bears-foot, in Southwood near Houghton.

Hesperis Silvestris odora, Dame's Violet, growing in a vast Thicket beyond Houghton toward the Chalk-Pits.

Mentastrum spicatum flore longiore, Long-leaved Horse-Mint, below Arundel Castle near a small Spring.

Myrtus Brabantica Anglica, Sweet Willow, Dutch Myrtle, in the Weild Brooks.

Ornus, sive Fraxinus Silvestris, Quicken Tree, in the Bogg-Woods on the North of the Weild Brooks plentifully.

Osmunda Regalis, seu Filix florida, Flowering Fern, in the Weild Brooks, and in a vast Bogg North of Amberley Castle.

Pedicularii palustris flore albo, Marsh Rattle with a white Flower, in the boggy-Ground below Pew-Dean.

Piperitis, Dittander, or Pepper-Wort, by the River at Arundel's Side.

Ros folis Silvestris Longi folius, Long-leaved Rosa Solis, in the Weild Brooks.

Rubis Idæus, The Raspberry Bush, in the Woods near the Weild Brooks.

Rufcus, Knet-Holly, or Butchers-Broom, in every Wood almost.

Rubia Silvestris, Wild Madder, in the South Wood near Houghton.

Solanum Lethale, Deadly Night-Shade, in the same Wood, and Chalk-Pits by it.

Sorbus Si'vestris, White Beam-Tree, in the Woods on the Sides of the Downs.

Trefolium album, &c. White Trefoil, in Parham Park plentifully.

Vaccinum Palustre, Marsh Whortle-Berries, in the Weild Brooks on the Sides of the Turf-Pits.

Viola palustris rotundifolia glabra, The Marsh Violet, with smooth round Leaver, in a boggy Meadow East of the Weild Brooks.

The Ecclesiastical History of SUSSEX.

THE *South-Saxons* were accidentally converted to the Christian Religion, by *Wilfrid* Archbishop of *York*, who had been some Years before ejected out of his See by *Egfrid*, King of *Northumberland*. *Wilfrid* had before wandered in Foreign Parts some Time, and been at *Rome*, hoping by the Papal Power to have been restored to his See; but having waited long in vain, he resolved to return into his own Country, but dare not again appear in the Northern Parts, where *Egfrid* had Power; and therefore considering that the *South-Saxon* Kingdom was yet unconverted, he determined with himself to go and preach the Gospel there. Providence that put the Design into his Head, had made way a little before for his welcome Reception, which was a Means of his successful Preaching. *Edelwalch* was then King of the *South-Saxons*, and being in a Visit to *Wulfur*, the King of the *Mercians*, was persuaded by him to be baptized into the Christian Faith, and endeavour the promoting of it in his Kingdom. *Wilfrid's* coming was at this Time very acceptable, and his Preaching being encouraged by the the King, he, with the Assistance of some others, soon converted his People to the Gospel. It happened, (as *Bede* tells us) that three Years before *Wilfrid's* Arrival, there had no Rain fallen in this Province, which caused so terrible a Famine, that the People, forty or fifty in a Company, joined Hand in Hand and flung themselves into the Sea, that they might escape a lingering Death by suffering a sudden one. The People were no sooner baptized, but there came a calm and plentiful Rain, which caused the Earth to return to its former Fruitfulness; and in the mean Time, that the People might not want Food till the Corn was ripe, *Wilfrid* and his Companions seeing their present Wants, taught them the Art of Fishing, which they were ignorant of before, unless for catching of

Eels, and so introduced Plenty among them; for their Rivers and the Sea adjoining abounded with Fish, and there was none that knew how to catch them. The People being thus made sensible of the Beneficence of their Teachers, were the more willing to trust them with their Souls, who had so wonderfully supported their Bodies; and being thus brought to Christianity, King *Edelwalch*, with the general Concurrence of his People, appointed

Wilfrid to be their Bishop, and gave him the Peninsula of *Selfe* to be his See. It contained at that Time 87 Families; but before he could settle himself there, *Ceadwall* a valiant young Prince of the Blood Royal of the *West-Saxons*, being banished his own Country, made Head by the Assistance of his Friends and Followers against King *Edelwalch*, who, in opposing the Force of his Enemies, was himself slain, and *Ceadwall* possessed his Throne. This Prince was no Hindrance to *Wilfrid's* Purpose, but founded a Monastery for him in the said Isle, and fixed his Episcopal See there. *Wilfrid* remained five Years in this Place preaching the Gospel, and using the best Methods he could to establish a Christian Church among them; but being at length recalled to the Archiepiscopal See of *York*, from whence he had been unjustly removed, the Care of this Kingdom was left to the Bishop of *Winchester*, who govern'd it several Years, without any Bishop of its own. In this Time *Nothelmus* was chosen Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and knowing that the *South-Saxons* had formerly a Bishop to govern them, distinct from the Bishop of *Winchester*, to whom it belonged only as a foreign Jurisdiction, he appointed, An. 711,

2. *Eadbert*, or *Edbrith*, Abbot of *Selfe*, Bishop of this Kingdom of the *South-Saxons*, to which he was consecrated the same Year. How long he sat, we find not, but that,

3. *Eolfric*

3. *Eolla* was his Successor, and that after him this See was vacant to the Death of *Bede*. Both which Bishops could sit but 22 Years, for in the Year 733,

4. *Sigga*, or as others call him *Sigelmus*, or *Sigfridus*, succeeded *Eolla*. He was present at the Synod held by *Cuthbert* Archbishop of *Canterbury* in 746, after him sat these Bishops, of whom we have only their Names, viz.

- 5. *Alubriht*,
- 6. *Osa*, or *Bosa*.
- 7. *Gifetkerus*.
- 8. *Tota*.

- 9. *Wigthun*, or as *Malmsbury* calls him *Peletun*.
- 10. *Ethelu'ph*.

11. *Beornegus*, surnamed *Camelec*. He was taken by the *Danes*, Anno 951 (as *Westminster* tells us) and redeemed by King *Edward* the Elder for 40 Pounds. But Bishop *Godwin* says, that either *Westminster* is mistaken, or his Words are misrepresented, for this *Camelec* was Bishop of *Landaff*, i. e. of the *Britains*, not *South-Saxons*.

12. *Coenred*.

13. *Gutheard*, who dy'd 960.

14. *Alfred*, who dy'd 970.

15. *Eadhelm*.

16. *Ethelgarus*, Abbot of the new Monastery at *Winchester*. He was consecrated May 6, 980, and was translated to *Canterbury* eight Years after.

17. *Ordbright*.

18. *Elmar*, who dy'd Anno 1019.

19. *Ethelric*, called *Egelric* by *Hoveden*, who dy'd November 5, Anno 1038.

20. *Grinkelteus*, who being ejected (as *Malmsbury* tells us) from the See of the *East-Saxons*, which he had bought, purchased this with his Money, and possessed it, Anno 1039, and dy'd Anno 1047, in which Year,

21. *Heca*, King *Edward* the Confessor's Chaplain was consecrated to it, and held it 40 Years.

22. *Agelric* succeeded him. He was a Monk of *Canterbury*, and being very famous for his great Skill in the Common Laws of *England*, was appointed by *William* the Conqueror an Arbitrator, together with *Gosfrid*, Bishop of *Constance*, to judge and determine according to Right and E-

quity, a Controversy then on Foot between *Lanfranc* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and *Odo*, Earl of *Kent*, that King's Half Brother by Mother's Side, concerning certain Farms. He was an old Man, and not able to bear the Shaking of the Carriage he was convey'd in, yet was carry'd to the Place appointed (viz. *Pikenden-hoath*, that is to say, *Pikenden-Heath*) whither a great Number of the People of his Province were gathered together to give their Testimony for their Archbishop, for whom Judgment was given, as is said in the History of Bishops of *Canterbury*. *Florence* of *Worcester* says, that this Bishop was afterwards deprived in the Synod held at *Windsor*, but, as is thought, unjustly, and imprisoned in *Malmsbury* Gaol, Anno 1070; soon after which, if he did not die, another was put into his See, viz.

Stigand, the Conqueror's Chaplain, but not the same with him of the same Name, who was made by the same King Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and Bishop of *Winchester*. He sat in this See at *Selfe*, when that King put out an Order, that the Bishops Sees should no longer remain in Villages, as many of them did, but be removed to some of the biggest Towns in their Diocese; in Obedience to which this *Stigand* removed this See to *Chichester*, where (as *Malmsbury* tells us) there was anciently a Monastery dedicated to St. *Peter*, and a Society of Nuns. He therefore became the first Bishop of *Chichester*, and dy'd Anno 1087. One

William succeeded him, but we have no Account of him in our Books.

Ranulph, or *Ralph* was his Successor, as *William* of *Malmsbury* assures us, who gives us this Description of him: To *William* succeeded *Ralph*, who was famous, not only for the Tallness of his Body, but the Vigour of his Mind. He, out of a conscientious Regard to his Office, as a Priest, opposed *William Rufus* to his Face, in Behalf of Archbishop *Anselm*, whom that King had troubled without Cause, and whereas most of the Bishops favoured the King's Side, and refused to stand for *Anselm*, he rebuked those Bishops,

shops, as well as blamed the King, who was so provoked thereby, that he doubled his Threatnings; but this Bishop was not at all terrified by them, but stretching out his Crozier, and putting off his Ring, offered them the King, if he would take them; which Resolution had certainly prevailed, had not *Anselm* himself cut off all Hopes of Reconciliation by his Flight, which weakened his Cause, and tended afterwards to his great Damage.

Some Years after this, in the Reign of King *Henry I.* he shewed as great Resolution in Behalf of Religion, in opposing that Prince's Commands, in requiring all the marry'd Clergy to pay him a Fine throughout all *England*. The rest of the Bishops either approved of this Exaction, or by their Silence seemed so to do, as not daring to oppose the King; but nothing could bring this Bishop to a Compliance, for he prohibited Divine Service to be read in his Diocese, and ordered the Church-Doors to be filled up with Thorns, not intending thereby to hinder the Monks singing, but to keep out the Laity. These rigorous Dealings so prevailed upon the King, that he allowed him alone, as a Man of a disturbed Mind, to receive the Fines of the Priests. Nevertheless, the Religion and Courage of the Bishop begat so good an Opinion of him, in the King's Mind, that he forgave all that he had done, saying now and then, His Bishoprick is small, and his Church (which had been lately burnt down, *viz.* May 5, 1114) ought not to be impoverished with Taxes, but rather to be enriched with Offerings. Thus did the constant Innocency of the Bishop beget so great a Veneration for him, that the King, who took away from others, gave to him freely and willingly, as if directed by him.

For whereas his Church, which he had almost built new, was, by an accidental Fire almost quite destroy'd (as is before mentioned) he, in a small Time, rebuilt it by the King's Liberality. He died in a most Christian Manner; having given all his Goods to the Poor, to whom he caused before his Death Cloaths to be distributed, even to the Bed he lay on. A

Person he was who by his good Actions gained an eternal Remembrance to himself, having raised his See from a miserable and low Condition to the highest Pitch of Grandeur. So many of the Clergy as the Revenues of his Bishoprick could maintain, he kept with him. He furnish'd his Church with Ornaments of all Sorts, which were so few before, that we are ashamed to mention them. He went round his Diocese three Times a Year purely to preach the Gospel, requiring nothing of his Clergy or Parishes by his Episcopal Authority, and if they made him any Present, gratefully receiving it. Such as had offended he reprov'd, and if Admonition did not prevail, he shamed the Guilty by some ingenious, Reflections into a Reformation. He died in the Year 1124, 24 *Hen. I.* And

Seffridus, the Brother of *Ralph* Archbishop of *Canterbury* and Abbot of *Glasfenbury* succeeded him. He was consecrated April 12, 1125, and dy'd (as *Westminster* intimates) in the Year 1132. 32 *Hen. I.* One named,

Hillarius succeeded him, of whom nothing more is said in our Histories, but that he of all the *English* Bishops plainly and literally approved of the Statute of *Clarendon*, without any Addition of that odious Clause, which the rest of the Bishops insisted on; so far as they might without Prejudice to their Order, as is more fully related in the Life of *Beckett*. How long he held this See we find not, more than may be conjectured from this, *viz.* That

John de Greenford, Dean of *Chichester* was chosen Bishop of this See, Anno 1183, and consecrated to it the next Year, and that he died in 1180, when,

Seffrid II. was chosen into his Place. While he ruled (*viz.* October 19, 1187) the Cathedral Church of *Chichester*, and almost the whole City was reduced to Ashes by an accidental Fire; this Bishop rebuilt the Church and Bishop's Palace, and restored them to their former Splendor. After him, but how long after his Death we know not,

Simon

Simon de Wells was chosen Bishop of *Chichester*, Dec. 22, 1198. He departed this Life in 1207, and was succeeded in this See by

Nicholas de Aquila, descended from the famous *Eugenulf de Aquila*, who came into England with the Conqueror; and tho' he was slain in the Battle of *Hastings*, left Sons to inherit the Successes of that Day. He was consecrated Anno 1209, but *Hillory* says no more of him, but that

Richard Poor, Dean of *Salisbury*, was his Successor in this See. He was consecrated to it Anno 1215, was removed from it to *Salisbury*, Anno 1217, and from thence to *Durham*.

Ralph de Warham, first Official, and then (as some assert) Prior of the Church of *Norwich*, was chosen into his Room Anno 1217, and soon after confirm'd in this See by *Walo*, the Pope's Legate, being restor'd to the Temporalities of it, Dec. 27, 2 Hen. 3. He gave to his See a Windmill standing in *Bishopston*, and departed this Life Anno 1222. His Successor was

Ralph Nevill, who in the Beginning of November in the aforesaid Year, was chosen Bishop of this Church, and consecrated the Year following, when he had a little before been constituted Lord Chancellor, with the Applause and Congratulation of all good Men, for the Confidence they had conceived of his Justice and Integrity. Nor did he deceive their Expectations, for we shall hardly find any Man that could discharge that Function with greater Commendation. While he sat in this See, it happen'd that the See of *Canterbury* became vacant by the Death of *Richard Wethershed*, and the Monks, without the least Solicitation on his Part, chose him their Archbishop; which Dignity he was so little desirous of, that when the Monks, according to Custom, were about to send one or two of their Body to the Pope, to notify to him their Election, he was so afraid of being suspected any ways guilty of *Simony*, that he would not give them any Money to bear the Charges of so long a Journey,

tho' it was necessary for his Confirmation. However, the Monks were so zealous for him, that they went to the Pope at their own Charge to request his Confirmation. *Simon Langton* was then at *Rome*, and being required to give the Character of *Ralph*, represented him an unlearned Man, a great Courtier, and one that might be justly fear'd would rescue the Kingdom out of the Power of the Pope, to whom King *John* had so lately resign'd it. The Pope no sooner heard this, but he disannull'd his Election, and gave the Monks Liberty to chuse another, yet so wrought Matters, that he brought in a Creature of his own, viz. *Edmund*, Treasurer of the Church of *Salisbury*, whom he immediately consecrated into it and confirm'd. He proved both a pious and learned Man, and tho' he pleased neither the King nor Pope, whose corrupt Practises he opposed, he was Sainted in less than six Years after his Death by Pope *Innocent IV*.

Ralph being thus rejected from being Bishop, contrary to the Desire of the King and Election of the Monks, grew not the less in the good Opinion of either, but in the Year 1237 was chosen Bishop of *Winchester*; and tho' he was highly in favour with the King, yet because the King was eagerly bent upon having *William Valentine*, his Queen's Uncle, placed in that See, he was so angry with him, that he deprived him of his Chancellorship, and so weary'd the Monks with his Contests, that they chose *William Raley* Bishop of *Norwich* by the King's Consent, and so *Ralph* was again laid aside; however, the King restored the Chancellorship to him again, and he held it to his Death. He dy'd at *London*, February 1, 1244, in the Buildings, now call'd *Lincoln's-Inn*, which he had erected from the Foundation, that he and his Successors might have a convenient House to retire to, whenever they should happen to be called to *London*. These Buildings some Way or other came to *Henry Lacy* Earl of *Lincoln*, from whom they have taken their Modern Name. Further, this Bishop built a Chapel at the East.

East-Gate of the City of *Chichester*, and dedicated it to *St. Michael*, and was in many other Things a Benefactor to his Church.

Bishop *Nevill* being dead, the Prebendaries of *Chichester* proceeded to an Election of another Bishop; and to please the King, chose one *Robert Passelow* for their Bishop; because the King had a great Kindness for him, upon the Account of his Industry and quick Dispatch of Business; but he had so little Learning, that the Bishops of the Kingdom disdained his Company, and used their Endeavours to make his Election void, and put into his Place

Richard de Wich. He was born (as is said) at *Wich* in the County of *Worcester*, (where there were Salt-Pits) and took his Name from thence. After his School-Education, he study'd Logick and Philosophy at *Oxford*, and *Paris*, and going afterwards to *Bononia*, he became so great a Proficient in the Canon Law, that after seven Years abode there, he was chosen the Publick Reader of that Science. In his return Home, he tarry'd at *Orleans* a little Time; and as soon as he came Home, was first made the Archbishop's Chancellor, and then Chancellor of the University of *Oxford*. He was consecrated to this See by the Pope himself in 1245, Nov. 3. and discharged his Office with so much Care and Judgment, that he obtain'd a great Veneration of all his People: For in his Sermons which he deliver'd to them he was most admirably eloquent, and yet very constant, and confirming his Doctrine by Example; he so order'd his Conversation, that he was accounted as well most Holy as most Learned, while he lived, and after his Death was canoniz'd. He dy'd (as *Matthew Paris* tells us, April 2, 1253, but according to the Martyrologists April 3.) in the ninth Year of his Consecration, and 56th Year of his Age, and was bury'd in his own Church, where he was enshrin'd in a precious Coffin 23 Years after. *Ralph Bocking*, a Dominican Fryer, wrote his Life, from which *Heraus*, and others, seem to have taken what they

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relate of him, something more large than are suitable to our Design to mention particularly, and so we conclude.

John Clipping, a Prebendary of this Church succeeded him. He, among other Things, gave to his Cathedral the Manor of *Drungwick* in *Arundel* Rape, and built upon it a Palace for the Bishops his Successors. We suppose he sat about 8 Years, for we find that

Stephen de Perkstead had the Temporalities of this See restor'd to him, June 26, 46 Hen. 3. About three Years after, viz. in 1265, he was excommunicated, because he sided with the seditious Barons, which was the Cause that he went to *Rome*; and after a long Exile from his own Country, hardly obtain'd his Absolution. He dy'd in 1287, and has this Character given him in the Chronicle of *Osney*, That he was a Person of the greatest Sincerity and Innocency, who lay under the Affliction of Blindness many Years before he dy'd, which made his Life miserable.

Gilbert de S. Leofard, Treasurer of this Church of *Chichester*, Official of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and a Scholar of the University of *Oxford*, was restor'd to the the Temporalities of this See, June 18, 16 Edw. 1. He built the Chapel of *St. Mary*, belonging to his Cathedral, from the Ground, and departed this Life, Anno 1305. *Westminster* gives him this Eulogium, viz. That he was a Father to the Fatherless, a Comforter of the mourning Widows, a pious and humble Visitor of the Sick and Bedrid in Cottages, and was more bountiful to refresh the Poor than entertain the Rich. He further adds, if we please to believe him, That the Holiness of his Life was well attested by the frequent Miracles consequent upon it.

John de Langton was made Bishop of this Church after the foremention'd *Gilbert*, Anno 1308. He had his learned Education in the University of *Oxford*, and was Chancellor of *England*. He erected a very spacious Window in the South Part of his Church. How long he sat, we find not, but observe that in the

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Year 1315 the Earl of *Warren* was excommunicated by the then Bishop of *Chichester*, whoever he was, for Adultery, and that when the Earl went to the Bishop with a certain Number of Men in Arms, as if he would lay violent Hands upon him, the Bishop calling to him his Domestick Servants and Dependants, apprehended the Earl and those that were with him, and cast them all into Prison. Dr. *Heylin* placeth his Death in 1338, and so must be the Bishop that excommunicated the Earl.

Robert Stratford, Brother of *John Stratford*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and Archdeacon of the same Church, as also Chancellor of *England*, and likewise of *Oxford*, was soon after *John de Langton's* Death appointed Bishop of this See. He thereupon laid down the Chancellorship of *England*, but was forced to resume it soon after. In his Time there happen'd a great Disturbance at *Oxford*, between the Northern and Southern Scholars, as they distinguish'd their several Parties, who so vexed each other, that one of them was forced to retire to *Stamford*, a Town in *Lincolnshire*, to attend their Studies quietly. How this Quarrel was first appeased, and then quite extinguish'd by the Prudence of this Bishop, *Twyne* has at large shewn in his *Defence of the Antiquities of Oxford*. He dy'd at *Aldingburne*, April 9, 1362.

William de Lenn, or *Lulimere*, Doctor of Laws, and Dean of *Chichester*, was consecrated into this See in the End of *June* 1362, and was translated six Years after to the See of *Worcester*, leaving this See to

William Read. He was Provost of *Wingham* College, Doctor of Divinity, and Fellow of *Merton* College in *Oxford*. *Leland* in *Bale* gives this Description of him, viz. He grac'd *Merton* College, partly by his eminent Learning, and partly by the excellent Library of Books which he gave it, after he had built a convenient Place to receive it. Among other Sorts of Learning, his great Care was to encourage the Study of *Mathematicks*, and from thence it comes, that there are some

Astronomical Tables of his composing. These Things he did in his Youth, but when he was arrived at a Man's Estate, he bestow'd all his Labour upon Divinity, and being adorn'd with the highest Dignity of that Profession, he was at length made Bishop of this See, in which, while he sat, he built a Castle of most excellent Work at *Amberley* upon the Banks of the River *Arun*. He also put out another Work, which he call'd, *A Table of Canons*. He left his *Astronomical Tables* in the above-mention'd College, which (as 'tis reported) are still to be seen there, with his Picture drawn to the Life. His Will was proved, as the Register shews, Nov. 4, 1385.

Thomas Rushooke was translated from *Llandaffe* to this See about the Middle of *October* the same Year. He was a *Dominican* Friar, and Confessor to King *Richard II.* which tho' it was the Means of his Rise, was soon the Cause of his Fall. For when the Barons rose in Arms against the King, he was banish'd the Court, and all his Goods confiscated by Authority of Parliament in *March* 1388. He seems also at the same Time to have been forced to relinquish his Bishoprick, for a little after he is call'd in the King's Archives, *Thomas* late Bishop of *Chichester*.

Richard Mitford succeeded him, and being translated to *Salisbury*, Anno 1395.

Robert Waldby, Archbishop of *Dublin* in *Ireland*, was removed hither the same Year, and the next Year was made Archbishop of *York*, when

Robert Read, a *Dominican* Friar, and then Bishop of *Carlisle*, was, at the Request of King *Richard II.* declared by the Pope at the End of the Year Bishop of *Chichester*, altho' *William Stirkland* had been lawfully chosen to that Function. He procured a Cross of excellent Work to be set up in the Market-Place. He departed this Life about *Whitsontide* in the Year 1417, and

Stephen Patrington, Bishop of *St. David's*, was removed to this See in the Month of *December* the same Year, but lived only a little Time after, if he dy'd not

not (as the King's Records seem to intimate) before his Translation could be perfected; for

Henry Ware, Doctor of Laws, and the Archbishop of Canterbury's Official, was consecrated in the Month of May, Anno 1418, and dying four Years after, viz. in the Year 1422,

John Kemp, Bishop of Rochester, was translated hither, and within the Compass of the same Year was removed to London, and after having been Bishop of York, and raised to Canterbury, was created

Cardinal also. In this See he was succeeded by

Thomas Poldon, Bishop of Hereford, who was possessed of this See but a very few Years before he was translated to Worcester, and

John Rickingale, Doctor of Divinity, educated at Cambridge, of which and the Church of York he was Chancellor, was consecrated Bishop of this See in the Parish Church of Mortlake, June 3, 1429. Upon his Tomb these Verses are said to have been engraven:

Tu modo qualis eris? quid mundi quæris honores? &c.

In English thus,

*See, what thou soon shalt be? Why dost thou seek
Worldly Honours? Think on thy Sins, and weep.
Behold in me, what thou shalt shortly be,
Death at the Doors, cries, Come along with me.*

Simon Sidenham, Doctor of Laws, Dean of Salisbury, was consecrated Bishop of this See, February 12, 1430, altho' 'tis evident, that one Thomas Bromis, Doctor of Laws, was canonically chosen by the Chapter of Chichester, and most earnestly recommended, February 4, 1429, by the University of Oxford, (where he was educated) by an Epistle wrote in his Favour. How long he sat we can't discover, but find that

Richard Praty, Chancellor of the University of Oxford, succeeded him, and departed this Life about the Feast of St. James, July 25, 1445, soon after which

Adam Molins, Doctor of Laws, was chosen into this See. He was Dean of Salisbury, and of St. Birin in Cornwall, and had formerly been Secretary of his Majesty's Council, and was consecrated in the Month of November in the same Year, soon after which he was constituted Keeper of the Privy-Seal. He was slain at Portsmouth by certain Mariners, who were sent on purpose, and set on Work by Richard Duke of York to commit that wicked Fact, July 9, 1449. He

gave for the Ornament of the High Altar in his Church, Cloaths of Silk of a Crimson-Colour, which was anciently call'd Purple, of great Value. To him succeeded

Reginald Peacock, of whom Bale thus speaks: Reginald Peacock, in Latin, Pavo, leaving Wales his Native Country, betook himself to Oxford, where being a Student in Oriel College, he laboured after the Attainment not only of Eloquence, but also of Divine and Human Knowledge. When he had finish'd the Course of his Studies, and commenced Doctor of Divinity, he was for his excellent Learning and Eloquence, made first Bishop of St. Asaph, and then of this Place, by the Favour and Interest (as 'tis said) of Duke Humphrey, while he govern'd the Kingdom. This good Man seeing many blasphemous Opinions to grow up among the Clergy against the Divine Ordinances, especially about the Lord's Supper, not only encourag'd those that wrote and spoke against them, (as Roger Onely, David Boys, his Countryman, Philip Norris an Irishman, and some others) but he

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himself engag'd in the Cause for 20 Years and more, and deliver'd many Things, both by Word and Writing, against the Idolatry and Devilish Doctrines of Antichrist. At length he was cited to a Synod at Lambeth, that he might give an Account of his Doctrine before Thomas Bourchier, then Archbishop of Canterbury, where he was overthrown, and condemn'd to Imprisonment, and the Fire, not by the Holy Scriptures, proper Arguments, or convincing Reasons, but by Authority, Force, Art, Fraud, Fear, Terror, and Tyranny, and at length constrained to recant in St. Paul's Church, December 4, 1457, his Books, of which he had written many Volumes, being burnt before his Face. Several Parts of the Holy Scriptures he translated into the English Tongue, which we do not find that he was blamed for in these Times. The Opinions which he was condemn'd for holding and maintaining, are said to be these, or some such like: *That Humane Reason is not to be preferred before the Writings of the Old and New Testament. That Bishops buying their Admissions of the Roman Pontiff, &c.* But because we have Reason to reckon this Bishop among the Martyrs of this County, we shall refer the Account of his Doctrines at large, and his Sufferings thereupon, to our History of the Martyrs, and proceed farther in the Succession of the Bishops. To Reginald Peacock

John Arundel, Doctor of Physick, succeeded, and to him

Edward Story, Doctor of Divinity, Fellow of Pembroke Hall in Cambridge, some Time and afterward President of St. Michael's Hospital there. He was consecrated Bishop of Carlisle, October 14, 1468, and when he had sat nine Years there, was translated hither in 1477. He set up a Cross of very curious Work in the Market-Place of the City of Chichester, and dying in the latter End of the Year 1502, was bury'd on the North-Side of the High-Altar of his Cathedral, under a Tomb which he had a little before built for himself. His Successor was

Richard Fitz-James, who was trans-

lated hither from Rochester, Anno 1504, and having sat here about two Years, was removed to London, to which we shall refer our Reader for his Description. In this See he was succeeded by

Robert Sherborn, a Hampshire Man, educated at Wickham School, and Fellow of New-College, Oxford, who having passed thro' divers Preferments, as Canon of Lincoln, Prebendary of Wells, Archdeacon of Taunton and Huntingdon, and at last Dean of St. Paul's, London, was in 1505 elected Bishop of St. David's, under the Title of *Consiliarius Regius*, and from thence in 1508 removed to this See of Chichester, where having sat 28 Years, and being render'd unable, thro' Age, to discharge his Function, he resign'd his Bishoprick, and dy'd soon after in the 96th Year of his Age. He was a Person of singular Prudence, and admirable Nimbleness for the Dispatch of Business, which he shew'd in divers Embassies in which he was employ'd by King Henry VII. He is extolled for his Hospitality in House-keeping, Bounty to the Poor, Generosity to his College, and Bounty to his Cathedral, in not only increasing the Officers, but bestowing much in adorning it. He is said to have often used this Sentence, *I have loved the Beauty of thy House, O Lord;* and sometimes this, *Trust to thy Works.* Upon his Resignation of this See

Richard Sampson, Doctor of Laws, and Dean of the King's Chapel, was elected to it, and consecrated June 9, 1536. He having sat seven Years here, was translated to Lichfield in 1543, and

George Day, Doctor of Divinity, succeeded him. He had been Provost of King's-College in Cambridge ten Years, and was from thence removed to this See, to which he was consecrated Anno 1543. He was deprived in 1551 by King Edward VI. and imprisoned; but after two Years Confinement, was restored to his See by Queen Mary. He dy'd August 2, 1556, and

John Scory, Doctor of Divinity, Bishop of Rochester, was translated hither, but had not held it more than two Years when he

he was ejected by the Accession of Queen Mary to the Throne. In the Time of his Suspension he was famous for an Epistle to the Faithful in Prison, or other Troubles for the Word of God, and several other Treatises proper for such as were Fellow-sufferers with him, as *St. Austin Of the Perseverance of the Saints*, *St. Cyprian's Sermon of Mortality*, and *Exhortation to Martyrdom*, &c. He survived Q. Mary, and being made Chaplain to Queen Elizabeth, was, in the Beginning of her Reign made Bishop of Hereford, which he enjoy'd to his Death, which happened at his Palace at *Whitburn* in the County of Hereford, June 16, 1585.

Joim Christopherfon, Doctor of Divinity, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Dean of Norwich, was raised to this See, in the Place of Dr. Scory, deprived by Queen Mary. He was a Lancashire Man by Birth, and educated in St. John's College, Cambridge. He was a truly learned Man, who, among other of his numerous Works, published as well in the Latin Tongue as the English, translated several Treatises of *Eusebius* and *Philo*, most faithfully into the Latin Tongue, for the Use of the Christian Church. He, with several others of his Order, was depriv'd of this See by Authority of Parliament in the Beginning of Queen Elizabeth's Reign, after he had built new Lodgings in his said College for the President, and enriched the Library with many Books, Greek, Latin, and Hebrew. In Queen Mary's Reign he was a great Zealot for the Popish Religion, and persecuted the Protestants with so much Fury, that more suffered for their Religion in his Diocese than in divers others put together. In his Youth he translated *Eusebius's* History into Latin, wherein the Persecutions of the Christian Church for the three first Centuries are related, and as if he had learned the Arts of Cruelty from the Heathens, he practis'd it upon the People of his Diocese, and like a Tyrant, rejoiced at their Sufferings. Our Method obliges us to speak of the Martyrs of this County in another Place, to which we refer our Reader.

William Barlow, upon the Deprivation of *Christopherfon*, was promoted by the Queen to this See. He was bred a Canon Regular in the Monastery of *St. Osyth* in Essex, and being Prior of *Bysham* in Berkshire, was sent on an Embassy into Scotland, by the diligent Discharge of which Trust coming into Favour, he was elected to the Episcopal See of *St. Asaph* in 1535, and in the next Year translated to *St. David's*, where having remained some Years, he was farther removed to the See of *Bath and Wells* in 1547, he being then a zealous Professor and Preacher of the Reformed Religion. In 1553 upon Queen Mary's coming to the Throne he was deprived of his Bishoprick and flying with many others into Germany lived in a poor Condition. It is said, that he was ejected chiefly upon the Account of his Marriage. When Queen Elizabeth came to the Crown, he returned into England, was soon after made Bishop of this See, in which he sat about ten Years. In his Time the Queen founded the Collegiate Church of *Westminster*, and made him the first Canon of the first Stall, which he held with this Bishoprick to his Death, which happened in 1569. He left five Daughters, which were all marry'd to five Bishops. He wrote several Books.

Richard Curtis succeeded him in this See. He was a Lincolnshire Man, sometime Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Proctor of that University. Being Chaplain to *Matthew* Archbishop of Canterbury, and Doctor of Divinity, he was raised to this See, and consecrated by the Archbishop gratis in 1570. He hath written several Treatises and Sermons in Print. We suppose he sat 15 Years, because we find that in the Beginning of the Year 1585.

Thomas Bickley, Doctor of Divinity, and Warden of *Merton* College, Oxford, was consecrated to this See. He was born at *Stow* in Buckinghamshire, but being educated at *Magdalen* School, Oxford, while he was Chorister there, became at length a Scholar and Fellow of the House. In the Beginning of King Edward VI's Reign, he was made the King's Chaplain,

lain, and recommended by the University to be one of that King's Preachers at *Windſor*, where he ſhewed himſelf forward and zealous for the Reformation then beginning. The *Roman* Catholicks hated him much upon that Account, and thoſe that were not againſt a Reformation, were not much pleaſed with his over Haſtineſs; whereupon, when Queen *Mary* came to the Throne, he found it neceſſary for him to leave his College, and go into a voluntary Exile. He fled into *France*, and there ſpent moſt of that Queen's Reign in Study at *Paris*, and *Orleans*, where he improved himſelf much in Learning, and the *French* Tongue. He returned into *England* a little after the Queen's Death, and being made Chaplain to *Archbiſhop Parker*, he ſoon after was preferred by *Dr. Bentham*, Biſhop of *Lichfield*, to the Archdeaconry of *Stafford*, and a Prebend of *Lichfield*, and at length by the Archbiſhop's Means was put into the Maſterſhip of *Merton College*, which he govern'd moſt commendably 20 Years. Being then near 80 Years of Age, he was offer'd this See, and not very willingly accepted of it by Reaſon of his Age, yet being over-perſwaded (for he was not Covetous of Honours) he was enſtall'd *March 3, 1585*, and held it 11 Years, much beloved and honoured in his Dioceſe. He dy'd at *Aldingburn*, *April 30, 1596*, *Æt. 90*, and was bury'd in his Cathedral, under a decent Monument, with a large Inſcription, in *Wood's Athens*, V. 1. p. 614. By his Laſt Will he gave 40 *l.* for the Ceiling and Paving of *Magdalen School*, and 100 *l.* to *Merton College*, to buy Lands of 5 *l. per Annum*, to be given to one of the Fellows that ſtudy'd Divinity to preach a publick Sermon, which after his Death was order'd to be given to a Preacher in *Merton College Church* on *May Day* yearly, as it ſtill continues, before the University; and ſome other Legacies for pious Uſes. To him ſucceeded

Anthony Watſon, who had been Fellow of *Bennet College, Cambridge*, and was at the Time of his Election to this See, Chancellor of the Church of *Wells*, and

Dean of *Bristol*. He was conſecrated *Auguſt 15, 1596*, but was allowed for ſome Time to keep his Deanary with his Biſhoprick. Queen *Elizabeth* being offended with *Dr. Fletcher*, made him her Almoner, as he continued Part of King *James I's* Reign. He dy'd at his Houſe at *Cheam* in *Surrey*, and was bury'd in the Church there, *Sept. 1605*. He lived a ſingle Life, as his Predeceſſor had done, and by his Will gave 100 *l.* to *Chriſt's College* in *Cambridge*, and ſome other Legacies.

Lancelot Andrews, Doctour of Divinity, and Dean of *Weſtminſter*, ſucceeded him, and was conſecrated *November 3, 1605*. He was the moſt eminent Divine of his Time, and on that Account was ſoon more highly preferr'd, being removed to *Ely* four Years after, yet while he ſat in this See he was ſingled out by King *James I.* to be one of thoſe eminent Preachers, and ſound Churchmen, who were to preach before that King at *Hamp-ton-Court*, for the Conviction of the two *Melwin's*, and other *Presbyterian Scots*, in the Truth of the Doctrines and Diſcipline of the Church of *England*.

Samuel Harſnet, Doctour of Divinity, and Archdeacon of *Colcheſter*, ſucceeded him. He was educated in *Pembroke-Hall, Cambridge*, of which he was Fellow, and at length Maſter, and from thence preferred to this See, where, after ten Years Stay, he was removed to *Norwich*, and then to *York*, in which we ſhall ſpeak more of him. He was ſucceeded by

George Charleton, born at *Norham* in *Northumberland*, and being a Boy of pregnant Parts, was educated in Learning by the Care of the Northern Apoſtle, *Bernard Gilpin*, who placed him the University of *Oxford*, and ſupported him there. After he had taken his Degree in Arts, he was elected Fellow of *Merton College*, in which while he remained, he had the Reputation of an excellent Orator and Poet; and after applying himſelf to Divinity, became ſo eminent a Divine, that *Camden* extols him above all in his Time, for his ſingular Knowledge in that Holy Science: We do not find, that he had

had any Preferments before he was made Bishop of *Llandaff*, because he sought to deserve them rather, than have them, as is usually the Case of those that go in those Paths. However, being brought into the Publick, his Learning became so conspicuous, that he was sent the same Year by King *James I.* to the Synod of *Dort*, where he behaved himself so admirably well to the Credit of the Nation, that the King preferred him to this See upon his Return in 1619. He was a Person well read in the Fathers, and Schoolmen, and of a solid Judgment, but a severe Calvinist, and a bitter Enemy to Papists, as his Writings, which were many, do most of them shew, and more particularly his *Answer to Dr. Montague's Appeal and Sermon*. He lived to a good old Age, and dy'd May ult. 1628, and was bury'd in the Quire of his Cathedral at *Chichester* near the Altar. He left a Son, *Henry Carleton*, but he proved no good Friend to Bishops, for being a Member of the Parliament that met November 3, 1640, he was a Captain to keep them from Sitting.

Richard Montague, upon his Death, was elected into this See, and consecrated by the Archbishop at *Croydon* in 1628. He was born at *Dorney* in *Buckinghamshire*, educated at *Eaton*, and became Fellow of *King's College, Cambridge*. He passed thro' variety of Preferments before he was Bishop, for he was Chaplain to King *James I.* Prebendary of *Wells*, Archdeacon and Dean of *Hereford*, Canon of *Windsor*, Fellow of *Eaton College*, and Rector of *Petworth*. He continued ten Years in this See, and being well known by King *James* to be a Person very well versed in the Fathers and ancient Monuments of the Christian Church, was commanded by that Prince, as the fittest Person then known, to view and purge the Church History, which had been corrupted lately by *Baronius*, and other Roman Catholick Writers, which he accordingly undertook; great Labour and Pains he spent in this Work, both while he remain'd in this See, and when he was afterward remov'd to *Norwich*; for tho' he

was in his last Years much afflicted with a Quatern Ague, yet he never gave over Writing. He dy'd Anno 1641, and left great Heaps of Papers fairly written with his own Hand, concerning the Ecclesiastical History; but into whose Hands they fell, or what became of them after his Death, is not known, for they have not yet appear'd in Publick.

Brian Duppa, or *de Upaugh*, succeeded *Montague* in this See. He was educated at *Westminster School*, and from thence being elected to *Christ Church, Oxford*, he became a Student there, and at length Dean. Having taken his Doctors Degree in Divinity, he was made Chaplain to the Prince Palatine, Chancellor to the Church of *Salisbury*, and at length Tutor to Prince *Charles*, (afterwards King *Charles II.*) which proved his greatest Happiness, for soon after he was presented to the rich Parsonage of *Petworth*, and elected to this See of *Chichester*, which he held some Time together. In 1641 he was translated to *Salisbury*; but Episcopacy being presently silenc'd, he fled to the King to *Oxford*, and left him not 'till his Death; after which he retir'd to *Richmond* in *Surrey*, where he spent his Time in great Devotion 'till the Restoration of King *Charles II.* who gave him the See of *Winchester* soon after.

Henry King was made Bishop of *Chichester* upon the Removal of *Dr. Duppa* to *Salisbury*. He had the latter Part of his School Education at *Westminster*, and from thence was elected Student of *Christ's Church* in 1608. Having taken his Degrees, and enter'd into Holy Orders, he became a florid Preacher, and was successively preferr'd to be Chaplain to King *James I.* Archdeacon of *Colchester*, Residentiary of *St. Paul's*, and at length Dean of *Rochester* in 1638. In 1641 he was made Bishop of this See, where he continued to his Death, saving that the Long Parliament gave him, as it did the other Bishops, a *Quietus* from 19 Years. He lived to King *Charles II.*'s Restoration, and recover'd his See again, which he govern'd nine Years to his Death, which happen'd October 1, 1669. During the Time

Time of his Suspension, he lived for the most Part with Sir *Richard Hobart*, who marry'd his Sister, and was maintained by him in a Manner. He is said to have been always Puritanically affected, and for that Reason to have at first been preferred to this Diocese; but however that be, he was certainly a Person of an unblemish'd Reputation, and from the Time of his Return to his Diocese, highly esteem'd both by his Clergy and Gentry, being look'd upon as the Epitome of all Honours, Virtues, and generous Nobleness, and a Man never to be forgotten by his Tenants and the Poor. He preached the Funeral Sermon of Dr. *Duppa* with great Applause, and hath left many valuable Books of his Writing in Print. He was bury'd in his Cathedral of *Chichester*, on the South-Side of the Quire near the Altar, and an handsome Monument soon after set over his Grave by his Widow, who marry'd Dr. *Millington*, the King's Physician.

Peter Gunning succeeded Dr. *King*, and was consecrated to this See March 6, 1669. He had his School Education at *Canterbury*, and at the University he was first placed at *Clare-Hall, Cambridge*, where he was made Fellow; and being Master of Arts, took upon him the Cure of *Little St. Mary's* by *Peterhouse*. About this Time the Grand Rebellion began, and he in Zeal to the Church, openly declared against that prevailing Faction; and was not afraid in a Sermon in *Great St. Mary's Church* to urge the University to protest against the Rebellious League then making. When the Covenant was put to him, he resolutely refused to take it, and so was thrown out of his Fellowship, yet not without such Opposition as he was able to give, viz. *An Antidote against Taking the Covenant*, which was soon after publish'd. From *Cambridge*, he and some other ejected Fellows fled to *Oxford*, his Majesty's chief Quarters at that Time, and was entertain'd by Dr. *Pink*, and Mr. *Jasper Main*, the former of whom made him a Chaplain of *New-College*, and the latter his Curate at *Cassington* near by, which he held 'till the

Surrender of *Oxford* to the Parliament. After this he became Tutor to the Lord *Hatton* and Sir *Francis Compton*, and last of all Chaplain to Sir *Robert Shirley*, who admiring his Learning and arguing Faculty in silencing a Popish Priest in several Disputations, settled 100*l.* a Year upon him for Life. After Sir *Robert's* Death (which he suffer'd in the Tower for his Loyalty) he kept up a Congregation in *Exeter-House* in the Strand, where he read the *English Liturgy*, preached and administer'd Sacraments according to the Order of the Church of *England*, maugre all Opposition from the Enemies of it, and so continued 'till the King's Restoration, when his Zeal and Constancy met with a just Reward; for he was not only Minister of *Cotesmore* in *Rutlandshire*, and *Stake-Brewen* in *Northamptonshire*, but Prebendary of *Canterbury*, Master first of *Corpus Christi College*, and then of *St. John's* in *Cambridge*, *Margaret* Professor of Divinity, and after the Death of Dr. *Tuckney*, *Regius*, from whence he was chosen to this See, and consecrated March 6, 1669, in which See he continued 'till the Death of Dr. *Laney*, Bishop of *Ely*, which happening in the latter End of 1674, he was removed from hence to that See.

Ralph Brideake succeeded him in this See. He was bred in *New-College, Oxford*, where he was Pro-Chaplain, and Corrector of the Press, in which Place he pleased Dr. *Tho. Jackson*, President of *Christ-church College* (whose Books were then printing,) so well, that he prefer'd him to be Schoolmaster of *Manchester Free-School*. Here he got into the Earl of *Darby's* Favour, and was made his Chaplain, to the great Satisfaction of himself and Family. When *Latham House* was besieged by the Parliament Forces, he was in it all the Time, and did good Service; and when the King's Cause declin'd he stuck close to the Earl and his Family, and managed their Estate. When his Lord, *James Earl of Darby*, was taken by the Parliament Forces, and was in Danger of losing his Life, he solicited *Len-thall* the Speaker with so much Application

tion and Reason, that *Lenthall*, though he could save his Lord's Life, was so far in Love with his Briskness, and Parts, that he made him his Chaplain, and soon after Preacher of the Rolls, and at length Rector of *Witney* in *Oxfordshire*, where in praying, preaching, and catechising every Lord's-Day in the Evening, he out-did all the godly Brethren thereabouts, as he did also when he obtained the Living of *St. Bartholomew* near the *Exchange*, *London*. When the King came in, he, by his artful Industry got to be one of his Chaplains, and a Canon of *Windsor*, after which he became Doctor of Divinity, Rector of *Standish* in *Lancashire*, Dean of *Salisbury*, and at length, by the Interest of the Dutchess of *Portsmouth*, Bishop of this See, to which he was consecrated April 18, 1675. He held his Canonry of *Windsor* with his Bishoprick, to his Death, which happened as he was visiting his Diocese, Oct. 5, 1678. He was bury'd in *Bray's* Chapel in *Windsor* Castle, and an handsome Monument was put over him soon after by his Wife.

Guy Carleton succeeded him; born at *Brampton-Foot* in *Gilfland*, educated in Grammar at *Carlisle*, and in higher Learning in *Queen's College*, *Oxford*, where he was chosen Fellow; and in 1635 bore the Office of one of the Proctors of the University. Before the Civil Wars he was Vicar of *Bucklesbury* near *Newbery* in *Berkshire*; but upon the open Rupture between the King and Parliament he took Part with the King, and so had his Share in Sufferings with other Royalists. After *King Charles II's* Restoration, he became Doctor of Divinity, Dean of *Carlisle*, and Prebendary of *Durham*, all which, but the last, he left when he was made Bishop of *Bristol* in 1671, where having remained seven Years, he was translated to this See of *Chichester*, in which he continued about the same Space of Time. He died in the City of *Westminster*, during his Attendance in the Parliament, July 6, 1685, and was succeeded in this See by

John Lake, Doctor of Divinity, in August, 1685; born in *Yorkshire*, and educated in *Queen's College*.

cated in *St. John's College*, *Cambridge*, from whence removing, he went thro' divers Preferments before he came to this See; for he was Rector of *St. Botolph's* Church near *Bishopsgate*, *London*; Rector of *Prestwick* in *Cheshire*, to which he was instituted October 17, 1668; Prebendary of *Fridaythorp* in the Church of *York*, in which City he was a Preacher for some Time, and there obtained the Archdeaconry of *Cleveland*, Oct. 13, 1680. Two Years after this, viz. in 1682, he was nominated by *William Earl of Darby*, to the See of *Man*; and in December consecrated to it; but before he had continued two Years in it he was elected to the See of *Bristol*, to which he was consecrated in *Bow Church*, *London*, Sept. 1, 1684, but was scarce well settled, when, by the Death of *Dr. Carleton*, he was called to the Succession of this See. While he presided here *King James II.* put out his Declaration of Liberty of Conscience for all Sorts of Dissenters to the established Church; and order'd it, that it should be published by the Incumbents of all Parishes throughout *England*; which the Bishops were generally averse to, and agreed to put up a Petition to that King, to recall the Order; and to avoid giving Offence, subscribed it only with seven Hands, of which this Bishop was one. The King was much displeased with this Action, and having consulted such as told him, 'twas a scandalous Libel against his Majesty and his Government, imprison'd him, with the six other Bishops, in the Tower, June 8, 1688. They soon procured their Release, but 'twas not long before they fell under other Hardships, for the Prince of *Orange* being invited over to restrain the violent Proceedings of *King James* to bring in Popery, and for that End settled on the Throne; when the Oath of Allegiance to him was tender'd them, this Bishop refused it as did most of the rest, and was deprived. He dy'd August 1689, and his See before his Death was given to

Simon Patrick, Doctor of Divinity, Dean of *Peterborough*, and Minister of *Covent-Garden*, *London*; he was bred in *Queen's College*.

College, Cambridge, where he was Fellow, and at length elected Master, but Dr. Anthony Sparrow, who had been ejected in 1643, got it from him by a *Mandamus*, whereupon he returned to *Battersea* his Living, but was soon removed from thence to *Covent-Garden*, and while he was there obtained several Preferments, viz. To be Chaplain to King Charles II. Sub-dean of *Westminster*, and Dean of *Peterborough*. At the Revolution in 1689, upon the Deprivation of Dr. Lake, he was promoted to this See, where he remained about two Years, and then was transferred to the Bishoprick of *Ely*. He hath written many Theological Discourses, which shew him to have been a learned Divine, and an Orthodox Church of England Man. Upon his Translation to *Ely*,

Robert Grove, Doctor of Divinity of Cambridge was chosen his Successor, and consecrated to it Aug. 30, 1691, by Dr.

Tillotson, then Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of Winchester, Sarum, &c. in Bow Church, London.

John Williams, Doctor of Divinity, Prebendary of Canterbury, after the Death of Bishop Grove, was advanced to this See, and was succeeded in it by

Thomas Maningham, Doctor of Divinity, Rector of St. Andrew in Holborn. He enjoy'd this Bishoprick several Years, and after his Death was succeeded by

Thomas Bowers, Doctor of Divinity, and Prebendary of Canterbury, who living in it but a short Time, left it to

Edward Waddington, Doctor of Divinity, and Fellow of Eaton College, and Rector of *Allhallows the Great* in the City of London. He is now living, and for many excellent Qualities, is much respected by his Clergy, and by all others who have the Happiness of knowing him.

The Monasteries of this County are,

SELESEY, or *Selsey*, built in the *Peminsula*, so called, was the first Monastery of this County, erected at the first Conversion of the People of it, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, by *Wilfrid*, who first preached the Gospel here, and at his Request was enabled by King *Edelwalch*, and his Successor *Ceadwalla* in the Year 673, or thereabouts to found it. It was built for Secular Canons, and *Wilfrid* was made the Bishop of their Kingdom. *Edelwalch* and *Ceadwalla* endowed it with divers Lands, which were much increased by several Kings and Nobles of this County, viz. *Nothelmus* King of *Suffex*, Anno 692, and *Numa* his Successor in 714, as also by *Bruny* and *Oslac* Dukes of *Suffex*, Anno 780. Abbot *Plegheard* having transferr'd certain Revenues in *Deaton* to the Episcopal Church at *Selsey*, which he had of the Gift of King *Offa*, they were settled firmly upon the said Church in a Synod held at *Clotbeham*, Anno 825. The Kings,

Ethelstan, *Edmund*, *Eadwin*, *Ethelred*, and *Ethelbert* gave Lands to this Church, Anno 930. More we find not, but upon the Removal of the See of *Selsey* to *Chichester*, by Bishop *Stigand*, we have a long Catalogue of the Benefactors to the Church of the Holy Trinity, at

Chichester, and the Bishop and secular Canons serving God there, viz. *William I.* surnamed the Conqueror, gave them certain Lands and Liberties, as did likewise King *Henry I.* by whose Assistance Bishop *Ralph* was enabled to build the Cathedral from the Ground; King *Stephen* also gave and confirmed to this Church, and *Hilary*, then Bishop of the same, divers Lands and Franchises, some of which the said Bishop and his Successors were to hold by being Chaplains to *Maud* his Queen, and her Successors. *William* Earl of *Chichester* gave to this Church, among other Things, the fourth Part of the City. King *John* confirmed to it all the Lands and Liberties that they then had or should have, and

and the like did K. Henry III. to Ralph the 2d Bishop of *Chichester* his Chancellor. The Prior and Convent of *St. Bartholomew* in *London*, granted likewise to the Bishops of this See certain Houses in the Parish of *St. Sepulchre's* without *Newgate*, to hold by the yearly Rent of one Pound of Frankincense, or Sixpence, at the Feast of *St. Michael*. *Ranulph*, Bishop of *Chichester* (who writes himself the humble Minister of the Church of *Chichester*) provided for the Lands belonging to his See, a Stock of Cattle, viz. 250 Oxen, 100 Cows, 10 Bulls, 3150 Sheep, 120 She-Goats, and six He-Goats, and 10 Plough-Horses, ordering the Preservation and Continuance of it by all his Successors under the Censure of Excommunication, and to be *Anathema Maranatha*, which was confirmed and ratify'd by King *Henry III.* *John Earl of Fu* restored to the Canons of this Church by Deed dated 1248, the Manor of *Bixle*, which his Ancestors had unjustly taken, and a long Time detained from them. The Revenue of this See is at present valued in the King's Books at 677 l. 1 s. 3 d. per Annum.

Mr. *Speed* from *Leland's History*, gives us the Names of three Monasteries, and two Hospitals in this City of *Chichester*, which the *Monasticon* mentions nothing of, viz.

St. Peter's a Monastery of *Grey Friars*.

A Priory of *Dominican Friars*, and a Nunnery.

All without the Names of the Founders, Dedications, and Revenue.

The Hospitals are both said to be juxta, or nigh this City, the one of them dedicated to *St. Mary Magdalen*, and *St. James*, and built for leprous Persons, valued at 4 l. 3 s. 9 d. per Annum, the other dedicated to *St. Mary the Virgin*, and erected for the Support of poor People, and therefore of a larger Revenue, being valued at the Suppression, at 11 l. 11 s. and 6 d. $\frac{1}{2}$ per Annum, but by whom they were founded, our Author gives us no Account.

Arundel, a Collegiate Church, founded by *Richard*, Earl of *Arundel*, of which we have no other Account but this, viz. that

John Earl of Arundel, being about to set out to serve King *Henry VI.* in his Wars with *France*, declared in his Testament, dated April 8. Reg. 8. that in Case he should die in that Expedition, he would have his Body bury'd in the Collegiate Church of the *Holy Trinity* at *Arundel*, in the Wall between the Choir and the Altar of our Lady's Chapel, but it seems his Sepulchre was prevented some way or other there; but *Thomas Lord Fitz-Alan*, Earl of *Arundel*, and his Father, with divers of that Family, had their Burial in that Church, of whom *Eleanor Countess of Arundel*, is the most Memorable. This Lady by her Testament bearing Date July 20, 1455, 3 Hen. 6. bequeath'd her Body to be bury'd in the Chapel of our Lady within this Collegiate Church, and gave to the Master and Fellows, of the College, a Cross of Silver gilt, to remain perpetually in the said Church for Religious Uses, and 40 l. in Money, upon Condition that the Master and Fellows with all the Priests and Officers of the College, and their Successors, shall yearly keep the *Obits* of *John Earl of Arundel*, her late Husband, and her own, with Mass and Office of *Requiem* for their Souls, and those of their Parents and Ancestors, and all the faithful; she also ordained, that her Executors, out of her Goods, should found a perpetual Chantry at the Altar of the Blessed *Mary* in the same Chapel, for one Priest to celebrate Mass every Day for the Health of her Husband's and her own Soul, and have ten Marks a Year for so doing. *Thomas Earl of Arundel* also, and *Margaret* his Wife were bury'd in the Chancel of this Collegiate Church. What the Revenues of this College were, and when it was suppressed we find not, nor can we receive any Help from modern Antiquaries, as *Willis*, *Tanner*, *Stevens*, &c.

Here was also a Priory of Monks of the Order of *St. Benedict*, or *Black Monks*, some Time belonging, and subject to the Abby of *Secze* in *France*, but it never, or very seldom had in it more than one Prior, and three, (or at most four) Monks. It was dedicated to *St. Nicholas*, and stood

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without

without the Walls of the Castle. In Consideration of the Meanness of this House, King *Richard II.* Reg. 3. granted his Licence to *Richard Earl of Arundel*, to found a Chantry or College in the Parish Church of *St. Nicholas*, with Licence to the said Prior and Monks, to grant and alienate their Priory, and all the Lands thereunto belonging, to the said Earl, to the Intent that he should confer the same on 13 secular Chaplains, of whom one to be Chief, and called Master, therein to be establish'd, which the said Earl accordingly did, and so well endow'd it for their Maintenance, that with some small Donations of others, It was valued at the Dissolution at 168*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.* $\frac{1}{2}$ per Annum, *Dugdale, Speed.*

An Hospital called, *Maison Dieu*, or *God's House*, founded by *Thomas Earl of Arundel*, and *Beatrix* his Wife, who by his last Will appointed, that all the Lands and Tenements in the Possession of *Robert Pobellow* and *Thomas Harling*, Priests, by Virtue of his Fathers Feoffment, (which were four Messuages and two Tofts) should be amortized for the Benefit of this his Hospital in *Arundel*, for the Maintenance of so many poor People, as the yearly Rents would support. The Patronage of this Hospital remained in the Earl's Heirs, 'till the Dissolution, when it was valued

At 42*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* per Annum, *Dugdale, Speed ex Leland.*

Acceale, a Monastery dedicated to *St. Peter* for *Benedictine Monks*, mentioned by *Mr. Speed* out of *Leland*, but without the Name of the Founder or Revenue.

Battell, or *Battail-Abby*, a Monastery of *Benedictine Monks*, founded by *William the Conqueror*, in the same Place where he overcame *Harold*, and his Army, first to give God Praise for the Victory, and next for making Prayers for the Souls of the Slain that Day there, which are said to be above 10,000 Men on the Conqueror's Side, and many more of the *English*. It was dedicated to *St. Martin* by that King, who design'd to have endow'd it with Lands sufficient for the Maintenance

of seven Score Monks, but he was prevented by Death. However, he granted it divers Privileges and Liberties, viz. To be free from the Bishop's Jurisdiction; to have Sanctuary and Treasure-Trove, with Free-warren in all their Lands, and divers other Immunities and Exemptions, and gave to it the Manor of *Wy* in *Kent*, and several other Lordships in *Sussex*, *Surrey*, *Essex*, *Berkshire*, *Oxfordshire*, and *Devonshire*. This Abby in after Times found other Benefactors, as *Thomas Lord Hoo*, who by his Last Will, dated *February 12, 33 Hen. 6.* appointed, that Lands of 20 Marks per Annum should be settled upon this Abbot and Convent, and their Successors, to find two Monks to sing perpetually at *St. Benigni's* Altar, for his own and Ancestor's Souls; as also King *William Rufus*, and King *Henry I.* The Monks which he settled in this Abby, he brought from the Abbey of *Marmonsier* in *Normandy*, and of them he design'd to have made one *Robert Blankard* the Abbot, but he going back into *Normandy* to settle his Affairs, was drown'd in his Return, and so one *Gausbertus* was made the first Abbot. *Mr. Brown Willis*, a most inquisitive Antiquary, hath given us a List of all the Abbots after him to the Dissolution, but there being found nothing remarkable done by any of them but two, tho' they are in all 31, we take Notice of them only, viz. *Haymo* of *Offington*, who so bravely repuls'd the French from *Rye*, and *John Holland*, who with the Consent of his Monks, surrender'd it to King *Henry VIII.* when the Lands were found worth 880*l.* 14*s.* 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* per Annum, *Dugd. 987*l.* 0*s.* 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* Speed ex Lel.* This Abbey in its flourishing Condition was a stately Pile of Buildings, as may be judged by what Remains of them, and the Extent of the whole. The Hall was near 50 Yards long, cover'd with Lead; the Kitchen hath five Fire-places; and the Gate-house (which stands almost entire) is made a Place for the Sessions, and other Meetings for the peculiar Jurisdiction of the Town. Many of the Buildings are quite demolish'd, but by the Foundations of the Walls still found,

found, the whole Extent of the Abbey is judged to be a Mile in Compass. King *Henry VIII.* upon the Dissolution of the Abbey, bestowed the Site of it, and several of the Lands, upon one *Gilmer*, who pulled down most of it, and sold the Materials first, and then the Lands to Sir *Anthony Brown*. The Posterity of *Gilmer* live still in this Place, but in a poor Condition. The Descendents of Sir *Anthony* endeavour'd to raise themselves a Seat out of the Materials left, but never finishing it, what was by them begun lies in Ruins with the Abby itself.

Begeham, or *Benlin*, an Abbey of Monks of the Order of *Præmonstratenses*, founded at first at *Hotteham*, by *Ralph de Dena*, and *Robert de Dena* his Son and Heir, who endowed it with Lands for their Maintenance. *William de Burgelle* gave certain Marsh-Lands to these Canons, saving to the Lord of the Soil the Service of half a Pound of Pepper to be paid yearly on the Vigil of *Christmas*, for all Customs and Exactions. *Ela de Sackville*, or *Saukville*, the Daughter and Coheir of *Ralph de Dene*, and Widow of *Jordan de Sackville*, Lord of the Manor of *Buckhurst* in this County, translated this Monastery to this Place, and *Jeffrey* her Son confirmed all the Estates of these Canons hitherto given them. From the *Sackvilles* the Patronage of this House by the Heir General passed to the Family of *de Aquila*, of whom *Gilbert de Aquila*, 8 Rich. 1. confirmed to the Canons of *Begeham* all the Lands given them by *Ralph* and *Robert de Dena* the Founders, for the Health of the Souls of *Richer* his Father, *Edeline* his Mother, and *Richer* his Brother, unto which Grant *Eugenulph* (an Ecclesiastick Person) his Brother was a Witness. *Robert de Turnham* gave to these Canons the whole Lordship of *Begeham*, and all his Lands in *Brokeley* and other Places, and for the Confirmation of his Grants and others to this House, he gave King *John*, Reg. 10. two Horses of Price. *Walkelin de Maimenor*, and *Richard* Earl of *Clare* and *Hereford*, were also Benefactors to these Canons, and King *John* confirm'd their Gifts. King *Henry III.* Reg. 35. granted

to these Canons a weekly Market on *Thursday* at their Manor of *Rokeland*, and a Fair there for three Days at *Midsummer*, which, with their other Possessions, were confirmed by King *Edward II.* Reg. 6. when it was dissolved, or what Revenue it then had, is not known.

Bidlington, a small Hospital, dedicated to *St. Mary*, valued at the Suppression at 1 l. per Annum.

Boseham, a Monastery founded by *Dicul*, a *Scottish* Monk, mention'd by Mr. *Speed* out of *Leland*, but without any Founder, Dedication, or Valuation.

Boxgrave, a *Benedictine* Monastery, founded by *Robert de Haya* in the Reign of King *Henry I.* and dedicated it to the *Blessed Virgin* and *St. Blase*. He placed but three Monks in it; but having made it a Cell to the Abbey of *Effay* in *Normandy*, liberally endowed it for their Use, for he gave to it two Hides and an half in Land in this Parish, and lying about the Church there, with all the Tythes of the Parish, and all the Tythes of their Rents at *Christmas*, and the Tythes of his Woods for Mast, and Sale, Fireboot, and Houseboot, to be Food for their Swine, and Pasturage for their other Cattle: Moreover, he gave them the Church of *St. Peter* at *Hauconette*, with the Glebe and Tythes thereto belonging; as also the Church of *St. Leodegar* at *Honestan*, the Church of *Budeham*, the Church of *Our Lady* at *Wolborgotone*, and that of *Our Lady* at *Berneham*; as also the Churches of *St. Catharine* by the *Thames*-Side, *St. George* at *Banton*, and *Cade*, with the Glebe and Tythes to them belonging, and likewise all that Measure of Wheat called *Cherchet*, issuing out of his Lordships, Churches, and Tythes.

To this House *William* Earl of *Warren* and *Surrey* gave Part of his Wood call'd *Bessefole*, all his Lordships of *Winkinge*, and in Recompence for those Tythes in *Stotitunc*, which were granted to find one Monk to celebrate Divine Service there continually for all the Faithful deceas'd, he gave forty Acres of Land, and one Messuage, as also Common of Pasture for 150 Sheep, ten Oxen, two Horses, and 20 Hogs.

20 Hogs. And surviving *Gundred* his Lady, (whose Corps was bury'd there) he gave for the Health of her, his own, and Posterities Souls, his Manor of *Hecham* in *Norfolk*, commanding that his Heirs should confirm the same, and his Lordship at *Waltane*.

William de Albini Pincerna was also a Benefactor to these Monks. (He was a Descendent of the Earls of *Warren*.) He settled by his Grant upon these Monks Part of his Wood call'd *Bessfo'e*, (adjoining to the Woods of *Hannag*) and 40 Acres of Land in *Stockton*, with Common of Pasture there for 50 Sheep, 10 Oxen, two Horses, and 20 Hogs, and Land of 7 s. per Annum Value, at *Mildenton*, for the Maintenance of a Lamp in the Chapterhouse.

Roger de St. John, who marry'd *Cicely*, the Daughter and Heir of *Robert de Haya*, doubled the Number of Monks, making them Six, and his Sons *William* and *Robert* increased them to Fifteen, *William* adding Seven, and *Robert* Two, conferring on them divers Revenues for their Maintenance, out of which he reserved only an Annual Pension of three Marks to the Abbey of *Essay*. *Thomas Abbat* of the Monastery of the *Holy Trinity* at *Essay*, granted to the Prior of this House and his Successors, that they might constantly have Fifteen Monks in their Priory, and that upon the Decease of any of them, they might supply their Number with whom they pleased to elect. *William Earl* of *Arundel* endowed these Monks with great Possessions, and confirmed them to the Abbey of the *Holy Trinity* at *Essay*. King *Edward III.* Reg. 13. discharged this Priory of all Seizures, as an Alien-Priory in Time of War, and made it Denison. The Revenues of this Monastery at the Dissolution, was found to be 145 l. 10 s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per Ann. Speed ex Lel.

Durford, an Abbey of Canons Regular of the *Præmonstratentian* Order, founded and endowed with Lands, &c. by *Henry Hoese*, or *Hofatus*, Lord of *Herting* in this County, and dedicated to *St. John Baptist*. King *Henry II.* confirmed their Lands and Privileges, and granted them a Fair for three Days yearly at their Ma-

nor of *Herting*, viz. on the Nativity of *St. John Baptist*, and two Days preceding it. The Patronage of this Monastery continued several Kings Reigns in this Family, for *Henry de Hoese*, or *Huse*, dy'd seized of the Patronage of his Priory, 23 *Edw.* 3. and in that Time it found several Benefactors, whose Lands and Tenements were confirmed to the Canons of it by *Hillary* and *Seffrid* Bishops of *Chichester*, and by *William de Percy*, &c. At the Dissolution of the Abbies this Priory was found to be worth 98 l. 4 s. 5 d. per Annum, Dugd. 108 l. 13 s. 9 d. per Annum, Speed ex Lel.

East-Bourne, or *Esburne*, a small Nunnery founded by *John de Bohan* of *Midherst*, and valued at the Suppression at 47 l. 3 s. 0 d. per Annum, Speed ex Lel.

Hastings, a Priory of Canons Regular of *St. Augustine*, founded there by one *Sir Walter Bricet*, or *Brisel*, Knt. and dedicated to the *Holy Trinity*; *Henry Earl* of *Ewe* being possessed of this Honour of *Hastings*, gave to the Canons of this House divers Prebends belonging to the Church of *Hastings*, all which *Henry* his Grandson confirmed to them, and further granted unto them divers Lands, Rents, and Tythes, which lay in sundry other Places; but by Reason of the Innundations of the Sea, which gradually broke in upon the Town, they were not able to remain there, whereupon *Sir John Pelham*, Knt. by a Licence obtained of *K. Henry IV.* founded for them another Habitation or Church at *Warbilton*. King *Henry IV.* Reg. 14. granted them toward their Support the Manor of *Withiham*, then valued at 25 l. 5 s. 5 d. per Annum for 20 Years, which Estate was Part of the Possessions of *Morteyn*, an alien Priory at that Time seized into that King's Hands, by Reason of his Wars with *France*. At the Suppression it was valued at 51 l. 9 s. 5 d. $\frac{1}{4}$ per Annum, Dugd. 57 l. 19 s. 0 d. per Annum, Speed ex Lel.

Hardham, a Priory founded by one of the Family of *Goring* for Canons Regular of *St. Augustine*, mentioned by *Mr. Speed*, without any further Account.

Heringham, a Priory of Canons Regular of *St. Augustine*, of which the Founder and

and Dedication is not known; but we find that King Edward I. granted his Licence to William Paganell or Paynell, to grant to the Prior and Canons of this House his Manor of Cokeham, and 32 Acres of Land in Lanuycng, with the Ferry at New Shoreham, for the Support of four Secular Chaplains to celebrate for his Soul in their Church, (the Statute forbidding the Assignment of Lands in Mortmain notwithstanding) Afterward, upon the Petition of Maud the Niece and Heir of the said William, exhibited to King Edward II. in Parliament, that King granted instead of the four Secular Chaplains, the said Prior might for the future appoint four Regular Canons of his own House for that Office. King Edward III. granted his Licence, to appropriate the Hospital of St. Anthony at Cokeham to this House when it was dissolved, or what the Revenues were we don't find.

Levenestre, Levenminster, or as Speed has it, Lulminster, a Benedictine Cell for Nuns, subject to the Benedictine Nuns of the Abbey of St. Mary Almeneschés in France, who was the Founder of this House, and how great the Revenues we have no Information; but find that all their Possessions, as well in England as France, were confirmed to them by Pope Alexander, and their Lands in their own Hands exempted from Tithes, by his Bull Dated 1178, 22 Hen. 2. and further, that about 7 Rich. 2. 1384, Richard Fitz. Alan Earl of Arundel, procured a Licence of that King to employ such Agents as he thought fit, to go to the Abbess and Convent of the alien Monastery of Almeneschés, to treat and conclude with them for the Purchase of certain Lands, Part of the Possessions of the Priory of Levenminster belonging to those Nuns; but what Effect that Treaty had is not said.

Lewes, a Monastery of Cluniac Monks, dedicated to St. Pancras, and founded by William Earl of Warren and Surrey, and Gundreda his Lady, in the Time of William the Conqueror. They had before determin'd to build some religious House for the Good of their Souls, and being in their Pilgrimage to Rome, entertained very re-

spectfully by the Monks of Cluni in Burgundy, and admitted into their Fraternity, resolved that they would build an House for Cluniacs before any other; and to that End, requesting of the Abbot and Convent, three or four of their Monks, promised to give them the Church of St. Pancras, standing under his Castle of Lewes, which he had lately rebuilt of Stone, and to endow it with Lands and Possessions for the Maintenance of twelve Monks; which he accordingly performed by the Licence and Confirmation of the said King, adding a Curse to the Violators of his Gift, and a Blessing, to the Defenders of it. He made it a Cell to the Abbey of Cluni, as it continued to 47 Edw. 3. who made it Indigena and Independent. This Earl before his Death, besides the Lands and Possessions he gave these Monks at first, added ten Churches with four Chapels to their Revenue. He also founded the Priory of Castle-acre in Norfolk, and having liberally endowed it with Churches and Tithes, made it a Cell to the Priory of Lewes; in which last he order'd his Body and Lady's to be bury'd in the Church of St. Pancras, appointing his Heir to increase the Number of the Monks there.

In after Reigns this Priory found many Benefactors, of which these are the most noted, viz. Humphrey de Bohun, called, The Great, bearing a great Regard to the Order of Cluniac Monks, gave to this House the Church of Bishopstreet, with the Consent of Mabel his Wife; upon Condition, nevertheless, that if he gave the Monks the Church of Farleigh, and they made it their Cell, then the Monks of Farleigh (which is in Wiltshire) should wholly enjoy it. His Son Humphrey, and Margery his Wife founded a Priory at Farley (afterwards called Monkton Farley) in Wiltshire, and annexed it as a Cell to the Abbey of Lewes, 26 Hen. 1. 1125.

Gilbert Earl of Clare gave also to these Monks at Lewes twenty Shillings per Annum Rent out of the Toll of Tonebruge, the Place of his Residence for eight Days going before the Feast of St. Pancras. Roger Earl of Clare, his Descendant, gave also to these Monks in the Time of King Henry II.

Henry II. the Church of *Blechingley* in the County of *Surrey*.

Philip Braose also in the Time of King *Hen. I.* gave to this Abbey four Salt-works in *Brember*.

Adeliza, the Widow of *William de Kaynes*, who took King *Stephen* Prisoner at the Battle of *Lincoln* (6 *Steph.*) gave to these Monks two Hides of Land in *Doelinton* for the Health of his Soul; which Grant *Hugh* their Son and Heir confirmed.

Hugh de Escalers, or *Scalers*, modernly called *Scales*, gave also to these Monks the Churches of *Wadon*, *Withiale*, *Ruthinalle*, and *Berchamstede*, which Grant *Henry* his Son confirmed, adding further the Gift of certain Lands in *Wadon*, of ten Shillings per Annum Value, upon the same Day in which *Hugh* his Father became a Monk of that Abbey; *Jeffery* his Brother being Witness to it.

Joscelin de Louvaine, Castellan of *Nor-mandy*, confirmed also to these Monks of *Lewes* for the Health of his own Soul, and the Souls of Queen *Adeliza* Wife of King *Henry I.* and his Sister, with all his Ancestors, the Church of *Budinkaton*, which they had of the Gift of *William Fitz-Raphe*.

Alan Basset also in the Reign of King *Henry III.* confirmed to the Monks of this Priory the Grant of the Church of *Winterbourne* in *Com' Wiltshire*, which *Walter Dunstanwill* had formerly given to them, with certain Lands in *Nytymbre* in the same County.

Ralph de Cheney also in the Days of King *Henry I.* or King *Stephen*, bestow'd upon these Monks one Hide of Land, with a Mill at *Bardefey*, for the Soul of *Emme* his Wife; as also the Church of *Bristelmeston*, with the Tithes of all he had in that Town.

Richard Fitz-Alan Earl of *Arundel* and *Surrey*, by his Testament bearing Date Dec. 5, 49 *Edward 3.* bequeathed his Body to be bury'd in the Chapter-house of this Priory, near to the Tomb of *Eleanor de Lancaster* his Wife; appointing, that his Funeral should be without Pomp, and that no more than 500 Marks should be expended thereon; and to this House he

gave 200 Pounds to purchase Lands and Rents for one or two Churches to be appropriated to it for the Maintenance of two Monks to celebrate two Masses every Day for the Souls of his Father and Mother, his Wife, Children, and their Successors, and all Christian People, in the Chapel of *St. Thomas the Martyr*, or our Lady; and that the Prior for the Time being be sworn to see the same punctually perform'd, which we suppose was done.

Sir John Falvesley also bequeath'd his Body to be bury'd in this Priory, Sept. 8, 1492, (16 *Rich. 2.*) The Priories of *Prittlewell*, *Horton*, and *Stanesgate*, were Cells to this Priory of *Lewes*, all which together were valued at the Dissolution at 910l. 4 s. 6 d. per Annum, *Dugdale*. 1091 l. 9 s. 6 d. $\frac{1}{2}$ per Annum, *Speed ex Lel.* This Monastery since the Suppression, hath been converted into an House of the Earl of *Dorset* and *Middlesex*, as now it continues.

Malling South, a College founded by *Ceadwell* King of the *West-Saxons*, Anno 680.

Michelham, a Monastery of Canons Regular of *St. Augustin*, founded by *Gilbert de Aquila* the 4th, in the Reign of King *Henry III.* in Honour of the Holy Trinity, and endowed by him with divers Lands, free Pastures, and Privileges in his Wood-grounds in this County, for the Health of his Soul, and the Soul of *Isabel* his Wife, as also for the Souls of his Children, Brothers and Sisters. This House found many Benefactors; insomuch, that after the Dissolution, *K. Henry 8. Reg. 33.* exchanging it with *William Fitz-Alan* Earl of *Arundel*, for other Estates lying more convenient for him, made over to the said *William* the Inheritance of the Site of the Priory of *Michelham*, with all the Buildings thereunto belonging; as also the Lands in *Michelham*, *Arlington*, *Hailsham*, *Hellingley*, *Chedingley*, *Pevensey*, *Westham*, *Willington*, *Shamford*, *Tockington*, and *Jevington*, in this County, all which were esteemed at the Time of the Dissolution of that Priory the Demesne Lands thereof; King *Edward II. Reg. 14.* confirmed the Founder's Endowments, and many of the Lands abovementioned given by other Bene-

Benefactors, which, together at the Suppression of the Abbies, were valued at 160 l. 12 s. 6 d. per Annum, Dugdale. 191 l. 19 s. 3 d. per Annum, Speed ex Lel.

Ockham, a Priory dedicated to St. Lawrence, built for the Order of Premonstratenses, or White Canons, mentioned by Mr Speed out of Leland, without any farther Account.

Pynham, a little Priory near Arundel, founded by William de Albini Earl of Arundel, and by him amply endowed (as Sir William Dugdale, Bart. Vol I. Page 120, tells us) but we meet with no Notice of it either in the Monasticon, or in Mr. Speed's Catalogue from Leland.

Rampstead, a Nunnery of the Order of Regular Canons, dedicated to St. Mary Magda'en, mention'd by Mr. Speed, but without Founder or Endowment.

Roberts-bridge, or Rotherbridge, called also Pont Robert, a Priory of Cistercian Monks, founded by Robert de St. Martin, in the Reign of King Henry II. Anno Dom. 1176, in whose Time the Family of Ewe, or de Augi, were great Benefactors to the Monks of it; for Alice the Daughter of William de Albini Earl of Arundel, and Widow of John Earl of Ewe, did (for the Health of the Souls of William Earl of Arundel her Father, Queen Adeliza her Mother, John Earl of Augi her Husband, Godfrey her Brother, Maud and Margery her Daughters, as also for her own Soul, and Alvred de St. Martin, her second Husband) give to the Monks of this Priory all her Lands in Snargate to be expended by the Monks thereof in pure and perpetual Alms, and as the Words of the Grant are, *Ad Hospitalitatem Sustertandam*, i. e. To maintain Hospitality. William Earl of Sussex her Brother's Son confirmed her Gift.

Henry Earl of Ewe, Son and Heir of John by the said Alice, for the Health of his own Soul and that of his Brother Robert, gave likewise to these Monks of Robertsbridge his Lordship of Worth, with the Valley adjoining to the Forrest of Brifling, which Gift his Brother John also did confirm; as also the Grant of Snargate Marsh belonging to the Lord-

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ship of Bilsington, given formerly by Alice his Mother, and Henry his Brother, adding the Lordships of Mapellesdene and Cumbdene of his own Gift. This Earl left only one Daughter and Heir Allee, who was marry'd to Ralph de Ysenden, who in Right of his said Wife became Earl of Ewe. He confirmed to the Canons of this House all the Grants of his Predecessors, which had been made to them both in the Rape of Hastings and Kent, in as ample a Manner as Henry late Earl of Ewe had done. All the Estates of these Canons were confirmed by King Edward III. Reg. At the Dissolution they were valued at 248 l. 10 s. 6 d. per Annum, Dugdale. 232 l. 9 s. 8 d. per Annum, Speed ex Lel.

Rupperar, a Nunnery of the Order of St. Augustin, dedicated to St. Mary Magda-len. The Founder is not known. Valued at the Suppression at 39 l. 13 s. 7 d. per Annum, Speed ex Lel.

Sele, a Benedictine Priory founded by William de Braose in the Conqueror's Reign, and by him made a Cell to the Abby of St. Florence at Somers in France. For by his Deed dated 1075, he gave the Church of St. Peter at Sele, with divers others in this County, with the Tithes and Rents thereunto belonging, to the Abbot and Monks of St. Florence, who thereupon sent over Part of their Covent to Sele, and made it a Cell to their Monastery. In this State and Dependance it stood to the Reign of King Richard II. who made it Indigena, or Denison in the 19th Year of his Reign. We find not the Value at the Dissolution.

Shoreham, a Priory of Carmelite, or White Friars, founded by King Edward II. and partly endow'd by the Family of Moubray, who were Lords of the Town. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary; and more we find not of it.

Stennings, or Staynings, a College of Secular Canons dedicated to St. Mary Magda-len, made a Cell to the Abby of Fecamp in Normandy. Philip de Braose, 4 Hen. I. had a Contest with the Abbot of Fecamp about certain Lands in this Town appropriated to this Cell, about
C c c c which

which they came to an Agreement in the Presence of the King and Queen. It was valued at the Dissolution at 45 *l.* 12 *s.* 5 *d.* $\frac{2}{3}$ per Annum, Speed.

Sulbred, or *Shulbred*, a Priory of Canons Regular of *St. Augustine*, founded by Sir *Ralph Ardent*, Knt. but when dissolved, or of what Value we can't discover.

Torting, or *Torton*, a Priory of Black

Canons founded by *Harves de Corbet*, and dedicated to *St. Mary Magdalen*. At the Dissolution it was found worth 101. 4 *s.* 1 *d.* per Annum, Speed.

Winchelsea, where were two Religious Houses, viz. a Priory founded by King *Edward II.* the other a Monastery, founded by *William de Buckingham*, and confirm'd by *K. Edward III.* it was dedicated to the *Virgin Mary*, this is all we know of them.

The MARTYRS of this County.

Reginald Peacock, Bishop of *Chichester*, who being a Person truly learned, and having the Favour of *Humphrey* the good Duke of *Gloucester*, who in the Minority of King *Henry VI.* and some Years after, governed the Kingdom, freely and openly preached and wrote against the corrupt Doctrines and Practice of the then establish'd Church, and that for 20 Years together, without Opposition. Our Historians report the Doctrines that he taught divers Ways, yet all consent in his openly contradicting such Points as the Church was most tender of, viz. 1. That Annets, *Peter Pence*, and other Jurisdictions and Authorities of the See of *Rome*, were unscriptural and unlawful. 2. That the Office of a Christian Bishop, above all other Things, is to preach the Word of God. 3. That Human Reason is not to be preferr'd before the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament. 4. That the Use of the Sacraments, as they were then administered, was not agreeable to the Law of Nature. 5. That no Man was bound to believe and obey the Determinations of the Church of *Rome*. 6. That the Apostles themselves did not frame the Creed that goes under their Name, and that in it it was not mentioned, That Christ descended into Hell. 7. That of the four Senses of Scripture, the first and proper is only to be taken Notice of. 8. That he little esteemed the Authority of the Fathers in some Points: And 9. Condemned the wilful begging of Friars, as a Thing Idle and Needless.

For these, and some other Doctrines, which he was said to teach, as soon as Duke *Humphrey* was dead, he was called in Question by the Hierarchy then in Being, viz. *Thomas Bourchier*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and his Brethren the Bishops of *Rocheſter*, *Lincoln*, and *Wincheſter*, with other Divines, and so wrought upon by Fears and Flattery, that he was brought to an open Recantation in *St. Paul's Church* for these Errors and Heresies, (as they called them) which he held and maintain'd by Preaching and Writing for 20 Years past and more, viz. That we are not bound by Necessity of Faith to believe that Christ after his Death descended into Hell. That it is not necessary to Salvation to believe in the Holy Catholick Church, the Communion of Saints, and the Body of Christ to be materially in the Sacrament. That the universal Church may err in Matters of Faith, and that it is not necessary to Salvation to believe, that what every General Council doth ordain for the Help of our Faith and Salvation of Mens Souls, should be holden by all faithful Christians. All which being ready drawn up in Form, he read, and declared his Renunciation of as Erroneous and Heretical, his Books being burnt before his Face at the same Time. What became of him after this, we find not; if he were set at Liberty, as we may reasonably suppose he was, he soon repented of his Recantation, for he was soon after taken up again and imprisoned, where some

some say he was privily made away and killed, and so obtained the Crown of Martyrdom.

Thomas Harland, Carpenter, and *John Oswald*, Husbandman, both of *Woodman-cote* in the Riding of *Bramber*, *Thomas Avington* of *Ardingly*, in the Riding of *Lewes*, *Turner*, and *Thomas Read*, all burnt together in one Fire at *Lewes* after long Imprisonment in the King's Bench at *London*. *Thomas Harland's* Crime was, that since *Queen Mary* arrived at the Throne he had not been at Church, whereunto he answered, That after the Mass was restored he had no Will to hear the same, because it was read in *Latin*, which he did not understand, and therefore he thought he had as good not go at all, as not be better. *John Oswald* refused to answer any thing objected to him, 'till his Accusers came Face to Face, which obstinately adhering to, they threatened to burn him for an Heretick, to which he reply'd, That Fire and Faggots could not make him afraid; but as the good Preachers in *King Edward's* Time had suffered and gone before him, so was he ready to suffer and go after them, and would be glad so to do. There remains nothing of the Examination or Answers of the two others, save that *Thomas Read*, before he was sent to Prison had determined with himself to go to Church and conform to the Popish Doctrines and Service, but the Night following he saw a in Vision a Company of tall young Men in White very pleasant to behold, to whom he would have joined himself, but could not, whereupon he looked on himself, and was full of Spots, and then waked, and resolved to stand to the Truth, which he accordingly did, and so in *June 1556*, they were all burnt together in one Fire at *Lewes*. In the same Month at about a Fortnight's Distance,

Thomas Wood, a Minister, and *Thomas Mills* were burnt together at the same Town of *Lewes*, for opposing the erroneous and Heretical Doctrines of the *Roman Church* then established.

Henry Adlington, a Sawyer of *Greenstead* in this County, aged 30 Years, going to

Newgate to speak with one *Gratwike*, who was there a Prisoner for the Testimony of *Jesus Christ*, was apprehended and brought before *Dr. Story*, and by him sent to the Bishop of *London*, to be farther examined; for which End being with divers others brought before *Dr. Derbyshire*, the Bishop's Chancellor, and examined upon divers Articles, in their Answers to which they all agreed, except that being interrogated about the Mass, Sacrament of the Altar, and Catholick Church, *Adlington* answered, That for nine or ten Years before, he had disliked the Mass, and also the Sacrament of the Altar, because they can't be proved by Scripture. And as touching the Authority of the See of *Rome*, he being but 14 Years of Age, took an Oath against the same, which Oath (said he) I intend to keep by God's Grace. Being by the Examination convicted of Heresy (as their Opinions were called) they were all condemned to be burnt, and accordingly being delivered to the Secular Power, suffered at two Stakes at *Stratford le Bow*, *June 27, 1556*.

Thomas Dungate, *John Foreman*, and *Mother Tree*, suffered at *Greenstead* in this County, *July 18, 1556*, for Righteousness Sake, giving themselves up to Death and the Torments of the Fire, and patiently abiding what the furious Rage of Man could say or work against them.

John Hart, *Thomas Ravensdale*, a Shoemaker and a Currier (of which two last we have not their Names) were all burnt together in *Pevensey Rape*, in one Fire. Of these it is remarked, that being at the Stake and ready to be put into the Fire, they chearfully and joyfully yielded up their Lives for the Testimony of the Gospel of *Jesus Christ*. They suffered *Sept. 24, 1556*.

Three Godly Men, Confessors or Martyrs shall we call them, let the Reader judge; they died in the Castle of *Chichester* in the Month of *October, 1556*, being there in Bonds for the Cause of *Christ's Gospel*; had they lived they should have suffered the like Martyrdom as others had done; but Death prevented the Designs of the Enemies of Truth, whether natu-

ral or violent, is dubious; for though they suffer'd no visible outward Force, it is probable since they all three dy'd so near together, that 'twas from some cruel Handling of their Enemies (who bury'd them in an adjoining Field) that they came to their End about the same Time; but we leave the Determination to God.

Richard Woodman, George Stevens, William Maynard, and Alexander Hoffman, his Servant, Thomas Wood, his Maid, Margery Morris and James Morris her Son, Denis Burgesse, Ashdon's Wife, and Groves's Wife, ten Godly Martyrs of Christ burnt at Lewes, June 22, 1557. Of these the first and chief was *Richard Woodman*, an Ironmaker by Trade, dwelling in the Parish of *Warbleton*, in the Rape of *Hastings* in this County and Diocese, a Person of good Reputation, who did much Good in the Country by setting many poor Men to work. He being a godly Man, and reading the Scriptures much, was firmly established in the Doctrines preached in King *Edward VI's* Days, for which he was apprehended on this Occasion. One *Fairebanke*, a married Man and Minister of the Town, who had in King *Edward's* Days taught the Doctrines set forth by Authority, zealously perswading his People never to embrace or hold any other, turned upon the Accession of Queen *Mary*, and preached clean contrary to what he had before delivered. *Woodman* hearing him so to preach in their Parish Church, admonished him of his Inconstancy in teaching formerly one Thing, and now another; and desired him to preach the Truth and hold to it. By this Reproof *Fairebank* was so provoked, that he caused *Woodman* to be apprehended, and being carried before several Justices of the County, was by them committed to the King's Bench Prison, where he was kept about a Year and an half, and then was sent to the Bishop of *London's* Colehouse, and there remained a Month before he was brought upon his Examination; after which he was released by Bishop *Bonner*, who had examined him several Times upon the very Day that Mr. *Philpot* was

burnt, only upon his Promise to be an honest Man. Having his Liberty he conversed some Time among his Neighbours and Friends, and for Information sought Instruction of several Priests, and other understanding Men, but received no Satisfaction. *Bonner*, and the Lord Chamberlain *Gage* hearing of his Actions, that he preach'd, baptiz'd, and marry'd (tho' he was of those Things falsely accused), sent out four or five Warrants to apprehend him again, which by Means of his Father and Brother, who had his Estate in their Hands, and cared not to come to an Account, they effected; and he being taken, was sent to *London*, April 12, 1557, and within two Days brought upon his Examination before Dr. *Christopherson* Bishop of *Chichester*, and others. His Examinations are set down at length in Mr. *Fox's* Martyrology, and being upon the usual Points, the Catholic Church, Seven Sacraments, Transubstantiation, &c. to which he gave the same Answers as the Martyrs of other Counties did: We shall pass them over, and come to his Execution at *Lewes*, June 22, 1557. His Judicial Sentence was pronounced by Dr. *White* Bishop of *Winchester*, in Company with Dr. *Christopherson* his Ordinary, and other Divines; after which he was kept in the *Marshalsea* a few Days, and then sent down to *Lewes*, and there burnt with the nine others abovementioned at one Stake. The other nine were taken up not above two or three Days before their Execution, in which Space of Time 'tis not probable the Writ for their Burning could have been obtained regularly, and so their Persecutors must answer to God for their Blood, as many others must do in other Places, unless they repent.

Thomas Foreman of East Greenstead.

John Warner of Berne.

Christian Grover of the Archdeaconry of Lewes.

Thomas Athoth, Priest.

Thomas Avington of Erdingley.

Dennis Burges of Buxted.

Thomas Ravensdale of Rye.

John.

John Mills of Hellingleggh.
 John Holden of Withiam.
 John Hart of the same.
 Margery Morrice of Hathfield.
 Anne Try of East Greenstead.
 John Oseward of Woodmancote.
 Thomas Harland of the same.
 James Morrice of Hethfield.
 Thomas Downgate of East Greenstead.
 John Alhedon of Katherfield.

These all suffered Martyrdom in this Diocese under Bishop *Christopher*, but for Want of Records we can give no farther Account of them.

To these we shall add some Instances of the Sufferers for the Episcopal Church, and Protestant Succession in the late Times of Rebellion.

Bruno Ryves, Dean of *Chichester*, Rector of *St. Martin's* in the *Vintry*, *London*, and Vicar of *Stanwell* in *Middlesex*. Next to the Bishop of this See *Dr. Henry King*, *Dr. Ryves* came under the Severity of the then usurping Powers, who not only sequestered his Livings, and deprived him of his Deanry, but plunder'd him of his Goods, and forced him to fly and shift from Place to Place to escape Imprisonment, and other Abuses: His Wife, four Children, and Family, were taken out of their Beds at Midnight, and turned out of Doors, and all that Night lay in the open Air. The next Morning the Lord *Arundel* hearing of this barbarous Usage of so pious a Person and his Family, sent his Coach with Men and Horses for them, and bringing them to his House, entertained them kindly for some Time. He lived to the Restoration of King *Charles II.* when he was made Chaplain to that King, and restored to this Deanry, but soon resigned it, being made Dean of *Windfor*, and Scribe of the Noble Order of the Garter, which he enjoy'd with the Rectories of *Acton* in *Middlesex*, and *Hafely* in *Oxfordshire* to his Death. He was the Author of the celebrated *Mercurius Rusticus*, put out in 1646 and 1647, and at other Times; after the Restoration he is said to have assisted in putting out the *Polyglott Bible*. He dy'd at *Windfor*, July 13, 1677,

and had a Monument put over him extolling his Accomplishments. Several of the Prebendaries of this Cathedral suffer'd the like Fate, with their Bishop and Dean, as *Dr. William Cox*, *Dr. James Marsh*, *Dr. William Paul*, *Dr. Henry Hammond*, &c. which we shall pass over at present, but can't omit to speak of the Suffering of *Mr. William Oughtred*, B. D. the incomparable Mathematician, who being a Person of singular Learning in other Respects, was more particularly deserving in the Mathematicks, to which, when it had lain long neglected, he gave a new Life and new Form, restoring it to a great Maturity in a little Time. This was so well known in Foreign Parts by his Writings (though he was not taken Notice much for it at home) that he was much courted to go and reside in *Italy*, *France*, and *Holland*; but he was a Person so meek, patient, and contented at Home, that he sought no greater Preferments than what he enjoy'd, viz. a Fellowship of *Eaton College*, and a Living at *Albury* in *Surrey*, given him by *Thomas Earl of Arundel*, which yet he had but a little Time before it was sequestered and taken from him with his Fellowship. What Hardships he endured by being stript of his All, we have no particular Account of, but find him in the Times of Destruction supporting himself by instructing young Gentlemen in the Mathematical Sciences, which he was not prohibited to do, as other sequester'd Clergymen were from teaching School, because his Art was not so well understood, as to be thought dangerous. He lived to see King *Charles II.*'s Restoration, which, 'tis said he had a moral Persuasion would certainly come to pass, upon Principles of Art (of which he drew a Scheme, foretelling it should be in 1660, and sent it to that King by the Bishop of *Avignon*) and saw it accomplished with Joy; for when he heard of the Vote at *Westminster* passed May 1, 1660, for calling the King home to his People, he sung his *Nunc Dimittis*, Now let thy Servant depart in Peace, and died two Months after in the 86th Year of his Age.

John

John Gregory, M. A. that Prodigy of Learning, made by *Dr. Duypa*, when Dean of *Christ-church*, Chaplain of that House, and when Bishop made by him Prebendary of this Church. Upon the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1642, he suffered in Common with the loyal Clergy the Sequestration of all his Preferments; and being, as is usual with such great Scholars, shiftless in the World, was reduced to such Poverty, that he was forced to retire to an obscure Alehouse on *Kidlington Green* near *Oxford*, and after some Years dy'd in that Obscurity; but by the Contributions of some Friends was convey'd to *Oxford* and there interred in the Quire at *Christ-church*, March 1646. *Æt.* 39. Pity it was that so great a Light was so soon eclipsed, and a Person so well accomplished in all Parts of abstruse Learning should be allotted so short a Time to benefit the World; but more, that he dy'd Heart-broken with Grief, unpitied by insolent Faction and blind Prejudice; to see that Church dishonour'd, the Holy Order of Bishops dethron'd, the

Royal Dignity trampled upon, and the Peace of Church and State turned into Confusion. But of him the Nation was not worthy, and therefore Providence permitted him to be carry'd down the common Stream without any signal Marks of Excellency; which were so great, that it is a Wonder otherwise how they could have escaped Admiration, and such a venerable Regard as to have made him an Exception from all bad Treatment, even for the Persecutor's own sake; for besides his immense Learning in almost all Languages and Arts, there was no commendable Quality becoming a Man, but what was eminent in him, a good Nature profusely communicative of his wonderful Attainment, a downright plain and honest Temper, and a serious and holy Frame of Spirit, which procured him a great Respect from the best and most valuable Men of his Time, Archbishop *Laud*, Bishop *Lindsey*, *Selden*, &c. Above twenty more of the Prebendaries of this Church were like Sufferers in those Times.

Persons of Eminency for Divinity known to have been of this County, but not where born, or inhabiting.

L *Aurence Somercote*, a Canon of *Chichester*, who after his Rudimental Learning under his careful Parents, and skilful Master, and Tutor, who taught him Logic and Rhetorick, apply'd himself to the Study of the Civil Law, and attain'd to great Skill therein. Leaving the Kingdom he went to *Rome*, to his Kinsman (if not his Brother) *Robert Somercote* Cardinal, who procured him to be Sub-deacon to the Pope. He wrote some Books in *Latin* and *French*; and flourished in the Year of our Lord 1240.

William Pemble, born in this County of Parents of a small Fortune, and therefore supported in his Education by the Bounty of *John Barker* of *Mayfield* in this County, Esq; He was bred in

Magdalen College, Oxford, where having continued 'till he had taken his Bachelor of Arts Degree, he retired to *Madalen Hall*, where he became a noted Reader and Tutor; and having taken his Masters Degree, and entered into Holy Orders, was made Divinity Reader of that House, which Place he adorned so well, that the greatest Men of the University coveted to hear his Learned Lectures; continuing still a severe Student, he became an admired Preacher, a profound Divine, a well-study'd Artist, a skilful Linguist, an eloquent Orator, an expert Mathematician, a truly godly Minister; and in Consequence of this, an Ornament not only to the Society wherein he lived, but to the whole University. And all these

these Accomplishments meeting together in a Person but 32 Years of Age, what a Prodigy of Learning and Goodness may we believe he would have been, had he lived to the full Age of Man. He wrote many Books, Sermons, and Comments; but his *Vindiciæ Fidei*, or his *Treatise of Justification by Faith*, was so firmly fixed in his Heart, that on his Death-bed he said, that he would die in the Persuasion of Justification by the Righteousness of Christ only. He died a zealous Calvinist, at Eaton near Gloucester, Anno 1623, and lies bury'd in the Yard belonging to the Church there, on the North-side, under the Yew-tree.

Philip Nye, the famous Independent Minister in the late Times of Confusion, was born of a genteel Family in this County. He is supposed to have been some Years before those Troubles began, Minister of St. Michael's, Cornhill, London, and after Dr. Featley was sequester'd he obtained the Rectory of Acton in Middlesex. He was a voluminous Writer, but being a moderate Man in his latter Years, though he wrote to prove the Excellency of the solemn League and Covenant, Anno 1643, and a Vindication of the Dissenters, yet he also vindicated the Lawfulness of hearing the Ministers of the Church of England, London Printed 1683. He dy'd in the Parish of St. Michael's Cornhill, or thereabouts, in London, Sept. 1672, and was bury'd in the upper Vault of the said Church. His Sons John and Henry published some of his Writings after his Death.

Joseph Henshaw, Son of Thomas, Son of John Henshaw of this County, was educated at Merchant Taylor's School, and study'd in Magdalen College, Oxford, where having taken his Degrees, and entered into Holy Orders, he, though very young, became Chaplain to John Digby Earl of Bristol. In 1634, he was made Parson of Stedham cum Havshot in this County, and at the same Time was Preacher at the Charter-house, and Vicar of Little St. Bartholomew's, London. In 1639, he commenced Doctor of Divinity, and being made a Prebendary of Chichester, was had in great Esteem from his admirable Way of Preaching. But when the Episcopal Church came under a Cloud in the late Civil Wars, he suffered much for his Loyalty, and the Ecclesiastical Constitution; being despoiled of all he had, not only in Church Preferments, but forced to compound for his Temporals, for which he paid 177*l.* yet found so much Favour with the Lady Pawlet, who then lived at Chiswick, as to have a Maintenance in her Family. He survived all his Troubles, and saw King Charles II. restored, which brought him into the Way of Preferments, for he was in July 1660, a Chanter of this Church, and some few Months after, Dean, which he enjoy'd but about three Years, when he was installed Bishop of Peterborough, which See he held to his Death, which happened March 9, 1678-9. He was bury'd at East Lavant, near Chichester, where he had been Minister before his Sequestration, by his Wife Jane, and a Son.

Charity Schools in this County.

BATTEL, a School erected for 40 Boys, but how maintain'd we have had yet no full Information, but suppose by Contributions, as all the first Schools were.

Brighthelmston, a Sea Merchandizing Town, where are two Schools set up for the educating of poor Children, the one

for Boys, who are 30 in Number, and are taught to read, write, call Accompts, and the Art of Navigation. Of these 18 have been put to Trades, 6 to Husbandry, and 75 sent to Sea; the other is for Girls of which 20 are taught to read, knit and sew. Of these about 30 have been

been put out Apprentices, or have had suitable Services provided for them.

Buckstead, a School erected here for the teaching of ten poor Children by the Rector of the Parish, at whose Charge alone it is upheld and maintained.

Chichester, where are two Schools erected and maintained by the Citizens, one for two and forty Boys, of which 30 are cloathed, taught to read, write, cast Accompts, and say their Catechism. The Subscriptions for the Maintenance of this Part of Boys School is about 60 Pounds a Year. The other 12 Boys are taught and cloathed, as the former, and farther, are wholly maintained by an Estate of 150 Pounds a Year, left them by Mr. *Oliver Whitby*, deceased, Feb. 19, 1702. The other School is for 20 Girls, who are taught to read, write, and do Needle-work, and are maintained by an annual Subscription of 40 Pounds, made by some Gentlemen of the City.

Hastings, where are two Schools erected for the Teaching two or three Hundred Children, who are instructed every *Wednesday* and *Friday* in their Catechism. Mr. *Parker*, formerly Minister of the Town, hath left 20 Pounds a Year for ever to this School for the Instruction of 20 Boys. The rest of the Charge is made up by Subscriptions. A Dissenter about 16 or 18 Years ago, deceased, bequeathed 80 l. a Year to this School, for the Education of the poor Children of the Town; 40 Pounds whereof he order'd to be settled on a School-master to teach 60 or 70 Boys to read, write, &c. and 20 Pounds to two grave Widows, to teach another School of 40 Girls to read, knit, and sew; and the remaining 20 Pounds to put out two Boys every Year to some honest Trade. This last mentioned Charity is left to the Management of the Corporation.

Horsham, a School for teaching poor Children, but we want a further Account of it.

Horsted Keynes, a School set up by a Gentleman, who built an House for that Purpose, and settled upon it 20 Pounds a Year Tax-free, for the Maintenance of a School-master to teach 20 poor Boys, with Leave to teach 20 Children more for an Augmentation of his Income.

Lewes, a Charity-School opened in the Year 1711, for 20 Boys, all of them cloathed, erected, and maintained, at the Charge of a private Gentleman, who also furnishes them with Books; and some other Gentlemen pay for the Teaching eight Boys more, who are not cloathed.

Plumpton, one School, but whether for Boys or Girls, and by whom supported, is not known.

Ringmere, a School set up, and endow'd with an Estate of ten Pounds a Year for ever, for the teaching of twelve poor Boys and six Girls of the said Parish.

Rye, a School erected for the teaching of 30 poor Children of the Town, part Boys and part Girls, who are maintained with an Addition of their own Work, by the Monies collected at the Sacraments, and some private Charities.

Sea-forth, a School for the teaching of twelve poor Boys, which is much encouraged by the neighbouring Gentlemen, of whom one not long since, gave five Pounds to purchase Bibles for the Children, and others pay for their Schooling.

Street,
Waldron,
Westminster, cum
Chiltington,

have each of them a Charity-School, but for how many poor Children, and how maintained we are not informed.

West Terring, a School erected by the Rector of the Parish, for teaching of twelve Boys, who bears the Charge of it alone.

T H E T A B L E T O T H I S County of S U S S E X.

N. B. The Livings under Valuation Real pay no First-Fruits or Tenths.

Places.	Rapes.	Deanries.	Valuation.			Real.		
			King's Books.					
A Drington	Arundel							
Alborton	Bramber							
Alborne	Bramber	R. Lewis	7	14	2			
Aldfriston	Pevensey	V. Pevensey	11	16	0 ¹	32	1	6
Aldringborn	Chichester	V. Boxgrave	10	5	10			
Aldrington	Lewis	R. Lewis	7	10	2 ¹	35	0	•
Almanington	Chichester							
Alciston	Pevensey	V. Pevensey	6	0	0	20	11	•
Amberley	Arundel	V. Arundel	7	5	7 ¹			
Angleton	Lewis							
Angmering East	Arundel	R. Arundel	15	9	2			
Angmering West	Arundel	V. Arundel	6	0	0			
Angton	Arundel							
Apoledrum	Chichester							
Apfley	Bramber							
Ardingleigh	Lewis	R. Lewis	19	5	6			
Arlington alias Er- lington }	Pevensey	V. Pevensey	10	7	1	48	15	•
ARUNDEL	Arundel	V. Arundel	5	0	10			
Ashburnham	Hastings	V. Dallington	8	13	4			
Ather	Pevensey							

Places.	Rapes.	Deanries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Ashurst	Bramber			
Ashling, E. and W.	Chichester			
Ashington <i>cum</i> Buncton	Bramber	R. Storington	8 5 0	
Aylworth	Chichester			
Aysfield, or Ashfold	Arundel			
Balcomb	Lewis	R. Lewis	15 18 6½	
Baltestow	Hastings			
Barcomb	Lewis	R. Lewis	18 10 10	
Barfam	Arundel			
Bargham	Pevensey	Pr. Pevensey	13 6 8	
Barlavington	Arundel	R. Midhurst	5 13 4	28 16 8
Barlugh Arches	Lewis			
Barnham, <i>alias</i> Burnhill	Arundel	Cur. Arundel	7 15 0	7 2 8
BATTEL	Hastings	V. Dallington	24 13 4	
Batlow	Hastings			
Beachy-Point	Pevensey			
Beawbush	Bramber			
Beckley	Hastings	R. Dallington	11 6 8	
Beden	Bramber			
Bedingham	Pevensey	V. Pevensey	9 10 10	35 12 0
Bentley	Pevensey			
Bepton	Chichester	R. Midhurst	8 0 0	
Bersted North	Chichester			
Bersted South	Chichester	V. Pagham	7 18 9	
Berwick	Pevensey	R. Pevensey	13 6 8	
Bexill	Hastings	V. Hastings	24 10 2½	
Bidlington	Bramber			
Bigmore	Arundel			
Bignor	Arundel	R. Midhurst	8 3 6½	
Billinghurst	Arundel	V. Storington	9 6 0½	
Binderton	Chichester			
Binsted	Arundel	V. Arundel	5 17 8½	39 19 0½
Bishops-hurst	Bramber	Pr. Midhurst	16 13 4	
Bishopston	Pevensey	V. Pevensey	8 13 4	24 4 3
Blackston	Bramber			
Bletchington	Lewis	R. Lewis	6 4 4½	
Bletchington	Pevensey	R. Pevensey	14 0 0	45 0 0
Bodington <i>alias</i> Bodeton <i>cum</i> Coots	† Chichester	R. Midhurst	7 13 11½	37 16 10
Bodgiham	Hastings	R. Dallington	6 18 6½	
Bognor	Chichester			
Bolbrook	Pevensey			
Bolney	Lewis	V. Lewis	5 5 2½	
Bonyck	Bramber			
Borfill	Hastings			
Boseham	Chichester	V. Boxgrave	6 11 3	47 15 3

Bowes

Places.	Rapes.	Deanries.	Valuation.			Real.		
			King's Books.					
Bowes	Bramber							
Boxgrave	Chichester	V. Boxgrave	9	5	5			
Bramber, or Bram-	Bramber	R. Storrington	10	6	8	45	4	6
brough cum Bo-								
tolph								
Brantnap	Lewis							
Breed	Hastings	R. Dallington	12	10	5			
Brightelmston	Lewis	V. Lewis	20	2	3½	29	0	0
Brightling	Hastings	P. or R. Ha- stings }	11	0	0			
Broadbridge	Chichester							
Broadhurst	Pevensey							
Broadwater	Bramber	R. Storrington	36	0	0			
Bromham	Hastings							
Buckhurst	Pevensey							
Bucksted	Hastings							
Bucksted	Pevensey	R. S. Mal- ling, a Pec. }	37	5	2			
Buckwich	Bramber							
Buddington	Chichester	R. Midhurst	7	4	0			
Bugfil, or Burfalis	Hastings	A Prebend.	13	6	8			
Burdham	Chichester	R. Boxgrave	10	0	10			
Burling	Hastings							
Burpham	Arundel	V. Arundel	7	12	6	38	15	11
Burton, East and West	Arundel							
Burwash, or Burgh-	Hastings	R. Dallington	8	10	0			
wash								
Burwash, or Burgh-	Hastings	V. Dallington	18	0	0			
wash								
Bury	Arundel	V. Arundel Prebend.	7	5	5	12	9	11½
			13	6	8			
Busham	Arundel							
Byworth	Arundel							
Cackham	Chichester							
Cattessfield	Hastings	R. Dallington	7	9	4			
Caudershaw	Arundel							
Changton	Bramber							
Charlton	Chichester	V. Pevensey	8	0	0			
Chaunton	Pevensey							
Chayleigh	Lewis	R. Lewis	9	4	2			
Chefworth	Bramber							
Chichester City	Chichester	R. S. Mary's R. S. Peter by the Guild- hall. R. Fishborn Ecclesia }	2	13	4			
			4	8	6½			
			5	10	0			

D d d d 2

H. Christs

Places.	Rapes.	Deanries.	Valuation.			Real.
			King's Books.			
		H. Christs } for Lepers }	4	3	9	
		R. S. Andrews	4	13	4	8 0 0
		R. S. Bartholomew }	0	0	0	2 0 0
		R. S. Martin	1	6	8	5 0 0
		R. S. Olaves	4	18	9	20 0 0
		R. S. Peter } the Less }	1	6	8	18 0 0
		V. S. Peter } the Great }	16	8	4	30 0 0
		R. S. Pancras	8	10	10	15 0 0
		R. Wyke alias Rum- balds Wyke }	4	0	0	38 0 0
Chilgrove	Chichester					
Chiltington	Bramber					
Chiltington	Lewis					
Chittingley	Pevensey	V. Pevensey	8	0	0	
Cimenshore	Chichester					
Cisbury	Bramber					
Clapham	Arundel	R. Arundel	14	0	0	
Claverham	Pevensey					
Clayton cum Kimer	Lewis	R. Lewis	21	0	10	
Climpling alias } Slimping }	Arundel	V. Arundel	9	11	0	
Coals	Arundel					
Cockfield	Lewis					
Cocking	Chichester	V. Midhurst	13	6	8	
Cold-Waltham alias } as Cudlaw }	Arundel	V. Arundel } but absorbt }	1	8	6	
Colworth	Chichester	Pr. Chichester	18	13	4	
Combed	Pevensey					
Combs	Bramber	R. Storrington	10	0	0	
Compton	Chichester	V. Boxgrave	13	6	8	
Covewald	Bramber					
Cowdry	Chichester					
Cowford, or Cowfold	Lewis	V. Lewis	10	6	8	
Crabbet	Lewis					
Crowhurst	Hastings	R. Dallington	10	0	0	
Crawle	Hastings					
Crawley	Lewis					
Crowbery-Hill	Pevensey					
CUCKFIELD	Lewis	V. Lewis	20	14	2	
Cuckmere-Haven	Pevensey					
Darting-Grig	Pevensey					
Darlington	Hastings	V. Dallington	8	0	0	
Dean East	Chichester	V. Boxgrave	5	4	4	29 0 0

Dean

Places.	Rapes.	Deanries.	Valuation.					
			King's Books.			Real.		
Dean East	Pevensey	V. Pevensey	8	0	0			
Dean West	Pevensey	R. Pevensey	14	5	5	46	6	0
Dean West	Chichester	V. Boxgrave	6	2	11	27	19	3½
Delfham	Bramber							
Denton	Pevensey	R. Pevensey	14	19	9½	44	15	0
Dichenhurst	Bramber							
Dichfield	Pevensey							
Dickling, or Ditch- ning	Lewis	V. Lewis	11	0	0	47	0	8
Downton	Arundel							
Drayton	Chichester							
Duddleswell	Pevensey							
Dunhurst	Arundel							
Dunnington, or Doneghton	Chichester	V. Boxgrave	9	10	5			
Eastborn, alias Eastbown	Chichester	V. Midhurst	6	6	8			
EASTBORN	Pevensey	V. Pevensey	26	1	8			
Eastergate	Arundel							
Easton	Chichester							
Eawood	Hastings							
Echingham	Hastings	R. Dallington	11	0	0			
Edburton	Bramber	R. S. Mal- ling, a Pec.	16	0	0			
Eggedon, or Eggiden	Chichester	R. Midhurst	1	9	2	20	16	8
Elsted	Chichester	R. Midhurst	11	13	4			
Emley, or Ernley cum Almoditon	Chichester	R. Boxgrave	7	6	0½			
Emfworth	Chichester							
Epiton	Hastings							
Eringham	Bramber							
Ertham	Chichester	V. Boxgrave Prebend	7	5	2½			
Etchingford	Bramber	R. Pevensey	20	0	0			
Eton	Bramber							
Ewhurst	Hastings	R. Dallington	12	2	6			
Exceate, or Exceit	Pevensey	A Prebend.	10	5	0			
Fradenhurst	Pevensey							
Fairley	Hastings	V. Hastings	6	9	2			
Fakam	Bramber							
Falmer	Lewis	V. Lewis	6	10	10	8	4	4
Faret	Chichester							
Farnhurst	Pevensey							
Fawmer	Lewis							
Fawhurst	Bramber							
Felpham	Arundel	R. Arundel	19	5	10			
Felpham	Arundel	V. Arundel	9	10	6			
Fernden	Chichester							

Ferring

Places.	Rapes.	Deanries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Ferring	Arundel	V. Arundel	6 8 4	46 4 4
Findon	Bramber	V. Storrington	13 3 9	20 0 0
Fishborn New	Chichester	R. Chichester	5 10 0	4 11 0
Fittleworth	Arundel	V. Midhurst	6 13 4	2 11 3
Flanham	Arundel	Prebend.	2 11 3	4
Fletching	Pevensey	R. Pevensey	13 6 8	50 0 0
Fokinton, or Fol- kinton	Pevensey	R. Pevensey	12 0 0	38 14 4
Fontridge	Hastings			
Ford	Arundel	R. Arundel	9 6 8	27 0 0
Foundington	Chichester			
Foynton	Pevensey			
Framfield	Pevensey	V. S. Mal- ling, Pec.	13 6 8	41 11 0
Franchis	Hastings			
Frent, or Frant	Pevensey	V. Pevensey	8 5 6	
Friston	Pevensey	V. Pevensey	7 0 0	
Frogfurl	Pevensey			
Furle, or Firles	Pevensey	A Prebend.	0 10 0	
Furley	Chichester			
Gates, or Eastergate	Hastings	R. Arundel	7 19 9	
Gatwick	Bramber	Prebend.	8 0 0	
Gesting, or Gestling	Hastings	R. Hastings	12 0 7	
Glatting	Arundel			
Glyne, or Glynde	Pevensey	V. S. Mal- ling, Pec.	5 1 3	43 14 6
Goodwood	Chichester			
Goring	Arundel	R. Storrington	7 10 0	46 14 2
Grasham, or Graff- ham	Chichester	R. Midhurst	9 10 4	
Green, alias Wisbo- rough-green	Arundel	V. Storrington	9 18 4	45 0 0
Greenly	Pevensey			
GRINSTED East	Pevensey	R. Lewis	20 0 0	
Grinsted West	Bramber			
Grombridge	Pevensey			
Guilford	Hastings	R. Hastings	8 4 7	
Hadhurst	Lewis			
Halnec	Chichester			
Hampnet E. and W.	Chichester			
Hamptonet	Arundel	V. Boxgrave		
Handcrosse	Bramber			
Hamsey	Lewis	R. Lewis	16 12 8	
Hampsted		A Prebend.	2 13 4	
Haneker	Chichester			
Hangleton	Lewis	R. Lewis	11 14 2	48 0 0

Hardham

Places.	Rapes.	Deanaries.	Valuation..			Real.		
			King's Books.					
Hardham	Arundel	R. Midhurst	5	5	10	6	8	8
Hardley	Pevensey							
Hardlings	Pevensey							
Hartfield	Hastings	R. Pevensey } Sine Cure	7	0	0			
Hartfield	Pevensey	V. Pevensey	10	0	0	47	8	6
Harting East	Chichester							
Harting, or Hertum South	Chichester	V. Midhurst	9	0	0			
Harting West	Chichester	R. Midhurst	26	13	4			
HASTINGS								
S. Clement	Hastings	R. Hastings	23	6	10	8	18	0
All Saints	Hastings	R. Hastings	19	2	11	15	14	0
Haveland	Pevensey							
Haughton	Arundel							
HAYLSHAM, or Halisham	Pevensey	V. Pevensey	16	6	8			
Hayton	Hastings							
Hayton	Pevensey	R. Pevensey	11	8	6			
Heathfield	Pevensey	Prebend.	9	16	8			
Heathfield	Pevensey	V. Dallington	10	0	0			
Heene	Bramber							
Hellingley	Pevensey	V. Pevensey	6	16	8			
Hemsted	Pevensey							
Henfield	Bramber	V. Lewis	16	10	0			
Hensted	Pevensey							
Hicksted	Lewis							
Hoadley	Hastings							
Hoadley, or Howthley	Lewis	V. Lewis	9	6	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	46	12	0
Hoadley East	Pevensey	R. Pevensey	7	6	3			
Hollington	Hastings	V. Hastings	8	9	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	46	16	9
Holmsdale	Pevensey							
Holmsted	Lewis							
Hoo	Hastings	V. Dallington	7	2	6			
Hooke	Chichester							
Hoove Villa	Lewis	A Prebend.	10	0	0			
Hoove Ecclesia	Lewis	A Prebend.	4	6	8			
Hope	Hastings							
HORSHAM	Bramber	V. Storrington	25	0	0			
Horsney West	Chichester	R. Boxgrave	10	8	2			
Horsled Cayns	Pevensey	R. Pevensey	13	6	8			
Horsled Parva	Pevensey	R. Pevensey	7	0	0			
Horton	Bramber							
Howick	Arundel							
Hunston	Arundel	V. Boxgrave	9	4	7			
Hurst	Bramber							
Hurst-monceaux	Hastings	R. Dallington	20	0	0			
Hurst-Pierpoint, or Per-point	Lewis	R. Lewis	15	9	7 $\frac{1}{2}$			

Places.	Rapes.	Deanries.	Valuation			Real.
			King's Books.			
Hyndal	Pevensey					
Japton	Arundel					
Ibernow, or Ivernold	Arundel					
Ichnor, or Icemore	Chichester					
Icksham	Hastings					
Iden	Hastings	R. Dallington	18	8	6½	
Jemington, or Javington	Pevensey	R. Pevensey	20	0	0	
Ifield, or Isfield	Bramber	R. S. Mal- ling, Pec. }	9	12	8½	
Ifield	Lewis	V. Lewis	6	8	4	
Ilford, or Ilford	Lewis	V. Lewis	10	10	2½	
Ilsham, or Ilesham	Arundel	V. Hastings	13	1	8	
Imburhurn	Pevensey					
Iping cum Chichester	Chichester	R. Midhurst	7	0	0	
Isting-Ebourn	Chichester					
Kenward	Lewis					
Kingston	Lewis					
Knellon	Hastings					
Knep	Bramber					
Kymere	Lewis					
Laborcy	Pevensey					
Lamberhurst	Hastings					
Lavant East	Chichester	R. Pagham Pec. }	20	18	1½	
Lavant West	Chichester					
Laughton	Pevensey	V. Pevensey	9	11	3	48 0 0
Launcing North	Bramber					
Launcing South	Bramber	R. Storrington	6	9	4½	26 0 0
Laythorn	Chichester					
Lee	Arundel					
Legthorn	Chichester					
S. Leonard's Forest	Bramber					
Lettington	Pevensey					
Leugnerth	Chichester					
Lewis Town	Lewis	R. S. Andrew	8	10	10	
		R. S. John by the Castle }	4	10	10	
		R. S. Mary Magd. }	5	0	0	
		R. S. Mary in the Market }	7	6	10½	
		R. S. Michael in the Market }	8	15	0	13 0 0
		R. All Saints	7	0	0	9 14 2
		R. S. Peter and S. Mary }	12	6	8	
Linchmere	Chichester					
Lindfield Darches	Lewis	V. Midhurst	11	0	0	

Littleton

Littleton,

Places.	Rapes.	Deanries.	Valuation.			Real.		
			King's Books.					
Littleton, or Lit-	Arundel	R. Pevensey	12	13	6½	50	0	0
lington								
Lockfield								
Loddeswell								
Lollington		V. Pevensey	6	12	11	8	0	0
Louchfield								
Lexwood								
Ludley								
Ludsham		R. Midhurst	8	0	0			
Ludgerhall								
Lydsay		V. Arundel	9	1	3			
Lymister								
Lythe Chap.								
Maidhurst, or Mad-	Arundel	V. Arundel	6	9	2	17	11	9
hurst								
Mayes		A Prebend.	4	15	0			
Marden								
Marshfield		R. Pevensey	12	0	0			
Mawling								
Maxfield		Hastings						
Mayfield								
Merden East		V. S. Mal-	17	13	4			
Merden North								
Merden Upper		V. Boxgrave	4	16	8	37	15	7
Merden West			6	17	8½	36	0	3
Merston		R. Boxgrave	7	4	7			
Michelgrove								
Michelham								
Mitching, or Me-	Lewis	R. Lewis	8	3	4	44	18	8
hing, alias New-								
haven		Hastings						
Middleborough								
MIDHURST		Chichester						
Mid-Lavant								
Middleton		R. Arundel	5	10	10			
Middleton								
Monfcomb		A Prebend.	2	3	4			
More								
Munfield		V. Dallington	5	13	4	46	5	4
Mundham North			9	0	10	44	1	6
Mundham South		V. Boxgrave						
Nash								
Nenfield		Bramber						
Newick								
Newtimber		Hastings	8	0	0			
Nordiham, or Nor-								
thibam		R. Lewis	8	8	4			
		R. Dallington	15	10	2½			

E e e e

Northey

Places.	Rapes.	Deanries.	Valuation.		Real.
			King's Books.		
Northey	Hastings				
Norton	Pevensey				
Nutborn	Chichester				
Nuthurst	Bramber	R. Storrington	10	0	0
Nutley	Pevensey				
Odmere, or Oddi- more	Hastings	V. Dallington	8	5	2½
Offam	Arundel				
Offington	Bramber				
Oakhurst	Arundel				
Oldbury	Chichester				
Ovingdean, or O- vington	Lewis	R. Lewis	9	5	10
Oure, Orre, or Oare	Hastings	R. Hastings	3	0	2½
Owving, or Oving	Chichester	V. Boxgrave	10	11	10½
Pagham	Chichester	V. Pagham	9	18	9
Pains	Lewis	R. Pagham	5	17	6
Pangden	Lewis				
Parach	Pevensey				
Parham	Arundel	R. Storrington	10	0	0
Pashley	Hastings				
Patcham, or Pet- cham	Lewis	V. Lewis	7	1	3½
Patching	Bramber	R. Terring	13	13	4
Pearching	Lewis				
Peafemershe	Hastings	V. Dallington	5	9	2
Penhurst	Hastings	R. Dallington	3	18	4
Peppering	Arundel				
Pepplesham	Hastings				
Pett, or Pert	Hastings	R. Hastings	4	15	10
PETWORTH	Arundel	R. Midhurst	41	10	5
Pevensey, or Pemsey	Pevensey	V. Pevensey	18	7	8½
Piddinghoe	Lewis	V. Lewis	7	14	2
Pigions	Arundel				
Plaistow	Chichester				
Pleaden, or Playdon	Hastings	R. Dallington	12	0	0
Plumpton, or Plympton	Lewis	R. Lewis	10	0	0
Poling	Arundel	V. Arundel	10	0	0
Poynings, or Ponings	Lewis	R. Lewis	10	0	0
Pophall	Chichester				
Portslade	Lewis	V. Lewis	8	18	9
Pownsey	Pevensey				
Preston	Chichester				
Preston & Hova	Lewis	V. Lewis	8	18	9
Preston East	Arundel				
Pulborough, or Pulburgh	Arundel	R. Storrington	19	7	0½

Places.	Rapes.	Deanaries.	Valuation.			Real.
			King's Books.			
Pycombe	Lewis	R. Lewis	15	8	9	
Racton cum Hur-	Chichester	R. Boxgrave				
diton						
Radmill	Lewis	R. Lewis	15	6	0½	
Rallingdean, or	Lewis	R. Lewis	9	10	0	
Rottingdean						
Ratten	Pevensey					
Raumer	Chichester					
Ringmer, or Rugmer	Pevensey	V. S. Malling	13	0	0	
Ripe	Pevensey	R. Pevensey	11	10	0	
River	Chichester					
Rogate	Chichester	R. Midhurst	10	5	0	47 11 2
Rooks-Hill	Chichester					
Rotherbridge	Hastings					
Rotherfield	Pevensey	R. Pevensey	27	12	6	
Rotterbridge	Arundel					
Rowdant	Lewis					
Rowdell	Bramber					
Rudgwick	Arundel	R. Storrington	13	2	6	
Rudgwick	Arundel	ton, Sine Cure } V. Storrington	7	10	0	
Rumbaldswick	Chichester					
Runcton	Chichester					
Rufper	Bramber	R. Storrington	9	10	10	
Rustington	Arundel	V. Arundel	6	0	0	28 19 2½
Rye	Hastings	V. Hastings	42	13	4	49 10 6
Salehurst	Hastings	V. Dallington	14	0	0	
Sand	Arundel					
Schelley	Bramber					
Seaford	Bramber	A Prebend.	0	16	8	
Seal, alias Beding	Bramber	V. Lewis	8	0	0	
Sedlescomb	Lewis					
Sedgwick	Bramber					
Selham, or Sulham	Chichester	R. Midhurst	4	16	0½	39 16 8
Selhurst	Chichester					
Selmston	Pevensey	V. Pevensey	7	6	0½	44 15 7
Selfey	Chichester	V. Boxgrave	11	3	4	
Selfey	Chichester	V. Boxgrave	8	0	0	
Selfey	Chichester	Prebend.	9	10	0	
Selfcomb, or Sid-	Hastings	R. Dallington	9	4	2	
dlescomb						
Sheffield	Pevensey					
Shelbred	Chichester					
Shermanbury	Bramber	R. Lewis	4	19	4	
Shipley	Bramber					
SHOREHAM New	Bramber	V. Lewis	6	1	8	14 3 0
Shorcham Old	Bramber	V. Lewis	7	18	6½	16 6 0

Places.	Rapes.	Deanries.	Valuation.			Real.
			King's Books.			
Shortfield	Bramber					
Shripney	Chichester					
Siddleham	Chichester	V. Boxgrave	7	10	10	
		<i>Prebend.</i>	13	0	0	
Sidley	Hastings					
Singleten	Chichester	R. Boxgrave	6	13	4	50 0 0
Slaugham	Lewis	R. Lewis	10	19	2	
Slindon	Arundel	R. Pagham	14	13	1½	
Slinfold, <i>alias</i> Slin-	Bramber	V. Storrington	7	7	6	
field						
Smeadley	Hastings					
Smythaw	Arundel					
Snowting, or Sump-	Bramber	V. Storrington	8	7	1	
ting, <i>cum</i> Cap. de						
Cockam						
Sockneys	Hastings					
Southes	Lewis	R. Lewis	16	0	10	
Southweck	Bramber	R. Lewis	9	14	2	48 0 0
Stamerham	Bramber					
Stanmer	Lewis	R. S. Malling	16	0	0	
Stedham, <i>cum</i> Heyshed	Chichester	R. Midhurst	17	18	6½	
Stenning	Bramber	V. Storrington	15	0	0	
Stoke North	Arundel	V. Arundel	5	14	4½	
Stoke South	Arundel	R. Arundel	11	15	10	
Stonham	Hastings					
Stonelinch	Pevensey					
Stopham	Arundel	R. Midhurst	5	12	8½	39 16 8
Storrington	Arundel	R. Storrington	18	0	0	
Stotover	Chichester					
Stoughton	Chichester	V. Boxgrave	8	10	0	26 15 1
Street	Lewis					
Strotham	Bramber					
Sulton, or Sullington	Arundel	R. Storrington	12	17	6	
Summerley	Chichester	<i>A Prebend.</i>	4	10	0	
Sutton	Pevensey	R. Midhurst	15	0	10	
Sutton, <i>cum</i> Seaford	Pevensey	V. Pevensey	11	15	0	39 0 0
	Pevensey	<i>Prebend.</i>	18	6	8	
Tablehurst	Pevensey					
Telefcomb, or Ted-	Lewis	R. Lewis	13	13	4	40 0 0
discomb						
Telham	Hastings					
TERRING	Bramber	R. Terring, } <i>Sine Cure</i>	22	13	4	
Terring	Bramber	V. Terring	8	13	4	
Thakam	Bramber	R. Storrington	14	9	9½	
Thorney	Chichester	<i>A Prebend.</i>	12	0	0	
Thurlow	Chichester					

Tillington,

Places.	Rapes.	Deanries.	Valuation.			Real.
			King's Books. 1			
Tillington, or Tol- liton }	Arundel	R. Midhurst	13	10	0	
Tisehurst	Hastings	V. Dallington	18	7	6	
Torrington	Arundel					
Forton	Arundel					
Tottington	Bramber					
Tratton, or Trotton	Chichester	R. Midhurst	9	0	0	
Treford	Chichester					
Truly	Bramber					
Turwick	Chichester	R. Midhurst	5	0	5	46 1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tuflons	Hastings					
Twyncham	Lewis	R. Lewis	10	15	5	
Tyes	Lewis					
Uckfield	Pevensey					
Udimere	Hastings					
Upthorn, alias Ip- thorn }	Chichester	A Prebend.	10	0	0	
Watchington	Bramber					
Wadehurst	Pevensey	V. S. Malling,	15	1	0	
Wakehurst	Lewis					
Walberton	Arundel	V. Arundel	10	9	2	49 5 10
Waldern	Pevensey	R. Pevensey	13	4	7	
Walderton	Chichester					
Walebeech	Pevensey					
Waltham	Chichester	R. Boxgrave A Prebend	6 11	2 0	11 0	41 6 4
Wammingore	Lewis					
Wapinghor	Bramber					
Wapsburn	Lewis					
Warbleton	Hastings	R. Dallington	13	6	8	
Wardley	Pevensey					
Warminghurst	Bramber					
Warnham	Bramber	V. Storrington	10	10	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Wartling	Hastings	V. Dallington	10	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Washington	Bramber	V. Storrington	9	10	0	30 0 0
Watcomb	Hastings					
Watlington	Hastings	R. Dallington	7	4	7	48 5 8
Weeke	Arundel					
Wellingham	Pevensey					
Wepham	Arundel					
Westborn	Chichester	R. Boxgrave Sine Cure }	24	13	4	
Westborn	Chichester	V. Boxgrave	10	10	5	38 12 4
Westbury	Hastings	A Prebend.	6	0	0	
Westergate	Chichester					
Westerton	Chichester					
Westfield	Hastings	V. Dallington	11	6	8	
Westham	Hastings	V. Pevensey	21	10	10	

Westminster

Places.	Rapes.	Deanries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Westmiston, or Westminton	Lewis	R. Lewis	22 4 2	
Whilden	Lewis			
Whiteden	Pevensey			
Whitring	Chichester	A Prebend.	10 0 0	
Whurlington	Pevensey			
Wickham	Bramber			
Wiggenholt, cum Gretham	Arundel	R. Storrington	7 4 4 ¹	
Wike	Chichester			
Willingham	Pevensey			
Willington, or Willington	Pevensey	V. Pevensey	12 0 0	37 11 6
Wilmington	Pevensey	V. Pevensey	8 0 0	25 2 6
Wilton	Hastings			
WINCHELSEA	Hastings	R. Hastings	8 0 0	28 0 0
Winchelsea Old	Hastings	R. Hastings	2 6 8	
Windham	Bramber	A Prebend.	9 16 8	
Winton	Pevensey			
Wiston	Bramber	R. Storrington	12 13 4	
Withdean	Lewis			
Withiham	Pevensey	R. Pevensey	25 5 5	
Witterington East	Chichester	R. Boxgrave	6 16 8	
Witterington West	Chichester	V. Boxgrave	10 3 4	26 19 8
Wivelsfield	Lewis			
Wodmancote	Bramber	R. Lewis	13 1 10 ¹	
Wogham	Lewis			
Wolbeding, or Wol- berdham	Chichester	R. Midhurst	7 0 10	
Wollavington	Bramber			
Woodridge	Hastings			
Woodhorn, alias Er- lington	Pevensey	A Prebend.	20 13 4	
Worham	Bramber			
Worham	Hastings			
Worth	Lewis	R. Lewis	13 3 4	
Worting	Bramber			
Wotton	Lewis			
Wotton	Pevensey			
Yapton	Arundel	R. Arundel	7 11 0 ¹	43 16 0 ¹

SUSSEX	Chichester	Midhurst	Petworth	Arundel	Tarring	Steyning	Horsham	Shoreham	Grinstead	Buckhurst	Ditchling	Brightelmstead	Lewis	Haytham	Battell	Eastbourne	Halting	Winchelsea	Rye	Pembey	Mayfield	Buckstead	Horadley	Ardingleigh	Pulloro	Billingshurst
Rotherfield N	37	35	30	30	15	21	19	21	9	5	15	18	13	11	13	16	20	21	22	16	2	5	8	11	25	23
Billingshurst NE	15	12	7	10	21	7	6	12	16	20	13	15	18	27	38	30	39	43	43	31	24	20	22	13	4	35
Pulloro NE	13	11	5	7	7	7	9	11	20	23	13	15	18	9	36	31	42	44	45	32	26	22	23	15	35	
Ardingleigh N	27	24	19	20	15	13	8	14	5	8	8	13	12	8	23	22	28	31	32	23	13	9	12	25		
Horadley E	33	33	28	29	20	17	20	16	13	10	10	12	6	6	13	11	17	21	22	11	7	4	39			
Buckstead E	32	32	26	25	20	17	17	16	9	6	10	13	8	9	15	14	20	23	23	15	5	34				
Mayfield E	38	36	30	30	25	22	20	20	10	6	14	18	12	9	12	15	18	19	20	14	37					
Pembey E	42	43	37	35	28	26	30	24	23	20	19	20	14	6	7	4	9	13	15	47						
Rye E	54	55	49	48	40	38	39	33	30	26	31	32	27	18	10	18	8	2	47							
Winchelsea E	54	53	48	46	40	38	39	36	30	25	30	32	26	27	8	17	6	49								
Halting's E	50	50	45	43	37	34	13	32	28	24	27	28	22	13	7	12	50									
Eastbourne E	40	40	35	31	25	24	28	20	23	20	18	17	12	6	10	49										
Battell E	44	45	40	37	32	29	30	28	22	18	23	24	18	9	45											
Haytham E	38	38	32	30	24	21	25	20	18	14	15	15	10	45												
Lewis E	28	28	23	20	14	12	17	9	14	14	6	6	40													
Brightelmstead	23	24	19	15	9	7	15	4	18	17	5	45														
Ditchling E	25	23	18	16	10	7	11	6	12	13	36															
Buckhurst N	34	31	26	27	22	18	15	19	4	28																
Grinstead NE	31	28	22	25	20	16	11	18	25																	
Shoreham E	19	20	15	10	5	5	13	45																		
Horsham NE	21	17	12	15	13	10	47																			
Steyning NE	17	17	11	9	4	39																				
Tarring E	14	16	11	7	45																					
Arundel E	8	10	8	47																						
Petworth N	16	6	40																							
Midhurst N	8	45																								

SUSSEX
sends
XX Members
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has
XVI Market Towns
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65 Hundreds
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1140000 Acres
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Chicheſter
Arundel
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Chichester





WARWICK
SHIRE
By Robt. Morden.

English Miles.
1 2 3 4 5 6

2, and 50 40 30 20 10

Warwickshire.

THE County of *Warwick*, called so anciently by the *Saxons*, as it still is, but in the *Saxon Annals* *ƿæpingrice*, is an Inland Country, bounded on the East by *Northamptonshire* and *Leicestershire*, and the Military Way called *Watling-street*, on the South with *Oxfordshire* and *Gloucestershire*, on the West, for the greatest Part, with *Worcestershire*, and the rest with *Staffordshire*, which also is the Boundary of the whole Northern Side. It lies in the Dioceses of *Worcester*, and *Lichfield* and *Coventry*; and is in Circumference 110 (tho' others say 135) Miles, not Circular (tho' in the Map it seems so almost at first Sight) but of something an Oblong Figure, being in Length 33 Miles from South to North, and in Breadth from East to West 26 Miles, in which Space are contain'd 670,000 Acres of Ground, 17 Market Towns, 158 Parishes, in which are many Villages and Hamlets, and 21,973 Houses.

In the Times of the *Britains* this County was one of those Countries (as Mr. *Cambden* tells us) that belong'd to the *Cornabii* or *Cornarii*, (of whom we have given the best Account we can find in *Cheshire*) but he confesses, that there is not

the least Footstep of the Name remaining at this Day in any of the Towns; and therefore, since Mr. *Speed* makes this County to belong to the *Catieuchlani*, it may very well be the Subject of our Antiquaries Searches to settle this Diversity of Opinions more exactly.

When the *Saxons* possessed this Part of *Britain*, and having expelled the Natives, settled themselves in their Room, and divided it into seven Kingdoms, this County became Part of the *Mercian* Kingdom, which was much the largest of them, containing 17 of those Shires into which this Nation was afterwards divided. We do not find, that there was in those Times, nor afterward, any Earls of this County under the *Saxon* Monarchs, but the Earls of *Mercia* presided over the whole Province. What particularly concern'd this County under them may be referred to the Acts of the two celebrated Ladies, *Ethelfreda*, the Wife of *Ethelred* Earl of *Mercia*, and *Godiva*, the incomparable Wife of good Earl *Leofric*, who were considerable Benefactors to some Parts of it; for *Ethelfreda* governing the Province of *Mercia* after her Husband's decease, exercis'd herself in conducting Armies, and building Towns, of which last she

Ffff

erected

erected in this County *Tamworth, Stafford, Warwick, Monkskirby, and Wardebirh*. And *Godiva* having an extraordinary Affection to the City of *Coventry*, purchased a Grant to the Inhabitants of her Husband, to be free from Servitude, many evil Customs and Exactions, upon these hard Conditions, (if the Story be true, for some call it a Legend) That she should ride on Horseback Naked, from one End of the Town to the other, in the Sight of all the People. She ask'd him, *Whether he would give her Leave so to do?* To which he reply'd, *Yes*, yet doubtless thinking her Modesty was a sufficient Restraint to so shameful an Action. However, for the Good of the Town, she did it, and the Inhabitants at this Day believe themselves so much beholden to this Lady for most of their Privileges, that they still keep up an annual Memorial of the Action, so advantageous to their City.

We meet with nothing memorable of this County in General under the Saxon Monarchs, 'till *William the Norman* possessed himself of the Crown by the Conquest of King *Harold I.* at the Battle of *Hastings* in *Suffex*; after which that victorious Prince knowing himself obliged to the Valour of his great Captains, was forced to dispossess most of the Saxons of their Lands and Estates to Reward his Normans, which, as he did in other Counties, so he did in this, and gave to

	Manors.
<i>Hugh de Montgomery</i> above mention'd	11
<i>Hugh de Abingis</i> aforesaid	1
<i>Robert Earl of Mallet and Leicester</i>	64
<i>Robert de Vesci</i>	2
<i>Nigel de Albini</i>	14
<i>Ralph de Mortimer</i>	1
<i>Alberic de Vere</i>	26
<i>Jeffrey de Magnavil</i>	2
<i>Henry de Ferrers</i>	6
<i>Jeffrey de Wirce</i>	12
<i>Robert de Marmian</i>	1
<i>Ralph de Limefi</i>	1
<i>Hugh de Grantmaifnil</i>	5
<i>Harold de Sudley</i>	2
<i>William Fitz-ausculph</i>	7

	Manors.
<i>Hugh de Say of Riccard's Castle</i>	10
<i>Robert d'Oiley</i>	1
<i>Urfo d'Abitot</i>	2
<i>Robert de Stafford</i>	26
<i>William Mohun</i>	1
<i>Hascoit Musard</i>	4

This is all the General History of this County, (that is come to our Knowledge) what concerns particular Families and Towns, will come under our Topographical Survey, to which we shall now come, first premonishing our Reader, that besides what we meet with of Note in *Mr. Camden*, and others, we shall not disown that *Sir William Dugdale's* History of *Warwickshire*, so much admired by all our Modern Writers, hath been of particular Use to us in this Composition; which the Reader we hope will the rather pardon, because the Book itself is so hard to be gotten that it could not be procured in the Booksellers Shops, but was communicated to us out of a Gentleman's Library.

When this County was divided into Hundreds by King *Alfred*, for the Security of the Inhabitants and Travellers, there seems to have been Ten at least appointed, if not more, for we find so many in *Domesday-Book* particularly mention'd, viz. *Foxhole Hundred, Honesbury, Tremelaus, Berricefton, Mereton, Stanley, Bomelaw, Pathlau, Furnecumbe, and Colehill* Hundreds; but they continued not distinct long, for our Records in the following Reigns mention no more Hundreds but Five at most, which are still in Use, viz.

Barlichway. *Coventry Liberty.*
Hemlingford. *Kineton, or Kington.*
Knightlow.

Of the Hundred of BARLICHWAY.

This Hundred, which was anciently called the Hundred of *Furnecumbe*, is bounded on the East with the Hundred of *Knightlow*, on the South with Part of *Glocestershire*, on the West with *Worcestershire*, and on the North with the Hundred of *Hemling-*

Hemlingford. It is thought to take its Name from a little Plot of Ground about eight Yards square, inclosed with a Hedge, and situate upon the Top of a Hill, where there is a Court kept twice a Year, by the Name of *Barlichway-Greve*, Parcel of the Hundreds *de Barlichway*. The Fee of this Hundred hath long been (as we suppose it now is) in the Crown, as appears from the Sheriffs Accounts in King *Henry II's* and King *John's* Time, for the Profits of the Court Leet, Fines for Murder, and Warth-Money, which last our Antiquaries scarce know what it is. The Towns and Villages of this Hundred are,

Alcester, a Market-Town, whose Market is weekly on *Tuesday*, and Fair yearly on the Eve of *S. Giles*, and seven Days after. It is a Place of great Antiquity, which is fully proved by the old Foundations of Buildings, Roman Bricks, and Coins both of Gold, Silver, and Brass, frequently found there, and one of the old Roman Ways called *Ickenild-street*, (still known by the Name of *Ickle-street*) which passeth thro' the Town. The Lordship of this Place (then reputed a Borough) was in the Crown from the Conquest, and the Kings had a Mansion here, at which they sometimes resided. But King *Henry I.* who was a Lover of Concubines, 'gave it to Sir *Robert Corbet*, whose Daughter was one of them, by whom he had a Son named *Reginald*, whom he made Earl of *Cornwall*. This Daughter marry'd *Henry Fitz-herbert* afterwards, and his other Daughter marry'd *William Boterell*, or *Botreux*. After Sir *Robert's* Death, the Legitimate Issue of his two Daughters ought to have inherited this Manor as Coheirs, but *Reginald*, the King's Natural Son by the Eldest, kept out *Peter Fitz-herbert*, her lawful Heir, from the Possession of her Moiety; but *Henry*, *Reginald's* Son, being found Guilty of adhering to the King's Enemies in *Normandy*, his Estates escheated to the King, and so the Moiety of this Manor was restored to *Peter Fitz-herbert* the right Heir. His Son *Reginald* sold his Moiety to *Walter de Beauchamp*, Brother of *William de Beau-*

champ, first Earl of *Warwick* of that Name. He took upon him the Cross to go to the Holy Land, 53 *Hen. 3.* obtained the Fair above-mention'd in this Place, and a Charter of Free-warren for all his Demesne Lands here. He wrote himself Lord of *Alcester*, and procured that the Fair upon *S. Giles's* Day, being found inconvenient, should be removed to the Eve of *S. Faith*, and seven Days after. His Son *Walter*, 10 *Edw. 2.* obtained a Charter for another Fair in this Place upon the Eve of *S. Barnabas*, and seven Days after. His Brothers *William* and *Giles* succeeded him for want of Issue; which last, after the Estate was come to him, obtained 14 *Edw. 3.* a Charter to fortify his Manor House (called *Beauchamp's-Court*) in this Town, with a Wall of Lime and Stone, and embattle it for his Posterity. His Great Grandson Sir *Richard Beauchamp* purchased of *Thomas Botreaux* the other Moiety of this Manor; and having performed many good and acceptable Services to King *Henry VI.* and his Father King *Henry V.* he obtained a Charter of many ample Immunities and Privileges, and among them, another Fair yearly on the Eve of *S. Dunstan*, and two Days following, in this Town. He was also the same Year advanced to the Dignity and Title of Lord *Beauchamp of Powike*, and so bore the Name of both Places. He left three Daughters Coheirs of his Estates, of which the eldest, *Elizabeth*, marrying to Sir *Robert Willoughby*, had for her Part this Manor of *Alcester*, and other Lands, and left it to his Daughter and Coheir *Elizabeth*, who marrying *Fulk Grevill*, she not only carry'd this Lordship to him, but was the Means of his being created Lord *Brooke of Beauchamp's-Court*. He left it to his Brother *Robert*. This Manor was held of the King by Sargeanty, by the Service of finding half an Horse with a Rider well accoutred.

The Church was first given by *Ralph Boteler* to the Monks of *Alcester* upon his founding a Monastery there, but it afterwards came to the Nuns of *Cokehill* in *Worcestershire*. *Peter Fitz-herbert*, and *William de Botreux*, Lords of the Town, F f f f 2 disputed

disputed the Right of Patronage with those Nuns, but at length yielded it to them, 11 *Henry III.* and they after presented to it without Molestation; but they paid them a Portion out of it, of two Marks and an Half. In the South Isle of this Church is a fine Monument for Sir *Fulk Greville*, Kt. and *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter and Heir of *Edward Willoughby*, Esq; Son and Heir of *Robert Willoughby*, Ld *Brooke*, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, one of the Heirs of Lord *Beauchamp* of *Powike*, who dy'd, he in 1569, and she in 1560.

Within this Parish Church were two Chantries, one in the Chapel of our Lady, founded by one of the *Botelers* of *Oversey*, (*Dugdale* supposeth it was *John de Boteler*, because he presented to it 15 *Edw. I.*) who appointed that a Priest serving there should sing Mass every Day at six of the Clock in the Morning, and therein to pray for the Souls of the Founders. To this Chantry did *Petronill*, the Widow of *Robert Squire* of *Alcester*, 7 *Ed. 3.* give three Messuages, 16 Acres of Land, four Acres of Meadow, and 20 Shillings Rent, with the Appurtenances lying in *Alcester*, for Divine Service to be celebrated there, for the Soul of *Edward II.* late King of *England*, as also for her own and her Husband's Souls, their Children, Ancestors, and all the Faithful deceas'd. The Revenue of it, 26 *Hen. 8.* was certify'd to be by the Year 61. The *Botelers* successively presented to this Chantry, as did afterwards the *Nevils*; but in the Reign of King *Henry VII.* Sir *William Beauchamp* of *Alcester*, obtain'd the Patronage for himself and Posterity.

The other Chantry was founded by the Son of *Giles de Beauchamp*, named *John*, for one Priest to sing Mass daily, and perform divine Service in the said Church at the Altar of *All-Saints*; and for the Maintenance of the said Priest, he gave 11 Messuages, one Shop, 11 Acres of Land, and four Acres of Meadow, lying in *Alcester*. In 7 *Hen. 4.* this Chantry had an Addition made to it by two Priests, *John Weston*, and *Rob. Canil*, who gave four Messuages, and four Acres of Land thereto, lying within the Precincts of this Town.

It was valu'd 26 *Hen. 8.* at 4l. 13s. 8d. per Ann.

Henley, *Heanley*, or as it is commonly call'd, *Hanley in Arden*, a Market Town, whose Market is weekly on Monday, and fair yearly on St. *Luke's Day*, October 18. It was anciently a Member of *Wotton-warwen*; but was after annexed to *Beaufort*, which lies near it. It is not mention'd in the Conqueror's Survey, because it belonged at that Time to *Wotton-warwen*. It was at the Time one of the Lordships given by that King to *Robert de Stafford*, who gave it to *Thurstan de Montfort*, who built a strong Castle near it, call'd *Bel-desert*, and made it his Seat, as it continu'd to his Family for divers Ages. In King *Stephen's* Reign, *Maud* the Empress granted this *Thurstan* a Market to be kept at his Castle here, which was the Occasion of building the Town for the Reception of the Market-People at the Bottom of the Hill, on which the Castle stood. *Peter de Montfort*, his Son, settled the Market on Monday weekly, and obtain'd a yearly Fair, on the Eve and Day of St. *Giles*, Sept. 1. The Market here yielded 15 Pounds Profit to the Lord, 11 *Hen. 3.* but after the Battle of *Evesham*, very little, because it was then burnt; but it recover'd again in some Measure in King *Edward I's* Reign, and was call'd the Borough of *Henley*, having 69 Burgeses in it; and in King *Edward III's* Time, the Market grew well frequented. From the *Montforts* it passed, for lack of Issue by *Guy de Montfort*, to *Thomas de Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, and his Heirs, of whom Sir *William Beauchamp*, Lord *Bergavenny*, was the last; and after him it descended, 9 *Rich. 2.* to Sir *Thomas Boteler*, and his Heirs. Sir *Ralph Boteler*, Lord *Sudeley*, was possess'd of it, 27 *Hen. 6.* and obtain'd two other Fairs for this Town, to be kept yearly on Tuesday in *Whitsun-Week*, and St. *Luke's Day*, and two Days after each of them. From the *Botelers* it passed by Daughters, to Sir *John Norbury*, and *William Belknap*, Esq; who alienating it to *Ambrose Dudley*, Earl of *Warwick*, it came to the Crown by his Death without Issue, and there continu'd, till King *James I.* gave

gave it to *John Lord Digby*, Reg. 17. to defray his Charges in the Spanish Embassy.

The Chapel here, which was dedicated to *St. John Baptist*, was built 41 *Edw. 3.* at the sole Charge of the Inhabitants, for their Village only, because there was so great a Distance from the Parish-Church of *Wotton-Warwen*, to which they belonged, and the Ways to it were so dirty in Winter. Their Licence to build it, was granted and confirm'd by *William Wittlesey*, Bishop of *Worcester*, and the Prior and Vicar of *Wotton*. The People by this Concession were to provide and maintain a Priest at their own Charges, for the Celebration of Divine Service, who might church Women, administer Sacraments to old and decrepid People, and perform all other Parochial Rites, Burials only excepted, but without any Damage to the Vicar. It is said, one *William Fishyde* had a Purpose to found a Chantry in this Chapel, for one Priest to pray for his good Estate, and that he did amortize three Messuages in *Henley* for that End; but we can't find that he ever perform'd it. Near the Chapel was an Hospital, built for poor People and Strangers in King *Henry VI's* Reign, by the Encouragement of *John Carpenter*, Bishop of *Worcester*, who gave an Indulgence of three Years to the Contributors; but we do not find it came to Perfection. *Ralph Boteler*, Lord *Sudley*, also founded a Guild in this Chapel, for four Priests to pray for his Soul, which was dissolved 37 *Hen. 8.* Before the Dissolution, Weddings and publick Feasts were by Custom kept in the Guild-House, where were all manner of Utensils for that Purpose; but now they are all gone, but a little Pewter.

Stratford, *Stradford*, or *Streaford upon Avon*, a Lordship belonging to the Bishoprick of *Worcester* 300 Years before the Conquest, given to that See by *Athelard*, a Viceroy in *Worcestershire*. About an 100 Years after, *Herbert* being then Bishop of it, *Berthulf* King of *Mercia*, granted divers Privileges to this Place, viz. to be free from all Tributes and Taxes, for all their Lands, Pastures, Woods, Ri-

vers, Fisheries, &c. yea, every Thing that might create them any Molestation. By the Conqueror's Survey it appears, that this Town was rated at 14 Hides and an Half, and was then possessed by *S. Wolstan* Bishop of it. After the *Norman* Invasion, it continu'd in the said Bishops many Ages, who procur'd many Advantages to it from their Princes; for *John de Constantis*, 7 *Rich. 1.* obtain'd a weekly Market to be kept on Thursday, and immediately himself bestow'd upon the Burgesses the Inheritance of their Burgages, (to each of which he allotted three Perches and an Half in Breadth, and 12 in Length) paying 12 Pence Yearly to himself and his Successors, for all Services. After him, *Walter de Grey* in the Reign of King *John*, obtain'd a Grant for a yearly Fair here, beginning on the Even of the *Holy Trinity*, and continuing the two next Days; for then it was customary to hold Fairs and Markets on Sundays, nor was it forbidden, 'till 27 *Hen. 6.* *William de Blois* procur'd another Fair to be kept here, on the Eve of *S. Augustin*, May 26, and two Days after; and *Walter de Cantilupe*, another, on the Exaltation of the *Holy Cross*, October 14, and the two following Days. This *Walter* procured moreover a Charter of Free-warren for himself and his Successors, in all their Demefne Lands here; and *Godfrey Gifford*, when he was Bishop, obtain'd another Fair to be held on the Eve of Ascension Day, the Day, and Morrow after; and got the Trinity Fair confirm'd 54 *Hen. 3.* The Bishop's Revenues arising from the Town, were about 30*l. per Annum*. In the Reign of King *Richard II.* the Market began much to be neglected; which the Bishop, *Walter de Maydenstone*, taking much Notice of, got it confirm'd on Thursday, and added another Fair to be kept on *S. Peter and S. Paul's Day*, June 29, and fifteen Days after. The Market being thus settled, *Robert de Stratford*, Parson of the Town, procur'd a Patent, 5 *Edw. 3.* for taking the Toll for 12 Years, to pave the Streets. This *Robert* was at length made Bishop of *Gloucester*, his Brother being about that Time Archbishop.

Archbishop of *Canterbury*. Bishop *Wolstan* let this Lordship out to Farm to *John de Petit*, jun. for his Life, at the annual Rent of 60*l.* and *Nicholas Heath*, 3 *Edw.* 6. passed it over to *John Dudley*, Earl of *Warwick*, in Exchange for Lands in *Worcestershire*; but the Earl, for an advantageous Bargain of Lands in *Oxfordshire*, parted with it to the King, with whom he made another Exchange, and got it again; but opposing Queen *Mary's* Accession, his Lands came into her Hands by his Attainder and Death; and she gave it to the Hospital of *Savoy* in *London*. King *Edward VI.* Reg. 7. by his Patent bearing Date *June 28*, made this Town a Corporation, by appointing a Bailiff, Burgesses, and other Officers for the Government of it, and allowing them to have a common Seal.

The Church here, which is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a very ancient Structure, as the Tower shews, which we guess to have been built near the Conqueror's Time; but many Parts of it have since been re-edify'd, viz. the South Isle by Archbishop *Stratford*, the Choir by *Thomas Ballsam*, Warden of it, being then Collegiate, and North and South Cross by the Executors of *Hugh Clopton*, Mayor of *London* in King *Henry VII's* Reign. The Patronage of it was in the Bishops of *Worcester*, 'till *Simon Montacute*, Bishop of *Worcester*, alienated it to *John de Stratford*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who gave it to a Chantry which he had founded on the South Side of it, to the Honour of God and *S. Thomas the Matyr*; and from that Time it took the Name of a College, and as such we shall treat of it in our Ecclesiastical History of this County. In the Church are divers Monuments worth our Notice, viz. For *John Combe*, Esq; who dying in 1614, gave divers Legacies for charitable Uses, as 20*s.* for two Sermons, 6*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* for ten Gowns for certain poor People of this Town; an 100*l.* to be lent to 15 poor Tradesmen for three Years, at the Rate of 50*s.* a Year, which he appointed, with a Rent of 20*s.* a Year, to be distributed among the Poor of this Borough; Dr. *Thomas Balsal*, Dean of the Church, who

dy'd in 1491; for *Thomas Clopton*, Esq; and *Eglentine* his Wife, who dy'd in 1642 and 1643; *Agnes Paget*, Mistress of the Gild here; *Anne* the Wife of *William Shakespear*, who dy'd in 1623; *George Carew*, Lord *Clopton*, and *Joyce* his Wife, *William Clopton*, Esq; and *Anne* his Wife, who dy'd in 1592, and 1596, &c.

The next Thing observable in this Place is the Gild of the Holy Cross, which being the first of that Nature we have met with in this County, we shall say something more particular of it. The Word *Gild*, or *Geld* in the Saxon Language, signifies Money, and from thence certain Societies, or Fraternities, which in Places of Note associated themselves together, either for Charity, Religion, or Merchandize, were called *Gilds*, because the Members of them cast in Money or Goods, and sometimes gave Lands, for the Support of their common Charge, for their annual Feasts, neighbourly Meetings, Relief of the Poor, and other Expences. They have been in very ancient Use in *Italy*, *Germany* and *France*; but how long they have been practis'd here, we can't find, because it was long before they had any formal Licences. However, it appears, that this *Gild* was in Being in King *Edward III's* Reign; because that King gave several Persons of this Town Leave to amortize certain petty Rents, charg'd upon certain Houses and Lands in the Town, to it; but because they had not an express Licence for their so doing, King *Henry IV.* Reg. 4. seiz'd eight Messuages, one Toft, and half a Yard Land, given by one *Richard Tille*, to this Gild, lying in this Town, *Briggeton*, and *Reynes-Clifford*; but upon an earnest Petition representing to the King the Antiquity of the said Fraternity, and the devout Intention of the Founders and Benefactors, in establishing it, he gave Licence to the Brethren and Sisters of the said Gild, that they and their Successors might continue the same, or make and begin a new Fraternity to the Honour of the Holy Cross and *S. John Baptist*, chuse a Master and Proctors to govern their Lands and Revenues, and empower'd them to chuse

two or more Priests, to celebrate Divine Service for the Souls of the King, Queen, themselves, and all their Benefactors. From this Time, King Henry IV. was esteem'd the Founder of this Gild, and Henry L'Isle of Moxhull in this County, gave, in the Reign of King Edward IV. to it, the Rectory of *Wilmincote*, with all the Tythes thereunto belonging, to pray for his Soul, his Wife, and all his Ancestors. At the Time of the Geneal Survey, made in 26 Hen. 8. there was four Priests, a School-master, a Steward, and other Officers belonging to it; and the Gild-house contained a Mansion for the Priests, five Chambers, a Garden, a Dove-house, &c. and the Revenue was found to be 50l. 1s. 11d. $\frac{1}{2}$ per Ann. which was previous to the Dissolution that follow'd in the 37th Year of King Henry VIII.

At the Time of the Survey above mention'd, there was a Chapel standing in the Middle of the Town, where one of the Priests belonging to the Gild, then Teacher of the Grammar-School, did use to celebrate Divine Service, because the Parish Church, situate out of the Town, was so far distant from a great Part of it. This Chapel was re-edify'd in a beautiful Manner, by Mr. *Hugh Clopton* above mention'd, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity, at the latter End of King Henry VII's Reign. He built himself a fair Brick House, on the North Side of this Chapel, and liv'd in it in his later Days, 'till he dy'd; but when the Gild was dissolved, it was given by King Edward VI. Reg. 7. to *Thomas Reeve* and *George Cotton*, Londoners, and their Heirs, to hold of the Manor of *East Greenwich*. On the South Side of the Chapel, stood a Grammar-School, founded by one Mr. *Jolepe*, a Native of this Place, to which he gave his Patrimony adjoining. Near the School stood the Alms-house for ten poor People, which, before the Dissolution of the Gild, was maintain'd by that Fraternity; but when the Town was incorporated, 7 Edw. 6. that King granted the Lands and Possessions that had belonged to the Gild, to the Inhabitants of the Town, to maintain the said School and Alms-house.

Over the *Avon*, which runs on the East Side of this Town, is built a fair Stone Bridge, containing 14 Arches, with a long Caseway at the West End of it, wall'd on both Sides, and both of them erected at the Charge of the said Mr. *Hugh Clopton*, in the Reign of King Henry VII. whereas before, the Bridge was of Timber, and there was no Caseway, which made it dangerous to Travellers, upon the overflowing of the River.

This Town may be famous for its Natives, above many others, viz.

Three of the Name of *Stratford*; *John*, first made Bishop of *Winchester* by a Papal Provision, which much displeased King Edward II. but being reconciled, he was made Archbishop of *Canterbury* by King Edward III. whom he persuaded to invade *France*, and promised to supply him with Money, which he accordingly did; but was forced to hold his Hand for the bad Management of it the next Year, which anger'd the King, but he freed himself of all Blame in Parliament. He built a College in this Town, as is above observ'd. *Ralph*, who was first Canon of *S. Paul's*, and afterward Bishop of *London*. He built a Chapel here to the Honour of *S. Thomas the Martyr*. In his Time there was so great a Pestilence in *London*, that the Church-yards were not large enough for the Burials, scarce one in ten escaping. This Bishop purchased a Piece of Land near *Smithfield*, and gave it for a Burial-Place. And *Roberts*, who became Bishop of *Chichester*, and Chancellor of *Oxford*. He is memorable for composing the Quarrel in that University, between the South and Northern Men, who fought not with Pens, but Hands; Logick, but bloody Blows.

William Shakespear an eminent Poet, but no Scholar; and so in him the Maxim holds good, *Poeta nascitur not fit; a Poet is born, not made so*. His Genius was jocular, but he could be serious when he pleas'd; for tho' his Comedies were so merry that *Heraclitus* himself could hardly forbear Laughter, his Tragedies were so mournful that *Democritus* could not keep from sighing. He had many Wit-Combats

Combats with *Ben Johnson*, who tho' he excell'd much in Learning, yet was as much excell'd by him in quickness of Wit and Invention, which gave him the Advantage of a more valuable Man. He dy'd and was buried in this Town in 1564.

Bidford, or *Bitford*, another Market Town situate on the *Avon* near its Conjunction with the *Arrow*, having its Market weekly on Friday, and two Fairs yearly on

It was the ancient Demesne of the Crown in *Edward the Confessor's*, and the Conqueror's Days, (tho' *Odo*, Bishop of *Bajeux* had two Yard Lands and an half, and some Woods in it) 'till Queen *Maud*, granted the Demesne of it to the Monks of *Bordesley* at the Foundation of that Abbey; but the Tenancies of all Sorts remain'd in the Crown 'till King *John* marrying *Joan* his Daughter to *Lewellin* Prince of *Wales*, gave them all to him with her. This Prince being thus possessed of the Town, obtain'd of King *Henry III.* a Grant of a Market to be kept here weekly on Tuesday, but that being soon found inconvenient, it was remov'd by Proclamation to Friday, as it now continues. Prince *Lewellin* gave it in Marriage with *Helena* his Daughter, to *John Scot* Earl of *Huntington*, after whose Death, it pass'd with his Widow to *Humphry de Bohun*, jun. whose Daughter and Heir, *Hawice* by Marriage, carried it to *Baldwin Wake*, who sold it with her Consent to *Robert Burnell* Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*, who left it to Sir *Philip Burnell*, his Brother's Son, whose Son Sir *Edward*, dying without Issue, left *Maud* his Sister his Heir, who marrying first *John Lovell*, and then Sir *John Handlow*, it pass'd successively thro' their Families, 'till by the Forfeiture of *Francis Lovell* Lord *Morley*, in the Reign of King *Henry VII.* it escheated to the Crown, where it continued, 'till King *Henry VIII.* bestowed it on *Gerard Darnet*, one of the Esquires of his Body, and *Mary* his Wife, and their Heirs. *Leonard* their Son was in Possession of it 6 *Eliz.* and procur'd of that Queen a Confirmation of the Market on Friday (as

Bishop *Burnell* had done before 10 *Edw. I.*) and a Grant of two Fairs yearly, as above-mentioned.

As to the Manor that was given by *Q. Maud* to the Monks of *Bordesley*, the Extent of it as was certify'd 19 *Ed. I.* 1291, was five Carucates of Land and two Mills, which were held by the said Monks, 'till they were pass'd over to King *Henry VIII.* Reg. 30, by *John Byley* Abbot; and the Convent of *Bordesley*, by a special Fine levy'd in Trinity Term that Year. The King being thus possess'd of it, granted them with other considerable Estates, by his Letters Patents, to *Thomas Badger*, *Thomas Fowler*, and *Robert Dyson* and their Heirs, to be held of the Crown by the twentieth Part of a Knight's Fee. There were at this Time a Grange, three Mills; the Tithes of the Grange and Fishing upon *Avon*, the Monks Property, which the Patentees soon after parted, and this Manor with all the Appurtenances, was allotted to *Thomas Badger*, who gave the Grange to his eldest Son *Thomas*, and the Mills to his two younger Sons *Richard* and *Edward*.

But while the Manors thus pass'd, the Tithes had different owners; for *Roger Earl of Warwick* claim'd the Tithes of the Inclosure, as belonging to the Church of *Saltsford*, in which Parish *Bidford* was, and gave them to the Collegiate Church of *Warwick*, then newly founded by him, 23 *Henry I.* This King also gave the Church in his Demesne here to the Canons of *Kenilworth*, who about the beginning of King *John's* Reign, claim'd a third Part of the Tithes of all the Lands the Monks had in Tillage in their Lordship, and certain other Lands, which the Monks of *Bordesley* not yielding to, they came to an Arbitration, and the Monks of *Bordesley* were obliged to pay annually to the Canons of *Kenilworth* in lieu of their Part of the Tithes of *Bidford*, 37 s. and if they at any Time took their Tithes in Kind, the tenth Sheaf: But the Canons of *Warwick* were not jostled out of their Property by this Agreement, for they still retained their Portion of 20 s. a Year, which was certified in 1291.

as is above mentioned. *Alice Dutcheffs Dudley*, a Lady of a wonderful extensive Charity, gave to the Church of this Town, certain Pieces of massy Plate, to be made use of in celebrating the Lord's Supper, and the eighth Part of One hundred Pounds to be distributed among the Poor of this Place. This is all we meet with about the Market Towns of this Hundred, and so we shall now proceed to the Villages and Hamlets, so many of them as we find any Thing remarkable in.

Alne Magna, anciently written *Ruen Alne*, and therefore, now corruptly call'd *Round Alne*; it is so called from the River *Alne*, upon whose Banks it stands. The Manor was given to the Monks of *Winchcombe* in *Gloucestershire* about the Year 809, by *Kenulph King of Mercia*, the Founder of that Abbey. When the Conqueror's Survey was drawn up, it was certified to contain six Hirles, one Mill, and certain Woods half a Mile in length, and four Furlongs in breadth. The Monks of *Winchcombe* 35 *Henry III.* obtained a Charter of Free Warren for all the Demesne Lands in this Manor, which it enjoyed 'till the Dissolution of their Monastery, when it came to the Crown, and therein remained 'till 42 *Eliz.* who then granted it to one *Mrs. Stone* and *Grynford*, to hold in Capite of her and her Successors. The Rectory was anciently appertaining to that of *Kinewarton*, Part of whose Glebe lies in the Parish, but 26 *Henry VIII.* the Profits of it were computed alone at 7 l. 8 s.

Alne Parva, a small Village, reputed originally to have been a Member of *Aston-Cantelupe*, and possessed as such by the Lords of that Manor. The *Cantelupes* gave a great Part of the Lands of this Village to the Canons of *Studely* in this County, and in the Grant they are said to be in *Aston-Cantelupe*, which shews that this Village was a Part of that Parish. Queen *Mary I. Reg. 1.* passed the said Lands out of the Crown by Grant to *Anthony Skinner*, by the Name of the Manor of *Little Alne*, five Tenements, a Water-Mill, and a Meadow, Parcel of the Possessions of the Monastery of *Studeley*,
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in whose Posterity they remain'd in King *Charles II.*'s Reign.

Alveston, a Lordship belonging to the Church of *Worcester*, long before the *Norman Conquest*; for *Oswald Bishop* of that See granted to *Eadric* his Godfather, three Messuages in that Place for his Life, and that of two others, and then to return to the Church of *Worcester*. This Grant was dated *Anno 966*, and in it is written, *Earnulfestune*, taken from one *Earnulf* as we suppose, the antient Possessor of it. After this it was injuriously taken away and with-held from the Bishops by certain Great Men for many Years, 'till *S. Wolstan* who succeeded *Oswald* in that See, purchased it again for a large Sum of Money of the Conqueror, and having got it confirm'd by *William Rufus*, settled it on the Monks of *Worcester* again. It contained then fifteen Hides of Lands and three Mills; five Hides of which King *Henry I.* for the Health of his own Soul, and Queen *Maud's*, did make free from all Payments and Exactions whatsoever, and King *Henry III.* added his Grant of Free-Warren in all the Demesne Lands here. Upon the Dissolution of the Monastery of *Worcester* 30 *Henry VIII.* when that King placed a Dean and Canons instead of the Monks: This Manor *inter alia* was granted to them and their Successors in pure and perpetual Alms; but it seems afterwards to have again reverted to the Crown, for Queen *Elizabeth, Reg. 2.* convey'd it to one *Mr. Gerard* and others, and two Years after to *Edward Williams*, from whom it came to *Lewis Grevil*, who sold it to *John Hey*, whose Heirs now or late did enjoy it. The Church is dedicated to *S. James*, and was a Member of *Hampton Episcopi*, whose Rector hath all along presented to it. In it is one Monument for *Nicholas Lane*, whody'd *Anno 1595*.

Ardens Grafton, anciently call'd *Little Grafton*, but in the Conqueror's Time not being distinguish'd by any additional Name, was then certified to contain three Hides and one Virgate of Land, possessed by *William Filius Corbucionis* of whom *Leuric* and *Eileva* held it. In *Henry II.*'s Reign, *Ralph de Grafton* was Lord of it;
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and leaving it to *Margaret de Grafton* his Niece, she sold it to *William de Arden*, 10 Joh. from whose Posterity's holding it long, it was called *Ardens-Grafton*. He is said to have held it of the Earl of *Warwick* by the Service of half a Knight's Fee; and being assign'd to *Agatha* his Widow as her Dower, the Extent of it was then thus Recorded. *Viz.* A Manor House with a Garden, and 160 Acres of Land and Pasture, four Yard Lands held in Villanage, and a Pound of Pepper from the Freeholders; yet *Alanus de Grafton* held one of the Yard Lands in Villanage. From the *Ardens* Heirs, this Hamlet came to the Hands of King *Edward I.* by Way of Exchange, who gave it to the Monks of *Westminster*, for the Celebration of his Queen *Eleanor's* Anniversary; and to them it belong'd to the Dissolution, when King *Henry VIII.* sold it with *Temple-Grafton*, (of which hereafter) to *William Sheldon*, Esq; and *John Draper*. In this Village the Monks of *Evesham* had a Portion of Land given them by one *Wegeat* a Saxon Earl of *Warwick* before the Conquest, and confirm'd to them by *Ufa* his Successor. In King *Edward* the VIth's Days, one *Roger Swift* dy'd, seiz'd of a Capital Mesuage called *Allens Land* in this Hamlet, containing 500 Acres of Land, 300 Acres of Mead, 4 Acres of Pasture, 20 of Wood, and 200 of Heath and Furs, which he leaving to *Frances* his Daughter and Heir, she by her Marriage carry'd it into the Family of *Kempsons*.

Arrow, a Village which takes its Name from the River *Arrow*, upon which it is situated, was before the Norman Conquest the Lordship of one *Lewinus*, but being then at his Disposal, he gave it to his half Brother *Odo*, Bishop of *Baieux*, whose Under-Tenant was One *Stefanus*. After the Conqueror's Death *Odo* adhered to *Robert Curthose*, as right Heir to the Crown, which anger'd *Rufus* so much, that *Odo* was forc'd to quit *England*, and *Rufus* having seiz'd his Lands, gave this Manor to *Roger Marmion*, in whose Family it continu'd 'till Issue-Male failing in *Jeffry de Marmion*, *Alwreda* his Daughter and Heir marrying

William de Camvill, carry'd it into his Family, in which it continu'd divers Successions, 'till *Elizabeth* the Heir of *Gerard de Camville* marrying *Robert de Burdet*, brought this and other Estates of the *Camvill's* into his Family, which made it their Seat for divers following Ages. Several of this Family were famous in their Generation, as *William*, who founded a Cell at *Aucote*, Sir *William* a Commissioner for assessing a Tallage upon all the King's Demefnes in *Lancashire*, *Robert* a Judge, and *Robert* his Nephew, who procur'd a Charter of Free-Warren for all his Demefnes here, and was Knight of this Shire in a Parliament held at *York*, 2 Ed. 3. &c. But at Length this Manor was after some Suits in Law vested in *Ann* the Female Heir of *Richard Burdet*, who was marry'd to *Edward Conway*, a younger Son of *John Conway*, Esq; a Gentleman Huisher to the Chambers of King *Henry VIII.* He dy'd on *St. Bartholomew's Day*, 38 *Henry VIII.* and was bury'd in the Church here, leaving *John* his Son and Heir, afterwards knighted.

The Church of this Place was granted by *Robert* Earl of *Leicester* to the Monks of *Alcester* in King *Henry II's* Time; but they did not long enjoy it, if ever at all. In the Church lyes buried *Edward* Viscount *Conway*, who dy'd in 1630, and in the South Window is a Portraiture of a Man in Armour, suppos'd to be a *Beauchamp*. In the Chancel are two Coats of Arms with Inscriptions under them, in Memory of *John Conway* and *Eleanor* his Wife.

Aspley, or as it is written in ancient Records *Apsele*, the Lordship of *Robert de Chafecumbe*, 15 *Henry III.* who gave it to his Daughter *Anabil* in Marriage with *Gilbert de Segrave*, who afterward obtained a Charter of Free-Warren for his Demefne Lands here, which had an ancient Manor House on it, and a Park. By him she had a Son *Nicholas*, but he did not inherit this Part of her Estate, because surviving him she marry'd again to Sir *Roger de Somery*, whom she also surviv'd; and having a Son by him named *John de Somery*, gave this Lordship to him to be held.

held of her, and her Heirs, paying to her, and *Nicholas Segrave*, her Son above mention'd, a Pair of Gilt Spurs, or Sixpence, at the Nativity of *John* the Baptist, yearly, for all Services. *John de Somery* claim'd a Court-Leet, 13 *Edw.* 1. with the Assize of Bread and Beer therein by Prescription, and was allow'd them; but lived not long to enjoy them; for 18 *Edw.* 3. this Lordship and other Estates fell to the *Segraves*, and were entail'd by Sir *John Segrave*, Kt. upon the Issue of his Body by *Margaret* his Wife, and for want of such Issue, to his right Heirs. *Margaret* his Wife had it in Dower, and after her Decease, it passed by Virtue of the said Entail, thro' the Female Heir, to the Family of *Mowbray*, afterwards Dukes of *Norfolk*; from which, by the like Descent, it went to the *Berkleys*, 26 *Hen.* 8. *Thomas* Lord *Berkley* dying seised of it, and leaving it to *Henry* his Son, a Minor.

Aspley Wickford, a depopulated Place, but anciently the Estate of *Gilbert Chastellain*, who in 18 *Edw.* is found to release it to Sir *Fowke de Birmingham*, Kt. with all his Right and Title therein, from whom it passed to *Thomas Crew*, who held it during Life, by the Assignment of Sir *William Clopton*, Kt. with *Wicksford* and *Morchall* (hereafter treated of) from whose Time it hath accompany'd those Places, in Point of Property and Succession, and is now, or was lately, part of the Estate of the *Throkmortons* of *Coughton*, of whom more in its Place.

Aston, *Cantlow*, or *Cantilupe*, was before the Conquest, the Estate of *Algar* Earl of *Mercia*; but upon the Accession of the Conqueror to the Throne, when he liberally distributed the Saxons Estates to his Followers, it was given, with many other Lands, to one *Richard*, a Noble Norman, whose Son *Osbern Fitz-Richard*, was in Possession of it, when the Conqueror's Survey was taken in the Year 1080, *Reg.* 14. He had his principal Seat at *Ricards-Castle* in *Herefordshire*. In that Record it is called *Estone*, or *East-Town*, from its Situation in respect to *Alcester*, a more ancient and noted Place. The Va-

lue of it then was Six Pounds per Ann. containing five Hides of Land, a Mill, and Woods a Mile long, and as broad. *Osbern's* Descendents enjoy'd it but a little while; for 15 *Hen.* 2. it was in the King's Hands, and farm'd by one *Tankerville*, called *Cammerarius Normannia* in some Records. In the Reign of K. *John*, Anno 6. it was given to *William de Cantelupe*, to whom the Sheriff, after he had had the Corn and Stock on it valu'd at a just Price, was commanded to deliver them; and from his Descendents the Town had the Name of *Cantelupe* added to it to distinguish it from other *Astons* in this County. He by adhering to the Earl of *Chester* and the disaffected Barons against the King, was like to have lost this Manor upon the Claim of *Ralph Tankerville*; but submitting in Time, the King confirm'd it to him during Pleasure. He procured a Market and a Fair here, by giving King *Henry III.* a Fine of 15 Marks; and a little after, a Confirmation of it to him and his Heirs; with a special Proviso, that if the King or his Heirs should ever think fit to restore it to the *Tankervilles*, he should have other Lands given him of equal Value. His Son and Heir *William* was a martial Man, and in special Favour with the same King, but did nothing memorable relating to this Manor; and so we pass to his Son and Successor *William*, who gave the Church of this Town to the Hospital built by his Grandfather at the Gates of the Monastery of *Studeley*. *George* his Son and Heir dy'd without Issue, and his Sisters became his Heirs, of whom, *Joan* marry'd to *Henry Hastings*, being the eldest, she, upon the Partition, obtain'd this Lordship, and left it to her Son *John de Hastings*. His Posterity long enjoy'd it; but at length Issue Male failing, it passed by the Heirs Female to the *Beauchamps*, and *Newills* Lords *Bergavenny*.

The Church here was dedicated to *John* the Baptist; and tho' given to the Canons of *Studeley*, as is above mention'd, yet was repossessed by the Heirs of the *Cantilupes*, and so descended to the *Hastings*, who by Way of Exchange for 13 l. per Annum Lands,

Lands, let the Canons have it again. This was done by *John de Hastings*, 24 *Edw. 1.* but not so firmly, but that his Heirs recover'd it from the Canons; and it coming into the Hands of *William de Clinton*, by Marriage with *John de Hastings's* Widow, he gave it to the Canons of *Mackstoke*, then newly by him founded, and appropriated it to them by the King's Licence, a Vicarage being at that Time appointed. The Canons of *Studeley* did not give over their Claim all this while, but by some Means got into Possession of it, which begat a long Suit at Law, between them and the Canons of *Mackstoke*; who at last prevail'd, by reason of their Royal Confirmation above mention'd; but for it they paid a Fine of 71*l.* 11*s.* to establish themselves in the Enjoyment for the future.

In this Church there was a certain Gild or Fraternity, consisting of the Parishioners only, being founded to the Honour of God, and the blessed Virgin; but it had no legal Establishment, 'till 9 *Edw. 4.* when upon the humble Petition of the Inhabitants, a Licence was granted to Sir *Edward Nevill*, Kt. then Lord of the Manor, that he should settle and order the same so as there might be a certain Priest maintain'd there, to celebrate Divine Service daily at the Altar of the Blessed Virgin, in the said Church, for the good Estate of the King and Queen, as also the Brethren and Sisters of their Fraternity, during this Life, and for their Souls after their Departure hence, and the Souls of all the Faithful deceas'd, which accordingly was effected, and Lands settled for that Purpose, as they continu'd to the Dissolution, when they were valu'd at 7*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* $\frac{1}{2}$ per Ann. 37 *Hen. 8.*

Barton, or *Berton*, a Village or Hamlet anciently belonging to the Town of *Bidford*, and passed with the Manor of that Place, to *Llewellin Prince of Wales*; for tho' it is not particularly mention'd in King *John's* Grant, it plainly appears so to be, by the Fine rais'd by *Baldwin Wake* and *Hawise* his Wife, 8 *Edw. 1.* wherein they passed this Manor to *Robert Burnel*, Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*, by the Name

Berton, as an Hamlet of *Bidford*. As it was afterwards held by *Aliva* or *Eva Burnel* in *Dower*. We find nothing more of this Hamlet, 'till 21 *Eliz.* when it appeareth, that *Richard Copley*, upon the Performance of certain Conditions required of *John Copley*, his Nephew, gave him the said *John*, this Manor, and to the Heirs Male of his Body for ever.

Bearley, or as it is written in the Conqueror's Survey *Burlei*, was at that Time held of *Robert de Stafford* by one *Aibric*, a Saxon, whose Freehold it had been before the Norman Invasion. It was then valu'd at one Hide only, which was but half of what it had been rated at in *Edward the Confessor's* Time. The Descendent of *Stafford* enfeoffed one *Cumin*, (then Lord of *Snitfield*) with it, who passed it to one *Nicholas*, who assum'd the Name of the Place, and was called *de Bearley*, or *Burley*. This *Nicholas* and his Son *William de Burley*, gave all their Interest in the Chapel here, with one Yard Land, a Croft, and Messuage, to the Church of *Wooton* and Monks of *Conchis*, which *John* the Son of *William*, confirmed to them by Fine, 5 *Hen. 3.* *Hugh de Bearley*, the Grandson of *John*, gave to the Monks of *Bordesley*, one Yard Land, lying in this Hamlet; but being within the Fee of *Snitfield*, he was forced to get it confirm'd by the *Cantilupes*, then Lords of *Snitfield*, after *Cumin*. From the Family of *Bearley* (but when or how, we find not) it passed to *Nicholas de Warwick*, and *William* his Son, after him, who sold it to *Robert Moryn*, an Inhabitant of *Snitfield*. His Son *John*, by a Fine levy'd 8 *Edw. 3.* settled it upon *Margaret* his Mother, and *John Compton* her second Husband, for Life, with Remainder to himself and his Heirs. After this, this Manor was united to *Snitfield*, and so continu'd to the Reign of King *Henry VIII.* when the Priory of *Bordesley* being dissolved, it was granted by that King with the Lands in this Place given to that Monastery, 19 *Ed. 1.* to *Clent*, *Throkmorton*, and *Avenon*, and their Heirs, by the Names of the Manors *Grange* and *Ferm*, (tho' estimated at two Carucates) of *Byrley*, or *Burley*, and since purchased

purchased of *Clement Throckmorton*, by *William Walter*, from whom it is come to *Mr. Fanshaw*, in whose Family it now is, or lately was.

Beauchamp court : See in *Alcester* above.

Beaufale, a Lordship containing half an Hide, and two Furlongs in Woods, as appears from the Conqueror's Survey, (where it is written *Beoshelle*) when it was possessed by *Odo Bishop of Baieux*, and held of him by one *Wadardus*, and under him by one *Geraldus*. But shortly after this, it came into the Hands of *Hugh Fitz-Richard*, Lord of *Hatton*, and so became a Member of that Parish. The Male Issue of his Family failing, *Margery* his Grandchild and Heir, carry'd it by her Marriage to *Osbert de Clinton*, by whose Posterity, after two or three Successions, it was passed by *John de Clinton*, (with *Hatton* the head Manor) to *William de Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, and his Heirs ; but it seems as if *Sir Hamon Le Strange*, Kt. had some Right therein, which *Maud*, the Relict of the said Earl, purchased, and so left it to the succeeding Earls, her Posterity.

In this Lordship was anciently a Chapel dedicated to *St. John the Evangelist*, and endow'd with a Glebe and Tythes by *Margery Clinton*, Relict of the above mention'd *Osbert*, and confirm'd by her second Husband *John D'Abetot*. In the Deed, these Particulars (among others) are mention'd, viz. The Tythes of all the Fowl caught in the Park, and the Fishes taken out of the Pool, a Shoulder of all the Deer therein kill'd, and Tith of the Pannage, (Mast to feed Hogs) as also Pasture for six Beasts, seven Hogs, one Sow, a Mare and Colt, with two Loads of Wood at *Christmas* yearly. All which were united to the Collegiate Church of our Lady at *Warwick*, after the Manor of *Beaufale* came into the Possession of the said Earl of *Warwick*. But the Park here is now included in *Wedgnock Park*, and the Chapel has of late had the Name of *Cuckow Church*.

Beldefert, an hilly Tract among Woods, where the disinherited *English* for a while encamped, to secure themselves from the

Norman Yoke. In the Conqueror's Survey, 'tis called *Donnele* (*Don* or *Dun* signifying an Hill) and was then in the Possession of the Earl of *Mallent* ; but if it were so, there was much more Land added to it ; for then it was certify'd to have but one Hyde of Ground in it, and a kind of Park half a Mile in Breadth and Length, having been the Inheritance of one *Aldwoldus*, in the *Confessor's* Days. From the Earl of *Mallent* it came to *Henry de Newburgh* his Brother, the first Earl of *Warwick* of the *Norman* Line, who enfeoffed *Thurstone de Montfort* his Kinsman, with it. This Man finding it capable of Fortification, built a Castle upon it, to which, by reason of its pleasant Situation, he gave the Name of *Beldefert*, and made it his Seat, as it continu'd to his Posterity for many Ages. This *Thurstone*, in King *Stephen's* Time, obtain'd a Charter from the Empress *Maud*, for a Market at his Castle of *Beldefert*, upon Sunday weekly. But his Grandson *Peter*, either because he disliked the Sunday Market, or because it became disused, obtain'd another Charter for a Market on Monday every Week, and a Fair yearly, on the Eve, Day, and Morrow of *S. Giles*, *Sept. 1.* as also a Charter of Free Warren for all his Demesne Lands here. Issue Male failing in *Guy de Montfort*, this Castle, Lordship, and their other Estates, fell to *Thomas de Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick* ; whose Brother *William* enjoying it for Term of Life, the Inheritance passed to *Sir Thomas Boteler*, by the Name of the Castle of *Beldefert* ; which included the Park, and other Lands, with the Advowson of the Church, and Manor of *Henley*, Parcel of the Manor of *Beldefert*. *Ralph Boteler* was the next Heir to *Sir Thomas* ; but dying without Issue, *Sir John Norbury*, and *Henry Belknap*, Esq; were found his next Heirs ; who being indebted to King *Edward IV.* in the Sum of 2000 Pounds, released all their Right and Title to this Castle and Manor to the said King, in Satisfaction of the said Debt. From this Time it remained in the Crown 'till *K. Edward VI.* gave it to *John Dudley*, Earl of *Warwick*, and his Heirs, by the Name of *Henley-Beldefert*.

Beldefert, with two Parks thereunto belonging; but he being attainted in Queen Mary's Reign, it returned to the Crown again, and was given by Queen Elizabeth to *Ambrose Dudley*, Earl of *Warwick*, his Son; but he dying without Issue, it again went to the Crown, from which it was bought by Alderman *Cawdwell* a Londoner. Sir *Baldwin Trevill*, and his Posterity, had some Lands in the Manor of *Beldefert*, which were late the Possession of *Charles Smith*, Lord *Carington*. The Church of this Place is dedicated to St. *Nicholas*, but had none, or very little Revenue belonging to it.

Bettesworth, the Lordship and Estate of *William de Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick*, in the Reign of King *Henry II.* who near that Time granted it to *Roger de Ulehale*, in whose Family we find not how long it continued; but observe, that it was granted in the Beginning of *Henry III's* Reign by *Ralph de Wilinton* to *Roger Durevassal*, who making it his Residence, did by Reason of its Distance from *Tanworth* the Mother-Church, to which the Ways in Winter, were, by Reason of their Badness hard to pass, obtain a Licence from Pope *Alexander IV.* and the Concurrence of the Rector of *Tanworth*, to build a Chapel, and to have a Priest to celebrate Divine Service therein, for the Use of the People of this Hamlet, on Condition that they should pay a Wax-Candle of a Pound to the Mother-Church yearly on St. *Mary Magdalen's* Day, July 21. From *Roger Durvassal*, descended *Nicholas* his Son; who was jointly seiz'd of this Manor with *Rose* his Wife. She surviving him, became sole Owner of it; and marrying *Richard de Montfort*, entitled him to it; yet after *Nicholas's* Death, *William de Spernore* enter'd upon it and disseiz'd both *Richard*, and *Rose* his Wife, which caused a tedious Law Suit; but at length *Montfort* recover'd it, and from him it passed to the *Catesby's*, and after some Descents in that Family, was sold to *Thomas Green*, whose Posterity now do, or lately did enjoy it.

Billesley, called in *Domesday-Book* *Bil-leslei*, one of those Manors which *William* the Conqueror gave *Hugh de Grentemaisnill*

in this County, as a Reward of his valourous Assistance in obtaining the Crown of *England*. It was certify'd at that Time to contain five Hides of Land, a Church, and divers Inhabitants, and had a House belonging to it in *Warwick*; but now the Church is almost down, and nothing left but the Manor-House, the rest of the Town being long ago depopulated. *Hugh de Grentemaisnill* had several Sons, but none of them inherited this Lordship; because *Henry de Newburgh*, being made Earl of *Warwick*, obtained this Lordship among other Estates hereabout. *Osbert de Trussel*, held it of that Earl by the Service of one Knight's Fee, as *de Veteri feofmento*, which shews 'twas his in *Henry II's* Days. He was Grandfather to *Osbert*, who took on him the Name of *Trussel*, from whom the *Trussels* of this and the neighbouring Shires are descended. *Richard*, the Grandson of this *Osbert*, was slain at the Battle of *Evesham*, fighting on the Barons Part; and this Manor with divers of his other Lands, seiz'd as forfeited by his Rebellion. But it seems, that *William* his Brother, being a Man of great Account in his Time, recovered it again, and he and his Descendants resided here, yet his Son Sir *William* was forced to pay Scutage for it to Sir *Andrew Asley*, at the Rate of 40 s. pro quolibet Scuto. After this it continued several Successions in the *Trussels* Family, of whom several were Men of Note; as Sir *William*, who was 7 *Edw. 3.* constituted Governor of the Castle of *Beaumonts* in *North-Wales*, and Escheator of all the Counties on the South Side of *Trent*. Sir *Warine*, who was allow'd a private Chapel for Divine Service to be celebrated by a fitting Priest, by *Wolstan* Bishop of *Worcester*. Sir *William Trussel*, one of the Knights of King *Edward IV's* Body, and made Reg. 15. Sheriff of this County and *Leicestershire*; Sir *Edmund Trussel*, who assisted *Guy de Beauchamp* in killing *Pierce de Gaveston*: Another Sir *William Trussel*, who was employed by the Parliament to pronounce the Words of Deposition on that unhappy Prince King *Edward II.* and Sir *Shured Trussel*, one of these eminent Men of this Shire, who served as Knight

Knight in Parliament for it divers Times, and was Sheriff Escheator, and a Justice of the Peace. He was bury'd in the Church of this Place 7 Hen. 8. Thomas, the last Heir Male was Sheriff of this County, but sold this his ancient Patrimony to Sir Robert Lee, Knight, who built a great Part of the Manor House new, and made it his chief Seat, being a Justice of the Peace in King James 1's Reign many Years, and High Sheriff in the 17th Year of the same King's Reign.

Bickmersh, a Village belonging to the Parish of *Welford* in *Gloucestershire*, yet is in this County. Before the Conquest, King Edgar A. C. 967, conferr'd it upon *Brithnothus* his Servant for Life, and he transmitted his Right to the Monestry of *Worcester*, when he put a Son into that House. In the King's Grant it is written *Bicanmersee*. The Church of *Worcester* afterwards seems to have been possessed of the whole Village, but soon lost it, *Edwin*, Earl *Leofric's* Brother unjustly seizing it. In the Conqueror's Survey, this Lordship is reckoned among the *Eleemosynæ Regis*, by the Name of *Bichemerse*, and then contained five Hides of Land, held by one *Eddid*, a Woman who had been Owner of it in the Confessor's Days. In the Reign of King John, one *Robert Foliot* was Lord of it, but leaving only one Daughter and Heir *Joan*, she marrying to *Richard de Williamescote*, brought it into his Family, and their Son *Henry* inherited it, but sold it 35 Ed. 1. to *John de Bloxham*, who passed it 18 Ed. 2. to *William de Beresford*, in whose Family it continu'd several Descents; for *Margaret* his Widow had it in Dower. Sir *Baldwin de Beresford* procured a Charter of Free-Warren for his Demesne here, and his Wife had it in Dower also. He dy'd without Issue, and *Thomas* the Son of *Philip St. Clere*, was found his next Heir, but of his Posterity we have no Account, and so find nothing more of this Estate 'till Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, when the Lady *St. John*, Widow of Sir *Edward Griffith*, purchased it and settled it on her Son Sir *Rice Griffith*, whose Posterity enjoy'd it for some Time, if they

are not now in Possession of it. The Family of *Morehalls* of *Morehall* near *Wickford* in this County, had some Lands here, which devolved in the following Times to the *Cloptons*, and from them to the *Crews* and *Burghs* for Life.

The Chapel here was founded by *William Foliot*, in King *Henry II's* Days, and his Posterity had the Advowson of it; but it seems to have been upon a disputable Title; for when *Robert Foliot* was Lord of this Manor, he had a Suit with the Parson of *Welnsford*, 14 Hen. 3. for the Advowson of the Chapel, then called *Bike-mershe-Foliot*, as belonging to him; and in the Pleadings a Writing was produc'd, manifesting, That the Tithes with the Parochial Rights of the Manor House, did belong to the Mother Church of *Welnsford*. In King *John's* Reign one *Robert Foliot* was Parson here, and between him and the Monks of *Tewksbury* there grew a Dispute about the Tithes of the Manor; and it was agreed, That the Monks should have two Parts of the Tithes of the Corn, and the Parson one; and that the small Tithes should be divided equally, yet that the Parson should have all the Tithe-Hay of the Demesne, and all the Lands and Goods of *William Foliot's* Gift, who was the pious Founder of it. This Agreement was confirm'd by *Malgert*, Bishop of *Worcester*.

Binton, or as it is written in *Domesday-Book*, *Beninton*, and in other Records *Burintone*, was one of the Towns which *S. Egwyn* gave to the Abby of *Evesham*, A. C. 709, when he founded it; but in the Time of King *Edward the Martyr*, one *Alferus*, a Potent Man in these Parts, wrested it from them, and gave it to some of his Knights, of whom the Conqueror had it, and gave it to some of the Normans; for when *Domesday-Book* was made, it was divided between *William* Son of *Corbucion*, *Gerinus*, *Uffo D' Abitot*, and *Osborn Fitz-Richard*. In King *John's* Reign, *Henry de Burinton* held two Parts of a Knights Fee in this Place, of the Earl of *Warwick*. His Family held them some Successions, 'till *Henry de Burinton* leaving only a Daughter and Heir *Ailce*, she by

by Marriage transferr'd it with other Estates to *Elias de Wyncote* of *Wilmecote* near *Stratford upon Avon*. In his Family it continu'd 'till *Thomas Wyncote*, 23 *Hen. 8.* sold this Manor with the Advowson of the Church, to *Sir George Throkmorton*, Knt. by whose Son *Sir Nicholas*, it pass'd to *William Walter*, from whose Heir it pass'd to *Mr. Ferrers*, and afterwards to *Mr. Fanshaw*, by the Marriage of Female Heirs. The Abby of *Bordesley* had a Carucate of Land in this Place, and a Dove-house, which after the Dissolution were granted out of the Crown by the Name of *Binton Grange*, to *Francis Sheldon*, Gent. and his Heirs, who passed them to *Sir George Throkmorton*, who parted with it among his other Estates to *Mr. Walter*, from whose Heirs they came to *Ferrers* and *Fanshaw*, as the head Manor did. *Osborn Fitz-Richard's* Part was afterwards possessed by the Family of *Hubard*, who held it 'till about King *Edward II's* Time, when we find it in the Family of the *Hastings*, which afterward were Earls of *Pembroke*. In the Chancel of this Church is a Monument for *Mr. John Salmon*, formerly Rector of it, who dy'd April 12, 1473, and in the Window thereof the Portraiture of *Richard Grevill*, and *Maud* the Wife of *John Grevill*, in the Glass well painted.

Bishopstone, or *Bishopdone*, or *dune*, so called from its being appropriated to the See of *Worcester*, and its Situation at the Foot of an Hill, which the Syllable *Done* or *Dune* imports. It is not mentioned in the Conqueror's Survey, because it was then, as it still continues to be, an Hamlet belonging to *Stratford upon Avon*. In King *Henry I's* Days, one *Fretherick*, *Frederec*, or *Frarick de Bishopstone*, was enfeoff'd of it by *Sampson* then Bishop of *Worcester*. He liv'd to the 9th *Rich. 1.* and left Issue *William* his Son, who joining with the Barons against King *John*, had his Estates seiz'd into that King's Hands; but returning soon to his Obedience, had them restored. His Son *William* was a Man of great Note, and was of several Employments of Trust in this County, as Justice of Assize, Escheator, and a Judge for the Gaol-delivery

at *Warwick*. His Descendents were several of them Knights, but the most famous of them was *Sir John de Bishopdon*, who served in the Parliament at *York*, 12 *Edw. 2.* and other Places afterwards, as one of the Knights of the Shire for this County. He was very rich, and had a Charter of Free-Warren granted him for this and many other of his Estates 13 *Ed. 2.* and in the following Reign of *K. Edward III.* was one of the Justices or Conservators of the Peace for this County. He bore a special Affection to the Hospital of *St. John Baptist* at *Warwick*, and gave to it one Moiety of the Advowson of the Church of *Mortun-Merhull* in this County. He dy'd 14 *Edw. 3.* leaving *Roger* his Son and Heir. He left one Daughter, *Alice*, but by Reason of an Entail made by *Sir John de Bishopston* upon the Male Line, *John* the Brother of *Roger* inherited this Manor, and other Lands so settled. He was a Person of great Eminency, and on that Account constituted Chancellor of King *Edw. III's* Exchequer. His Grandson *Sir William Bishopstone*, Kt. was Sheriff of this County and *Leicestershire*. He resided for the most Part at *Ascote* in *Gloucestershire*, and having entail'd 17 *Hen. 6.* this and divers other Lordships on his Issue, by *Philippa* his Wife; by whom he had only two Daughters, *Elizabeth* and *Philippa*; this last being marry'd to *Sir William Catesby*, Kt. brought this Lordship into his Family, as it continued (with a small Interruption while it was in the King's Hands 1 *Hen. 7.*) 'till *William Catesby* 24 *Eliz.* sold the Manor House to *William Askew* of *Lapworth*, who again sold it to *Andrew Archer*, at *Tanworth*, as his Successor *Sir Simon Archer* did to *John* and *Thomas Green*, who are, or lately were Owners it.

The Chapel here, dedicated to *St. Peter*, is very ancient, erected in King *John's* Time by the License of *Maugerius* Bishop of *Worcester*, by *Sir William de Bishopdone*, Kt. who gave it in pure Alms of his own Demesne 14 Acres of Land in one Field, and as many in another, four Acres of a servile Tenure, and Pasturage for eight Oxen with his own, in

in any of his Lands but his Meadows. He also covenanted with *Maurice* then Parson of *Stratford*, to sustain all the Charges of the said Chapel in Repairs, Vestments, Books, Utensils of the Altar, &c. And that the Parson of *Stratford* should have all the Corn-Tithes and Flax-Tithes with the Obventions of the Altar, Mortuaries, Burials, and Oblations of the Mother Church, and the Priest serving the Chapel, should have all the small Tithes given by the said Knight and his Tenants; which Priest and his Successors should for ever after be appointed by the Parson of *Stratford* for the Time being, as it stood 37 *Hen. 8.*

Botley, originally a Member of *Wooton*, is not taken Notice of in the Conqueror's Survey for that Reason, but its Name shews its Antiquity, for *Bottle* in Saxon is an House. In King *Henry II's* Reign, *Robert de Stadford*, Lord of *Wooton*, gave to the Canons of *Kenilworth* certain Lands, with the Homage and Services of several Persons, as also to *Jeffrey Malore* and his Heirs, all those Lands, Homages, and Services which he held of him here, upon Condition of paying him and his Heirs a Sparrow-hawk yearly. This *Jeffrey* resided at *Tachbroke* in this County, and from him descended *John Malore*, who 9 *Edw. 3.* obtained a Grant of Free-Warren in all his Demesne Lands here. After him, *John Malore*, and *Anketell* his Son and Heir, came to the Inheritance of it; but 22 *Hen. 6.* by their Deed dated that Year, aliened it to *Richard Archer*, Esq; and his Heirs, whose Posterity have ever since enjoy'd it, unless lately sold.

Bridgtown, which takes its Name from its Situation near *Stratford-Bridge*, is chiefly memorable for an Hermitage, to which the Chapel of *St. Mary Magdalen* in this Village belonged. It was anciently endow'd with some Lands by the Powers of *Rien-Clifford* for the Reparation of the Bridge, which *Thomas Power*, Esq; confirm'd 22 *Hen. 6.* and at the same Time constituted *John Rawlins* to be Hermite during Life; appointing him to celebrate an Obit in the Parish Church of *Stratford* for the Souls of the Parents and Ancestors

of him the said *Thomas. Christopher Power* 5 *Hen. 8.* aliened the Donation of the said Hermitage to *William Clopton*, with the Grant of *Ryen-Clifford* in this County, and his Heirs. From that Time this Place hath been reputed a Manor, of which the said *William Clopton* was certified 1 *Eliz.* to die seized, and from him it is descended to *Thomas Clopton*, that hath the like Right at this Day, but the Site of the Hermitage was before in the 3d and 4th of *Philip* and *Mary 1.* granted to the Hospital of *Savoy, London.*

Budbrooke, the Lordship of *Ralph de Limefi*, a great Man in the Conqueror's Days, containing five Hides of Land. It was the Inheritance of *Edwyne* Earl of *Mercia*, before the Normans coming. In *Domesday-Book* it is written *Budebrock*, i. e. a Muddy Brook. From the Heirs of *Ralph de Limefi* it soon pass'd to *Henry Newburgh* Earl of *Warwick*, for his Son *Roger* was in Possession of it, 23 *Hen. 1.* This *Roger* founded the Collegiate Church of *Warwick*, and thereupon gave this Church of *Budbroke*, and the Tithes of the Town to it; but the Manor he passed over to *Jeffrey de Clinton*, the Founder of *Kenilworth* Castle and Monastery. He gave this Church to the said Monastery, but upon Condition, that the Canons of *Kenilworth* should pay a Mark of Silver yearly to the Collegiate Church of *Warwick*. To *Jeffrey* succeeded *Henry de Clinton*, who gave two Knights Fees in this Place to *Hugh de Bardulf*, who presently parted with them to *John de Curli* and his Heirs. His Grandson *John de Curli*, adhering to King *John's* Enemies, had all his Lands seized; but his Brother *William* recover'd them 33 *Hen. 3.* for an hundred Marks. This *William* was an eminent Person, and was constituted a Judge of Assize and Gaol-delivery, &c. He left *William* his Son and Heir, but he leaving two Daughters only, his Heirs, *Joan* the youngest marrying *Robert de Hasting*, had this Lordship allotted her, with other Estates, in the Partition. She joining with her Husband, made it over in Exchange for other Lands to *Thomas Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick*, in whose Posterity it continued

nued 'till it came to the Crown, 3 Hen. 7. In King Edward VI's Time it was granted by that King to John Dudley, Earl of Warwick; but in Queen Mary's Days was by him forfeited to the Crown, and at first Leased to John Kitley for Twenty one Years; and the next Year given to Edward Sutton, Lord Dudley, and his Heirs Male, who sold it to Serjeant Puckering, whose Posterity now, or lately did enjoy it.

The Church dedicated to St. Michael, with all the Tithes thereunto belonging, was given by Roger Earl of Warwick, to the Canons of the Collegiate Church there, as is above said; but their Right and Title was disputed by Robert de Curli, Lord of the Manor, who claimed the Parsonage of it, which at length was yielded to the Collegiate Church of Warwick and the Canons thereof, as their only Right, by the said Robert: So that they presented the Vicar in future Times, yet with the Approbation of the Family of Curli, 'till 12 Hen. 3. when William de Curli quitted all his Right to them; whereupon it was made a Præbend, and the Præbendary of it being the Parson, presented the Vicar to serve the Cure, who had a competent Provision assign'd him by the Bishop. There was some Flaw it seems in the Appropriation at first, and therefore Tiderman, Bishop of Worcester procured a new one, whereby the Church was better settled on the Canons, and the Vicars Rights better secured to him. This was done 27 Eliz.

Burnels Brome, a Manor so called from the Burnels, Lords of it. It had been the Estate of Baldwin Wake, but was purchased of him and Hawise his Wife by Robert Burnell, Bishop of Bath and Wells, who having obtained a Charter of Free-Warren for all his Demesne Lands here, left it so privileged to Sir Philip Burnell, his Nephew. It pass'd all along hitherto with Bidford. Sir Hugh Burnell lived here, and executed the Office of a Justice of the Peace, from 1 Hen. 4. to 6 Hen. 5. Sir Edward, Sir Nicholas, and Sir Hugh Burnells, were summoned to Parliament with the Barons in their Times. When the

Issue Male of the Burnells fail'd, Maud by her Marriage carry'd it into the Lovel's Family; and so by the Attainder of Francis Viscount Lovel, 1 Henry. 7. it escheated to the Crown with Bidford, and by King Henry VIII. was given to Gerard Danet, one of the Esquires of his Body, and Mary his Wife, in whose Family it continu'd two or three Successions; but at length being alienated to the Lady S. John's, Sir Rice Griffin, Kt. Sir John Sidley, Kt. Thomas Nurse, Ferd. Dodswell, and Francis Poulton, it became vested, in 1640, in Sir Simon Clarke, in whose Posterity we suppose it still to be, or lately was.

Chefswyke, an old Fortification, which, by the Form of it, and Depth of the Works (tho' the Circuit is not large) seems to have been Roman. The Family of Broughtons in Oxfordshire, were the most ancient Owners of it; for John Broughton, 29 Edw. I. obtained a Charter of Free-Warren for all his Demesne Lands here; but Sir Thomas Broughton, Kt. 42 Edw. 3. sold it to John Waryn and Richard Gower, which last had the greatest Part of it. His Heir sold it about the middle of the last Century to William Bache.

Claverdon, the Estate of the Earl of Mallett, in the Conqueror's Time. It contained three Hides, and some Woods, a Mile in Extent, and had been in Edward the Confessor's Days the Freehold of one Bovi. From the Earl, as most of his other Lands did, it came to Henry de Newburgh, Earl of Warwick, his Brother; and in 9 John, it was among other Things assigned for the Dowry of Alice, the Widow of Waleran Earl of Warwick. And again 26 Hen. 3. the like to Ela, the Widow of Thomas Earl of Warwick. She obtained a Charter of Free-Warren in all her Demesne Lands here. And having purchased certain other Lands in this Place of Sir Henry de Lodbroke, Kt. she gave them to the Priory of Warwick. After her decease, this Lordship passed to the Beauchamps, of whom William de Beauchamp 13 Edw. I. claimed a Gallows, with the Assize of Bread and Beer in this Manor by Prescription, and was allow'd them.

In the 9th of *Edw. 2.* it was assign'd in Part of the Dowry of *Alice*, the Widow of *Guy de Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*. In this Family it continu'd till 3 *Hen. 7.* when it came to the Crown, and was at first leased out by King *Henry VIII.* to *Roger Walsford*, for twenty one Years, but afterward was given by King *Edward VI.* to *John Dudley*, Earl of *Warwick*, who being attainted, 1 *Mary*, that Queen leased it out to *Clement Throckmorton* for 40 Years, but Queen *Elizabeth*, Reg. 4. gave the Inheritance to *Ambrose Dudley*, Earl of *Warwick*, and his Heir Male, for want of which it return'd to the Crown, which sold it to *Thomas Spenser*, Esq; who builded a fair House here, and having lived some Years with great Hospitality in it, died without Issue Male, and left it to Sir *Thomas Spenser* his Heir, in whose Posterity it is, or lately was.

The Church of this Place, dedicated to St. *Michael*, hath but a small Revenue belonging to it, because it appears, that *Roger* Earl of *Warwick*, 23 *Hen. 1.* gave to his Collegiate Church at *Warwick*, then newly by him founded, two Parts of the Tithes issuing out of the Inclosures of this Parish, and likewise of the Paunage of all the Woods belonging thereto; so that the Vicars Portion was but six Marks and an half.

Cley-Hall, of old called *Fulwood*, gave the Sirname unto an ancient Family, which descending by a younger Son from the *Offords* of *Offord* in this County, had their Residence here. Of these *John Fulwood* obtained a License 19 *Rich. 2.* of *Tideman* Bishop of *Worcester*, for a private Oratory at it, and *Richard Clifford* his Successor renewed it 4 *Hen. 4.* His Heir *Richard* was Escheator for this County and *Leicestershire*, 37 *Hen. 6.* and *Robert* his Son was a Justice of the Peace for this Shire, 17 *Hen. 7.* to his Death, and some Time for Gaol-delivery. From the *Fulwoods* of this Place descended the *Fulwoods* late of *Ford Hall* in this County, and of *Little Alne* in the same. *Robert* the eldest Son of the above mentioned *Richard*, sold it to *Thomas Greswold*, 35 *El.* whose Executors, about nine Years after,

sold it again to the *Thomas Spenser*, whose Grandchild *William* pass'd it over to *Andrew Archer* of *Tanworth*, Esq; in whose Posterity it remains, unless lately alienated. *Clopton* originally a Member of *Stratford upon Avon*, and as such, belonging to the Bishops of *Worcester*, as seems plain from hence, that *S. Oswald*, Bishop of that See in King *Ethelred's* Time, by the Consent of the Convent of *Worcester*, did grant to one *Edric* his Servant three Messuages and an half, lying here, for three Lives, and afterward to return to the Church of *Worcester*; but the Bishops soon lost them, for in the Conqueror's Survey, where 'tis said to contain five Hides, it appears to have been Part of the Possessions of *Robert de Stratford*, and that in the Confessor's Days, *Osdo* and *Ailewin* had the Inheritance thereof. In King *John's* Reign, Anno 13, it is reckoned as Part of the Barony of *Stafford*, but it was soon aliened from thence; for in King *Henry III's* Reign it was in the Family of the *Montforts*, and by *Peter de Montfort* granted to *James de Clopton*, and his Heirs, by the Name of the Manor of *Clopton*; excepting only some Parcels of Land and Meadow before granted by him to *Isabel de Norton* and her Son *Edmund*, and reserving to himself a Rent of Ten Shillings a Year, to be paid at *Michaelmas* and *Our Lady*, for all Services. The Family of *Clopton* take their Name from this Place, having been Inhabitants of it, before they became Owners. *Walter*, the Grandchild of the above mention'd *James*, assum'd the Sirname of *Cockfield*, because he sometimes inhabited there. It is a Village in *Essex*, and being Marshal of the King's Household, was also called *Marshal*; and by both these Names his Grandfather *James* settled this whole Manor upon him. *Isabel de Norton*, upon a just Consideration releasing her Claim to the Lands she had of the Grant of Sir *Peter Montfort*, in this Place. *John* the Grandson of the above mentioned *Walter*, disclaiming all his Ancestors Names but *Clopton*, obtained a License of *John Carpenter*,

pent, Bishop of Worcester, to erect an Oratory within his Manor-House, for himself and Family: And his Son *Thomas*, by Permission of Pope *Sixtus IV.* built a fair Chapel, and had Divine Service celebrated therein, with a License so to be continued to his Heirs. The younger Brother of this *Thomas*, named *Hugh Clopton*, who being a wealthy Mercer of London, was Lord Mayor, and a great Benefactor to the Town of *Stratford upon Avon*, (as is shewed above) by his Will bequeath'd many small Legacies to the Poor, certain Scholars at *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, divers Hospitals, the Prisoners in *Newgate*, *Ludgate*, &c. He dy'd a Batchelor 12 *Henry 7.* and was buried in the Church of *St. Margaret* in *Lothbury*, where he order'd his Executors to provide an honest Priest for the Space of twenty Years after his Decease, to pray for his Soul, and the Souls of his Father, Mother, and all Christians; and have for his Salary eleven Marks. He bought this Manor of his elder Brother, and having no Issue, left it to *William Clopton* his Cousin and Heir, who also was the Owner of *Cockfield*. His Son *William* left only Daughters for his Heirs, of whom the Eldest *Joyce* marry'd Sir *George Carew*, afterward Lord *Clopton*; and *Ann* to *William Clopton* of *Sledwick* in the Bishoprick of *Durham*, a distant Relation, who inherited the Estates of her Sister also, for want of an Heir.

Cock-Bevinton, an Hamlet of *Sabford*, with which it has gone all along to the same Lords, and is at this Time, or lately was the Estate of Sir *Simon Clerke*, Bart. or his Heirs.

Codbarow, a very ancient Seat belonging to the *Montforts* of *Lapworth*, *Richard de Montfort*, and *Rose* his Wife, being possessed of it, in 37 *Edw. 3.* The Name imports a Place of Defence in a Wood, which is probable from the Moat round it. From *Richard* it descended to *William* his Son and Heir, whose Daughter and Coheir *Helen*, carried it by Marriage to *Richard Merebroke*, by whom she having no Child, it passed after her decease to *Alice* her Aunt, according to the Entail

of *Richard* her Grandfather, who marry'ing *John Norris*, she joined with her Husband, and sold it to *William Dantsey* and *William Sheldon*, in Trust for *William Willington* of *Barcheston*, Esq; who gave it to *Ann* his Daughter, the Wife of *Francis Montford*, Esq; whose Grandson Sir *Edward* sold it to *Simon Archer* of *Tanworth*, whose Descendents are still the Owners, or lately were; Sir *Simon* being in Possession of it, 9 *Jac. 1.*

Coughton, the Lordship and Estate of *Turchil de Warwick*, but held by one *William* at the Conqueror's Entrance into England. At the General Survey taken fourteen Years after, it is written *Coffune*, and certified to contain three Hides of Land, a Mill, ten Acres of Meadow and Woods six Furlongs in length and four in breadth, in which was feeding for fifty Hogs; all which had been before the Freehold of one *Utopius*, in the Confessor's Days. From *Turchil* it was taken by the Conqueror, and given to *Henry de Newburgh*, the first Earl of *Warwick*: His Posterity enjoy'd it a while but not long; for *Peter de Stodely* (sometimes written *Peter Corbicon*) was in Possession of it, when he founded the Priory of *Stodeley* in King *Stephen's* Reign, and gave the Church of this Place to it; yet a little after, a Family that assum'd their Sirname from this Town, were Owners of it; as *Ranulph de Coston*, whose Son *Simon* gave to the Canons of *Alcester* a certain Place in his Woods here, to erect a House for Hogs, and a Load of Wood every Week throughout the Year. His Son *Siman* who was a Knight, confirmed to the Canons of *Stodely* the Advowson of the Church of this Place; but leaving no Issue Male, this Manor passed in Marriage with his Daughter *Joan* to *William de Spineto*, upon a Partition with *Cicely* her Sister; but because *Simon de Coston* held half a Knight's Fee in this Place, the Heirs of *William de Spine* held it by the same Tenure of *Guy de Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick*, as was certified 9 *Edw. 2.* Of this Family was *William de Spine*, who held many notable Employments in the Government.

vernment for a great Part of the Reign of *Edward III.* when he was a Commissioner of Array, a Collector of Fifteens and Tenths, a Conservator of the Peace, &c. and *Grey de Spine*, who being a Knight, served for this Shire in several Parliaments in King *Richard II.*'s Reign, and was a Commissioner of Array, and Escheator in this County in the Reign of King *Henry IV.* He left two Daughters for his Heirs, the youngest of which, *Eleanor*, marrying *John Throkemorton*, Esq; carried this Lordship of *Coughton* into that Family, where it has continu'd ever since.

This Family of *Throkemorton* is ancient, having taken their Name from their Original Seat in *Throkemorton* in the Parish of *Flatbury* in *Worcestershire*; but since this Manor came not into this Family but by *John* the Son of *Thomas*'s Marriage with *Eleanor de la Spine*, we must begin our Account of the Family from him, yet mentioning them no more than particularly concerns this Place. He was bred up in the Study of the Law, and was not only entrusted in many important Affairs by the Earls of *Warwick*, but was in the Commission of the Peace, and one of the Chamberlains of the Exchequer to the King, i. e. Under Treasurer, &c. in which Station he dy'd 23 *Hen. 6.* leaving *Thomas* his Son and Heir, and *John* a younger Son. 'Till the Time of this *Thomas*, this Family was not wholly possessed of *Coughton*, because the *Tracyes* who married *Alice* the eldest Sister, had a Moiety, which *John Tracy* her Heir granted by Deed to this *Thomas*. He was Sheriff of this County and *Leicestershire*, and dying 12 *Edw. 4.* left *Robert* his Son and Heir. He was a Justice of the Peace the greatest Part of his Life; made a Park at *Coughton*, inclosing therein a Common called *Wikenwood*, &c. He was a Person of great Devotion, and according to the Custom of the Zealots of his Time, went on a Pilgrimage to the Holy Land about 10 *Hen. 8.* and therein dy'd. By his Will (which he made before he went) he order'd his Burial to be in the Church of *Coughton*, if he dy'd an where

in this Realm; the East Window of the Chancel to be glazed by his Executors, with the Story of the Dome, and twenty Shillings to be given towards the glazing of the East Window in the North Isle, with a Representation of the seven Sacraments, and as much to that in the South Isle, with a Draught of the seven Works of Mercy; that his Feoffees to pray for his Soul, and the Souls of his Ancestors, perpetually in the said North Isle, should give a Priest 8*l.* per Ann. and his Chamber, and 8*l.* per Ann. more to five poor People dwelling in the Alms-House here, at 7*d.* a Week, and House-Room for ever, and the other 8*s.* and 8*d.* to be spent on the Reparation of the said Alms-House. *George* his Son and Heir succeeded him in his Estate: He was a Knight, and built the stately Castle-like Gatehouse of Free-Stone before his House here, and had made the House suitable if he had liv'd, but he dy'd before it was begun, 1 *Phil.* and *Mar. 1.* and was buried under a Monument he had erected for himself in his Life-time towards the North Side of the Chancel here. He had seven Sons, but none proved of Notice but the Youngest, *John*, who in Queen *Mary's* Reign, was her Master of Requests, Justice of *Chester*, Vice President of *Wales*, &c. He was knighted by Queen *Elizabeth*, and left *Francis* his Son and Heir, who being attainted for High Treason for corresponding with the Queen of *Scots*, was executed for the same, and so this Line came to an End; but the eldest Son of Sir *George's* Line named *Robert*, who was also a Knight, continued; for his Son and Heir *Thomas* succeeded him, as did also his Son *John* him, whose Son *Robert* was created a Baronet by King *Charles I.* and succeeded by his Son *Francis*, who was living near the Restoration of King *Charles II.*

The Church, which is dedicated to *St. Peter*, was given (as is above shew'd) to the Canons of *Studeley*, by *Peter* son of *Corbucion*, and confirm'd to them by *Simon de Coughton*, 5 *Hen. 3.* but at the Dissolution of the Abbies came into the Hands of King *Henry VIII.* the Vica-

rage then was valued at 10*l.* per Ann. In the Church of this Parish are divers Monuments for the Family of *Throkmorton*, viz. In the Body of the Church, a fair one of Marble, but without Arms or Epitaph, for Sir Robert *Throkmorton*, Kt. who dy'd in his Pilgrimage to the Holy Land: In the Cancel, one on the North Side for Sir George *Throkmorton* and Katherine his Wife; and another on the South Side for Sir Robert *Throkmorton*, Kt. Heir of Sir George, and another for Sir John above mentioned, who dy'd in 1580. Another on a Plate on the North Wall of the Chancel for Dame Elizabeth *Throkmorton*, last Abbess of *Denye*, and Aunt to Sir George, who dy'd January 13, 1547, and at the Bottom, *Vivit post funera Virtus*. In the Window of the Church, and Hall of the House, are divers Arms of the *Throkmortons*, empaling those of other Families.

Crewehale, a Lordship from whence a Family took its Sirname, as anciently as King Henry III's Time, of which, after five Descents in the Male Line, John de *Crewehale* was the last. He left only one Daughter, who by Marriage carry'd this Estate in Henry VI's Time to William Parker of *Chartley* in *Staffordshire*, whose Family after two Descents, ended in a Female Heir, Alice, who wedded Thomas *Greswold*, second Son to Sir Richard *Greswold* of *Solihull* in this County, and brought this Estate into his Family. His Descendants, who have their Seat at *Cobington*, now are, or lately were the Lords of it.

Dodwell, an Hamlet in the Parish of *Draiton*, belonging to the Family of the *Peito's*.

Dorsington parva, an Hamlet belonging to the Parish of *Welford* in *Gloucestershire*, but lying in this County, and having its own Lord. For in the Conqueror's Time it was possessed by one *Stephanus* Lord of *Melcote*, and was then certified to contain one Hide of Land, which one *Ordric* held before the Normans coming. With *Milcote* it passed to Jeffrey Martell, and after him, first to *Hauvil*, and then to *Langley*, 4 Edward 3.

After that we find no more of it 'till 9 Hen. 8. when Maud Rous Widow, was certified to have converted 200 Acres of Land lying in this Place, from Tillage to Pasture, thereby laying aside three Ploughs. She was possessed of the Capital Messuage, and from her it descended to Sir John Brome of *Ragley*, Kt. who held it in 3 Edw. 6.

Drayton, a Lordship belonging to the Bishops of *Worcester*, long before the Conquest; but in the Reign of King Canutus, it was taken from them by the *Danes*, then written *Draston*. It is not mentioned in *Domesday-Book*, nor do we find any other mention of it 'till K. Henry II's Reign, when Jeffrey Clinton gave it to Robert de *Lucerna*, who left it to Jeffrey de *Lucerna* for an Inheritance, to reward him for some special Services he had done him at his Castle of *Simile*, and elsewhere; yet to hold of him by the Service of one Knight's Fee, allowing his Son Herbert, and his Heirs, to hold it of his Father by the same Tenure. In 20 Hen. 3. Simon de *Drayton* held half a Knight's Fee here of the Earl of *Warwick*, and in 1 Ed. 1. Ralph de *Lodington* was seized of four Yard Lands and an half here, which he held of the King at the Rent of 20*s.* per Ann. but soon after, he held them of Ralph the Son of William *Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick*, by the Service of the eighth Part of a Knight's Fee, and 20*s.* a Year Rent to the King. Shortly after this, Richard de *Payto* is found to have had two Yard Lands here, given to him and his Heirs by Royse *Trussel*, who purchased them of Walter de *Lodington*; but Amabil the Daughter of Walter de *Lodington* disputed Richard's Right, but to no Purpose, for his Descendants held a considerable Part of this Village of Sir William *Trussel*, by the tenth Part of a Knight's Fee many Ages after.

Dunnington, a Member of *Priors Salford* (of which hereafter) and comprized in all Grants with it, and so is now, or late was possessed by the Descendants of Sir Simon Clarke.

Edston, or *Edricestone*, so called from some ancient Possessor of it in the Saxon Times,

Times, was before the Conqueror's Time the Freehold of *Mibria* and *Uluvinus*, but after the Normans Settlement it was possessed by *Robert de Stratford*, who gave it to the Monks in *Conchis* in *Normandy*, but was resum'd by his Grandson *Robert* in exchange for other Lands. How it passed from that Family doth not appear, but it is found 6 *John*, to be the Estate of *Ralph de Rupery's*, which that King then seiz'd for his Disloyalty, and granted it to *Godfrey Crawlcombe*, who having forfeited it soon after, it escheated to the Crown again, and therein continued till King *Henry III. Reg. 31.* granted it to *Peter de Montfort*, of whom *William de Edricheston* held it by the Rent of half a Knight's Fee, yet by the Grant of the said *Peter*, the Monks of *Bordesley*, and the Freeholders of *Burley* and *Edricheston* had a Right of Commonage upon the barren Grounds, Fallows, and plough'd Lands after the Crop was off. From the Family of *Edricheston*, it passed to Sir *Nicholas Cyfrewast*, Kt. and from his Heirs to *Henry de Bray*, who conveyed it to *Walter de Aylesbury*, and his Heirs, in whom it continu'd divers Ages, and was by them much improved; for *Walter de Aylesbury*, 13 *Edward I.* obtained a Charter of Free-Warren in all his Demesne Lands here. *Roger* his second Son succeeded him in this Manor, and his Posterity, many of them Men of Note, continu'd in Possession of it till 30 *Hen. 6.* when *John de Aylesbury*, dying without Issue-Male, *Joan* his only Daughter and Heir marrying *Thomas Somerville* of *Somerville-Aston* in *Gloucestershire*, brought this Lordship and many other Estates into his Family, which made it their Principal Seat. Several of this Family were Knights, and one of them, viz. *John Somerville*, Esq; an hot spirited Man, and a furious Zealot for the Popish Religion, undertook, thro' the Instigation of one *Hall* a Romish Priest, to kill Queen *Elizabeth*, as he confessed at his Apprehension; and tho' he was condemned for the Treason, the Forfeiture of his Estate was prevented by his being found strangled in the Prison, and so his Posterity continued Lords of

this Place, and were so not long since, if they are not now.

Exhall, or as it is called in *Domesday-Book Eccleshele*, where it is said to be certified to contain one Hide and an half. It was in *Edward the Confessor's* Days the Freehold of one *Swain*, but by the Norman Conqueror given with many other Lands to *William the Son of Corbucion*, of whom one *Tunhill* held it. His Family held it till King *John's* Time, when *Richard Corbucion* made it over to *William de Cantilupe*, who bestowed it on *Sibill* his Sister, and *Jeffrey Pancefot* her Husband and their Heirs. They kept no Courts here, but parcell'd out the Manor to Freeholders, for 26 *Edw. I.* *Walter Pykerel* died seized of one Messuage and two Yard Lands here, and 32 *Edw. I.* *Peter de Leicester* held 80 Acres of Land here, and leaving them to *Julian* his Sister and Heir, she by her Marriage transferr'd them to *Walter de Bernthorp* and his Heirs: Also 10 *Hen. 6.* *John Ippenwell*, Yeoman, possessed two Messuages and three Yard Lands here, which he held by the fifth Part of a Knight's Fee; and *Elizabeth Walsingham*, Widow, died seized of two Messuages and 62 Acres of Land here, leaving *John Walsingham* her Cousin and next Heir. All this while the Heirs of *Corbucion* held the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee here of the Earl of *Warwick*. It is now reputed a Member of *Oversey*, because the Lord of that Place enjoys the Royalty of it.

The Church of this Place was originally a Chapel belonging to *Saltsford*, and with it given to the Canons of *Kenilworth*, to whom it was confirm'd by the Bishop of *Worcester*, *Ralph de Budiford*, and Sir *Richard de Ecoleshall*, Kt. resigning their Right in the Advowson at the same Time. It was dedicated to *S. Giles* by the same Bishop, and endow'd with a Glebe and Tithes, but they were never appropriated to the Monastery, but always continu'd to the Parson serving the Cure, paying to the Canons of *Kenilworth* yearly 13 s. and 4 d. as a Pension. On a Plate of Brass fixed on a raised Monument of Freestone, near the North Wall of

of this Church, is an Inscription for *John Walsingham, Esq;* and *Eleanor* his Wife, which *John* dy'd Jan. 20, 1566.

Forde-Hall, a Manor in the Precincts of *Aspley*, but granted in the Reign of King *Edward I.* by Sir *John de Somery*, to one *Roger de Ford*, of *Aspley*, (or *Aspele*) and *Agatha* his Wife, and their Heirs, at the yearly Rent of 12 d. as also Foreign Service, and Suit to the Court of him the said *John* and his Heirs. From him in succeeding Times, it was called *Ford-Hall*, and 5 *Rich. 2.* passed by the Name of a Manor from *Nicholas Prylle* of *Ludlow*, to *Henry Bonnebury* and his Heirs, and from them in after Times to *John Fulwood*, in King *Henry VIII's* Reign, in Marriage with *Joan* the Daughter of *Nicholas Heath*. His Grandson *John* having no Heirs Male, and leaving six Daughters and Coheirs, this Lordship, upon the Partition, became the Inheritance of *Grace* the youngest but One, who was marry'd to *Angel Gray* of *Kingston* in *Dorsetshire*, Esq; and brought it into his Family.

Forwood, a Member originally of *Whitley*, though 14 *Edw. 1.* it was entail'd by *Peter de Montfort*, with *Haselholt*, hereafter mentioned. From the abovesaid *Peter* descended *John de Montfort*, who 24 *Edw. 1.* dy'd seiz'd of a certain Mesuage here, with a small Park and three Carucates of Land, held in Demesne of the Lord *Stafford*, by the Service of three Shillings, and Suit to his three Weeks Court at *Wotton*; but afterwards it became a Member of *Beldefert*.

Fulbroke, a Village situate upon the River *Avon*, which being deep here, probably gave Name to the Town. In the Conqueror's Time it was the Estate of the Earl of *Mallent*, and contained two Hides and a Mill. It was held by one *Alfred* a Woman, in the Confessor's Days. The Earl left it to *Henry de Newburgh* his Brother, as he did his other Lands, and *Roger* Earl of *Warwick*, his Son, gave to his Collegiate Church of *Warwick*, then newly founded, half an Hide of Land, and two Parts of the Tithes of his Demesne here, and the Mill, and enfeoffed *Jeffrey de Turville* with it. For Earl *Wil-*

liam certified, that the said *Jeffrey* held of him one Knight's Fee de Veteri Feofmento, which his Son *William* inherited; but his Son *Simon* had but half of it 36 *Hen. 3.* and had alienated that 52 *Hen. 3.* so that it was in the Hands of *Henry Hubard*. Many were the Owners of it in after Time; as *Isabel* the Wife of *William Gernux*, who sold it to *William Hinkellee*, from whom it was soon passed to *Nicholas de Warwick* and *Joan* his Wife, by *Alice* Widow of *William de Hinkellee*. He purchased 34 *Edw. 1.* a Court Leet here, of that King, to himself and his Heirs; as also Assize of Bread, Infangthef, Gallows, Weyfs, and other Privileges, obliging himself to pay a Rent yearly into the Exchequer for the same. This *Nicholas* was a learned Man in the Laws of this Kingdom; and on that Account, was made the King's Attorney General, &c. He left two Sons, which successively inherited his Estates, viz. *Nicholas* and *William*, which last had this, and parted with it to *John de Hastings*, Lord *Bergavenny*, who dy'd seiz'd of it, leaving it to *John* his Son, but *Julian* his Widow had it for her Dowry. The last of the *Hasting* Family that enjoy'd it, was *John de Hastings*, Son of *John* Earl of *Pembroke*, who dying without Issue, left it to *Reginald* Lord *Grey* of *Ruthin*, his Cousin and next Heir, 13 *Rich. 2.* From him, by Reason of an Entail made by *John de Hastings*, it passed to *William Beauchamp*, Lord *Bergavenny*, younger Brother to the Earl of *Warwick*, whose Lady *Joan* built a sumptuous Gatehouse here, as also a Lodge, which last was standing 'till the latter end of *K. Henry VIII's* Reign; but the Gatehouse was demolished before. In the Reign of King *Henry VI.* *John* Duke of *Bedford*, third Son of King *Henry IV.* held it of the Crown by the third Part of a Knight's Fee. He made the Park, and built a little Castle of Brick and Stone within it. He dy'd seiz'd of it, 14 *Hen. VI.* and left the Knight's Nephew his Heir, who granted the Custody of it to *John Talbot*, Lord *Lisle*, to hold during Life, but whether he enjoy'd it so long is not certain; for King *Edward IV.* Reg. 2. gave

gave it to *Richard Nevill*, Earl of *Warwick*, who being kill'd in *Barnet-Field*, fighting against him, he seiz'd it, and settled it on his Brother *George*, Duke of *Clarence*, and his Heirs; who being attainted 18 *Edw. 4.* it came to the Crown again, but the Castle, Lodge, and Gatehouse, were then very ruinous, as also a Chapel, which had been a Church. It remain'd in the King's Hands, 'till King *Henry VIII.* gave the Custody of the Park to *Thomas Lucy*, *Reg. 2.* during Pleasure; and soon after to *Sir William Compton*, *Kt.* who pull'd down the Castle, and with the Materials built his House at *Compton Wyneate* in

The Church was also demolished with the Castle and other Buildings, so that 6 *Hen. 6.* there was but four Inhabitants in the Place. *Rous* our Countryman complains sadly of the Duke of *Bedford* for this Depopulation.

Hampton upon Avon, of old call'd *Bishops-Hampton*, because it belong'd to the See of *Worcester* in the Saxon Times. The Name of *Hampton* is taken from its high Situation, *Hean* in Saxon, being the same with *Altus* in Latin, and so it ought to be called as originally it was, *Heantone*, tho' it now be corruptly called and written *Hamtone* or *Hampton*. The addition *upon Avon*, is to distinguish it from other *Hamptons* in this County. It was then a Hamlet belonging to *Stratford*, and by the Conqueror's Survey, it was certified to contain twelve Hides, a Church, a Mill, and Woods a Mile in Length and as much in Breadth. *Walter de Cantilupe* held it of the Bishops, and 39 *Hen. 3.* obtained of that Prince a Charter of Free-Warren in all his Demesne Lands here, for himself and Successors. It continu'd in the Bishop's Possession 'till 3 *Edw. 6.* when *John Dudley*, Earl of *Warwick*, obtained it in exchange for other Lands of *Nicholas Heath*, then Bishop of *Worcester*; but being attainted in Queen *Mary's* Reign, that Queen granted the Inheritance thereof, with the Advowson of the Rectory, *Reg. 3.* and 4 to *Thomas Lucy* of *Charlecote*, Esq; whose Posterity now, or lately did enjoy it.

VOL. V.

The Church is dedicated to *S. Peter ad Vincula*, but there was a Portion of 20 s. per Annum, issuing out of it, to be paid to the Monks of *Coventry*, while that House was standing.

Hatton upon Avon, is a Member of this Place, and with it passed to *John Dudley* Earl of *Warwick*; and after his Attainder, passed with it to the *Lucys* of *Charlecote*. It hath long been depopulated, and hath scarce any Remembrance of it but in *Rous's* History.

Hampton-Curli, takes its Addition from the *Curli's*, anciently Lords of it, for Distinction Sake. In the Conqueror's Survey it is not mentioned, because it was then, as it still continues, an Hamlet of *Budbroke*. It had a Chapel in King *Stephen's* Time belonging to that Mother Church, which Chapel was built by *Robert de Curli*; for 'tis manifest, that in his Time, and by him partly, it was endowed with a Glebe at the Dedication of the Church-Yard, viz. Three Parts of one Yard Land inclosed, and two Acres of every Yard Land in the Field by each of his Tenants, to which one *Ausketel* added two Acres on each Side of the Field, the Priest having by ancient Custom out of the Town-Woods, House-bote, Hey-bote, and Fire-bote. With *Budbroke* it hath always had the same Lord and Possessors, as the Lord *Hastings*, and his Family, and in Exchange with the *Beauchamps* Earls of *Warwick* in *Edward III's* Time; after whom it was possessed, as is said in *Budbroke* above.

Hatton, by contraction from *Heathton*, from its Situation near an Heath, is not mentioned in *Domesday-Book*. *Hugh Fitz-Richard*, in the beginning of King *Stephen's* Reign, gave the Church and Lands of this Place to the Monastery of *Wroxhall*, of which he was the Founder. *Henry de Newburgh*, the first Earl of *Warwick* of the Norman Line, was the chief Lord, and *Hugh Fitz-Richard* held it of him, and from it afterwards took his Surname. Issue Male failing in his Family, *Margery* one of the Coheirs marrying into the Family of *Clintons*, carried all the Lands of this Hamlet, save what the Nuns of

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Wroxhall and Canons of *Studely* had, into his Family. Sir *Thomas Clinton*, Grandchild of the said *Margery*, gave her Part of this Manor to his youngest Son *James* and his Heirs; but he soon after quitted it to his elder Brother *John*, who commenced a Suit against *William de Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick*, for the whole Manor; but the Earl pleading that he held but a third Part of it, had the better of him in the Suit; so that he was obliged to quit his whole Claim to the Manor, and the Earl and his Posterity enjoy'd it till *Ann*, Countess of *Warwick*, gave up all the Lands of that Earldom to the King, 3 Hen. 7. That Part which the Nuns of *Wroxhall* had in this Hamlet, was reputed a Manor in King *Edward VI's* Time, when it was in the King's Hands. The Church was dedicated to the Holy Trinity, but was not Presentative in King *Edward III's* Reign. There was a Portion of 4 s. per Annum issuing out of it to the Canons of *Warwick*, till that Monastery was dissolved.

Haseley, or *Hasele*, was in the Conqueror's Time possessed by *Hasculf Musard*, but held of him by *Humfridus*, the Progenitor of the Family of *Hastings*, and then certified to contain three Hides, and half a Virgate of Land, a Church, a Mill, and Woods a Mile in Length and two Furlongs in Breadth. It was the Freehold of one *Azur* before the Norman Invasion. *Aytrope Hastang*, Grandchild to the said *Humfridus*, sold it to *William Turpin*, a Gentleman of the King's Bedchamber, for 80 Marks; reserving from the said *William* and his Heirs, the half and tenth Part of a Knight's Fee, which *Humfridus* paid to his Lord for the same. From *William Turpin*, it was convey'd to *Roger de Cherlecote*, and *Osbert de Turpin* confirmed it by a Fine to *Thomas de Cherlecote*, *Roger's* Son, 7 Hen. III. This *Thomas* was strangled by three of his Servants, and cast into a Pool in this Place. 'Twas thought at first that he killed himself, and so his Goods were seized into the King's Hands; but the Murder being found out, the Actors were punish'd according to their Demerits, and his

Goods restored to his Heirs. *Thomas* his Son inherited this Manor, and procured a Charter of Free-Warren for all its Demesne Lands. He was Sheriff of this County, one of the Justices for the Gaol-delivery at *Warwick*, &c. In the Commissions he was styled *Thomas de Hasele*, as well as *Thomas de Cherlecote*. *Robert* his Son, passed away his Title to this Manor, to *Guy de Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, 30 Edw. 1. and in his Posterity it continu'd, save a small Space that *Thomas Holland*, Earl of *Kent* had in *Richard II's* Reign, till the Lands of this Earl were given to King *Henry VII.* Reg. 3. But in King *Edward VI's* Days, *John Dudley* Earl of *Warwick*, obtained it for himself and Heirs; but upon his Attainder, 1 Mar. 1. it was by that Princess granted to *Michael Throckmorton* and his Heirs, in whom it is, or late was.

The Church, dedicated to the Visitation of the Blessed Virgin, was given to the Monastery of *S. Oswald* at *Nossell* in *Yorkshire*, by *Anfride Hastang*, in King *Henry II's* Time; but they had it not long, if at all, for the Canons of *Warwick* had it afterwards. *Thomas de Cherlecote* contended a while for the Right of Patronage to it, but at length released it to them. It paid a Pension of 4 s. yearly, to the Canons of *Warwick*.

Haseley, a Lordship, possessed by *Ulviot* and *Aluric*, before the coming of the Normans; but after the Conqueror's Settlement, by *Nicholas Balistarius*, and at the making of his Survey, was certified to contain five Hides of Land, a Mill, and a Salt-House. In that Record it is written *Haselov*, for *Haselovere*, so called from the Hasels growing by it, and the Word *Over*, signifying an High Ground, for it stands upon a notable Ascent. From *Balistarius*, it passed to *Nicholas de Pole*, one of King *Henry II's* Justices; but his Posterity soon after convey'd it to *William de Hastings*, of whom *Robert Lyvet*, who took from it the Name *Haselovere*, held it by the Service of a Pair of White Spurs, 9 Ed. 2. In this Interval *John de Chilttenham* had some Interest there, which he alien'd

with

with the Advowson of the Church, to *John de Trillow*, and his Heirs, 13 Ed. 3. Of both these, viz. *Lyvet* and *Chiltenham*, *Robert de Stratford*, Parson of *Stratford*, purchased the whole Manor, with the Advowson of the Church, but kept them not long; for 20 Edward III. *William de Meldon* accounted for it as half a Knight's Fee, and presented to the Church as Patron; but within a few Years, it was sold to *Sir Almaric S. Amand*, Kt. who convey'd it to *William de Stoke* and *Thomas Sekindon*, who passed it soon after to *Thomas de Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*. This Earl, by his Special Charter, bestowed it the same Year upon the Canons of the Collegiate Church of *Warwick*, and their Successors for ever. But the Earl being soon after attainted, King *Richard II.* seiz'd it with the Earl's other Lands, and gave it *Robert Gowsell*, Esq; but that King being depos'd a little after, the Earl was restored to his Possessions, and the Canons of *Warwick* to this Manor; but upon the Dissolution of the College, it was given by King *Edward VI.* to *Sir Ralph Sadler*, Kt. Master of the Wardrobe, and his Heirs.

The Church and Church-Yard was founded by the King, to the Honour of Christ, the Blessed Virgin, *S. Lawrence*, and All Saints; and was originally endowed with an House for the Parson, two Yard Lands, lying in the Fields of *Hase-lore* and *Walcote*, and some Pasture Grounds, with a certain Place and Croft lying opposite thereunto. To these *Nicholas de Pole* added eleven Acres of Wood, Common of Pasture for eight Oxen, four Kine, and a Bullock; six Bushels of Oats, the Law Grist of his Mill, and Liberty of Fishing with the Shuf-Net, but not dragg. While the Canons of *Warwick* were in Possession of the Appropriation, the Vicars Pension was only 6l. 13 s. 4 d. per Annum, the Rectory being then valued at 21 l. a Year.

Haselholt, if it were ever a Place of Habitation, hath now no Appearance of it. It is only a certain Number of Fields, having their Name from an Holt or

Grove of *Hafels*; however it seems to have been a kind of Hamlet of old, for 50 Hen. 3. *Peter de Montfort* had four Marks of Rent issuing out of this Place, and afterward, 14 Edw. 1. it was entail'd by his Son *Peter* upon the Issue of his Son *John*, when it is said to contain half a Knight's Fee, and to be held of *Roger de Morobray*. But in 13 Hen. 4. *William de Beauchamp*, Lord *Bergavenny*, dy'd seized of it, as a Member of the Castle and Manor of *Beldesert*; but the Reversion of it belonged to *William Boteler* of *Suydley*, and *Baldwin* the Son of *Sir Baldwin Frevil*, Kt. as Heirs entail.

Hewel-Grange, an Estate belonging to the Monastery of *Bordesley* in *Worcestershire*, given to it by *Maud* the Empress, upon her Foundation of that Monastery. It was rated with *Lee*, (called in the Record *Legu*) 19 Edw. 1. at seven Caracutes of Land, and was with the Monastery passed to King *Henry VIII.* Reg. 30. by *John Biley*, and the Convent to the use of the said King, his Heirs and Successors. That King being thus possessed of it, granted it with the whole Abbey, four Years after, to *Sir Andrew Windsor*, Kt. Lord *Windsor*, in exchange for the Manor of *Stanwell* in *Middlesex*, with its Appurtenances in several other Counties. The succeeding Lords *Windsor*, have since made it one of their principal Seats, and some of them have been bury'd in the Chancel of *Tarback*, which is in this County, tho' the Church and Parish are in *Worcestershire*. There are two very magnificent Monuments, one on the North Side for *Katherine*, Baroness *Windsor*, Daughter of *John* Earl of *Oxford*, and Widow of *Edward* Lord *Windsor*; and the other for *Henry* Lord *Windsor*, Son of the abovesaid *Edward*, on the South Side of the Chancel. He dy'd in 1605.

Hilborough, a Lordship anciently given by together with *Grafton*, to the Monks of *Evesham*; but having been wrested from them by some Potent Men in the Saxon Times, was soon after the Norman Conquest given to *Urso D' Abitot*, and *Osborn* Son of *Richard*, as
 I i i i 2 appears

appears by Domesday Book, wherein it is written, *Hildeborde*, and *Hildebereud*. What *Urso* held was then certify'd to contain one Hide and an Half, having been in the Confessor's Time, the Freehold of one *Ernvi*; but *Osborn's* Proportion is not known. Whether the Monks of *Evesham* were ever after repossessed of it, is not known; yet we find, that Abbot *Robert*, who liv'd in the Beginning of King *William Rufus's* Reign, made a Grant thereof to *William de Sevecurte*; but if he held it at all, 'twas not long; for in King *Stephen's* Reign, *Peter de Stodleg*, the Progenitor of the Family of *Corbizon*, and *Henry Montfort*, were Owners of great Part of it; and that immediately upon the Foundation of *Bordesley* Abby, the same *Peter* gave to that Monastery ten Acres of Land lying here, in whose Grant it was written *Hilburgworth*, Fishing in the River *Avon*, and free Passage thro' his Flood-gates here. *Peter Corbizon* and *William Cantilupe*, had some Interests in the Lordship, in King *John's* Reign; but in the Reign of King *Henry III.* it was vested wholly in *Henry Hubaut*, tho' *Montfort* laid claim to some Part of it, and a Suit was commenced in the King's Court about it; but it was recover'd by *Hubaut*. It was then accounted half a Knight's Fee, and was held of *Hastings* Earl of *Pembroke* by *John Hubard*, the Heir of *Henry*, whose Posterity have enjoy'd it ever since, unless they have lately aliened it.

Honiley, the Lordship and Estate of *Richard Peache*, in the Reign of K. *Henry III.* part of which he obtain'd of *Henry de Bereford*, viz. certain Lands, wherewith *Ralph de Grafton* was enfeoffed by *Waleran*, Earl of *Warwick*; and another Part, which he the said *Ralph* had by the Grant of *Hugh Fitz-Williams*, Lord of *Hatton*, both Parts being described by certain Metes and Bounds, viz. bordering on the Earl of *Warwick's* Park, called *Wedgnock*, as also upon the Park of *Kenilworth*, and so extending to a Torrent call'd *Merebrook*, &c. all which the said *Richard Peche*, was to hold for himself and his Heirs, of the foremention'd *Henry de Bereford*, and his

Heirs, by the yearly Rent of 12 Pence and a Pair of Gloves. These Lands were confirmed to him by *Margery*, the Sister of the said *Ralph Grafton*, and *Felicia* her Daughter; but the Residue of this Lordship (then written *Hunilegh*) with the Advowson of the Church, did *William de Arden* give to *Richard Peche* in frank Marriage with *Harwife* his Daughter, in whose Family it continu'd till King *Henry IV's* Time, when *Margaret* the Daughter and Heir of Sir *John Peche*, carry'd it with divers other Estates, in Marriage to Sir *William Montfort* of *Colshill*, Kt. whose Grandson, Sir *Simon Montfort*, Kt. being attainted 11 Hen. 7. this Lordship, with many other of his Possessions, came to the Crown, and was the next Year granted by the said King to *Gerald* Earl of *Kildare*, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, and the Heirs Male of their Bodies lawfully begotten. They obtain'd of the same King, Reg. 18. a Charter of Free Warren in all their Demesh Lands here, and left Issue Sir *James Fitz-Gerald*, Kt. who being attainted 28 Hen. 8. it escheated to the Crown, and was granted to Sir *Thomas Palmer*, a martial Man; but adhering to the Duke of *Northumberland*, 1 Mar. 1. he lost his Life and Estate, which being in that Queen's Hands, she gave it to *Michael Throkmorton*, Esq; and his Heirs; who dy'd seised of it, and left it to his Son *Francis*, then but Seven Years of Age. One *Hill* was then in Possession of it, and held it by a long Lease from Sir *Thomas Palmer*, which *Robert* Earl of *Leicester* knowing, under the Colour of a Title from *Francis*, one of his younger Sons, possessed himself of it, and kept it to his Death; after which, *Thomas Hill*, the eldest Son, getting it again, sold it to *Roger Burgoigne* of *Wroxhall*, Esq;

The Church of this Place, dedicated to *S. John Baptist*, was never valu'd propter paupertatem; for it appears, that 26 H. 6. all the Profits thereto belonging, were so small, that they sufficed not to maintain a Priest, but that the Cure was usually served by some Fryar, that came from *Warwick*, and received the same, with other Offerings, from the Parishioners. How

How it is now supply'd, we have no Account.

Hunscote, is an Hamlet in the Parish of *Hampton upon Avon*, but long since depopulated; but while it flourished, *Walter Fitz-Ralph* had half an Hide of Land lying in it, which he passed to *Thomas de Erdington*. From this *Thomas* descended *Henry* his Grandchild, who was certify'd to be the Lord thereof by the 3d Part of a Knight's Fee, yet held one Carucate of it of *William Stafford*, to whom he did Homage 23 *Edw.* 3. and so held of him one Messuage, four Yard Lands in Demesne, and two in Villainage, by the 12th Part of a Knight's Fee. All these continu'd in the Family of *Erdington* divers Ages. But this seems not to have been the whole Manor; for one *Thomas Muston* had the Residue, which was so great a Part, that he, in the Record, is stiled *Dominus de Huntscote*; but both Parts were at length united about King *Edward IV's* Time, when *Sir William Lucy* of *Charlecote*, Kt. purchased them, and dy'd seised of them 7 *Hen.* 7. leaving *Edmund* his Son and Heir, in whose Posterity it now is, or lately was.

Inge, originally a Member of *Old Stratford*, and signifieth in the Saxon Language a Meadow or low Ground, which agrees well to its Situation. It was first a Member of *Hampton super Avon*, and granted in Fee by some of the Bishops of *Worcester*, to *Adam de Crombe*, who is said in the Register, to hold five Hides of that Manor. His Son *Simon de Crombe* inherited it after his Father, in *K. Edward I's* Reign; but sold it to *Robert de Stratford*, Parson of *Stratford*, 2 *Edw.* 3. who at that Time purchased an Estate of *William Harcourt*, which he held here for the Life of his Wife *Joan*. It seems, that this *Robert de Stratford* purchased the whole for the Use of his Brother *John de Stratford*, Bishop of *Winchester*, to whom in the next Year, he passed all his Title; and the Bishop, by Licence from the Bishop of *Worcester*, (of whose Fee it was) granted it to the Chantry which he had newly founded at the Altar of *S. Thomas the Martyr*, in the South Isle of *Stratford*

Church, from which Time it was reputed a Member of *Stratford upon Avon*. This Manor continu'd for the Use of the Chantry, 'till the Dissolution of it in the Reign of King *Edward VI.* Anno 2. when being in the Crown, it was granted to *Richard Pallady*, Gent. and *Francis Foxall*, Citizen of *London*, to be held in Capite, by the 11th Part of a Knight's Fee; but they passed it over to *Thomas Hawkins* of *Warwick* soon after, as he also did, the 1st of Queen *Mary I.* to *Will. Clopton*, Esq;

Kinewarton, a Village, which takes its Name from one *Kineward*, the Possessor of it in the Saxon Times. *Egwin* Bishop of *Worcester*, when he founded the Abby of *Evesham*, in the Year 714, gave it to the Monks there. In the Conqueror's Survey it is certify'd to contain three Hides of Land and a Mill, which were at that Time held by one *Ranulph*, whose Son *Ranulph* succeeded him in the Lease, and assumed the Name of *Kinewarton*, from the Place; but it was then called *Chenevertone*, as that Record shews. He had a Brother at that Time, Abbot of *Evesham*, named *William*. *Ranulph* held those Hides in Demesne, as under the Monks, and left them to his Son *Robert*, who endow'd *Joan* the Wife of *Richard de Bruiley* (his Daughter) with one of them, which laid the Foundation of a Controversy between the Descendants of the said *Richard* and *Joan*; for *Robert* their Son sued the Monks for five Yard Lands here; but they soon put an End to it by buying *Robert's* Interest; which having gain'd, they claim'd by Prescription a Court Leet, with the Assize of Bread and Beer, Weifs, and divers other Privileges, and were allow'd them. After this, in the Reign of *Edward II.* *Walter Beauchamp* granted the said Monks one Messuage, three Acres of Meadow, and 40s. Rent, which he had held of them by the Service of 10s. a Year. Thus this Manor continu'd to the Monks of *Evesham*, till the Dissolution of their Abby by *K. Henry VIII.* Reg. 32. a little after which it was granted out of the Crown to *Anthony Skinner* of *London*, Gent. from whom it descended to his two Sons, *George* and *William* successively; and after

after the Death of the last, to William his Grandson, who sold it to Fulk Lord Gre-vile, some Time in the last Century.

The Church of this Place, with the Chapels of *Alne* and *Witheley*, thereunto belonging, was given to the Monks of *Evesham*, in King Henry II's Time, by *Ranulph de Kinerworton*, with the Consent of *Alexander* his Son, for the Health of his own, and *Christian* his Wife's Soul, by a Deed, which he presented upon the Altar of that Monastery, giving them Seisin thereof. It was new built about 9 *Edw. 2.* and *Walter de Maidstone*, Bishop of *Worcester*, consecrated it, and the High Altar, to which it belong'd, and had so done Time out of Mind, a certain Messuage, and one Yard Land in *Aln*, as part of the Glebe. To this Place belongs

Kingle, a small Hamlet, or Manor, the Estate of *Stephan de Raggeleg*, who 5 *Hen. 3.* granted it to *Ranulph* Abbot of *Evesham*, and his Successors, containing at that Time 150 Acres of Land lying there. The Abbot afterwards, 13 *Edw. 1.* made a Claim to a Court Leet here, and divers other Privileges by Prescription, as he had done at *Kinerworton*, and obtain'd them. It is not mention'd in the Conqueror's Survey, but is supposed to be then involved in the Manor of *Witheley*, (written in that Record *Wilelei*.) In 43 *Edw. 3.* *John Rous* of *Ragley*, exchanged for this Lordship, certain Lands elsewhere; so that we do not find, that the Monks of *Evesham* had ever after, any Thing to do here. The Extent of the Lands he had, were 90 Acres, and seven Acres of Meadow, as appears by an Inquisition taken 3 *Hen. 6.* after the Death of *William Rous*. Whether it remained in that Family longer, we know not, for we find no Mention of it, 'till 3 *Rich. 3.* when *Richard Burdet* of *Arrow*, Esq; was the Possessor of it, and left it to his Issue by *Joyce* his Wife, according to the Entail he had made of it, by which Means it is now come to the Lord *Conway*, to whose Ancestor, *Anne*, the Daughter and Heir of the said *Richard Burdet*, was marry'd; as was also *Joyce* her Mother, to another of them.

King's Brome, now a Village, distinct

from *Burnell's Brome*, (above mention'd) was not so most anciently; but probably was first so called, when *Ceolred*, King of *Mercia*, Anno 711, gave it to the Monks of *Evesham*. They held it 'till after the Norman Conquest, when *Odo*, Bishop of *Baieux*, half Brother to King *William I.* wrested it from them; and then it was certify'd to contain four Hides of Land, held by one *Stephanus*, as appears from his Survey, in which it is said, that five Freemen were Owners of it before the Conquest; but then it must be suppos'd, that they held it of the Monks of *Evesham*. *Odo* gave it to *Osborn Fitz-Richard*, who mortgaged it to *Egelwine* Abbot of *Evesham*, for four Marks of Gold; and because he would not repay them, resign'd the Fee to the Abbot; but when the Abbot was dead, seiz'd upon it without paying the Money. But notwithstanding this Donation to the Abby, it seems *Ralph de Boteler* had a Title to something in it; for upon his Foundation of the Monastery at *Alcester*, he gave; 5 *Steph.* the Tithes hereof to it; but what he held was under the King, as his Tenant, as did divers others, who had Parcels of Lands in it, viz. *Jeffrey Martell*, *William de Cricklade*, *Robert de Brome*, &c. who, in later Time, passed over their Shares to *William de Boteler*, *Walter Pickerell*, *Peter Leicester*, and *Richard Standford*, by the Marriage of whose Heirs, his Part came to the Families of *Harewell* and *Morehall*.

Kington, in the Conqueror's Survey written *Cinton*, when it was held by the Earl of *Mallent*, and was certify'd to contain one Hide and Half, then waste, with some Woods, which before the Conquest had been the Freehold of *Britnod*. The Abby of *Bordesley* had very anciently two Carucates of Land here, for which the Abbot was presented to have withdrawn his Service twenty Years, 4 *Edw. 1.* By whom, or when it was given to the Abby, we find not. After the Dissolution of the said Monastery, their Lands here were granted by the Name of the *Grange*, Manor, and *Ferm* of *Kington*, to *Clement Throckmorton*, Esq; and *Alexander Avenon*, and their Heirs, in 37 *Hen. 8.* who dy'd seiz'd of

of it, by the Name of *Kington Grange*, 16 Eliz.

Kingwood, a Village or Manor, partly in the Parish of *Lapworth*, and partly in that of *Rowington*. It was anciently a Wood, and is not mentioned in any Record as a Manor, 'till King Henry V's Time, when it was found to be a Part of the Possessions of that great Family of *Montforts*, Lords of *Beldefert* in this County, as Part of the Manor of *Willesburn*; and tho' it be a good Way distant from it, is still accounted to be Part of the Constabulary. From these *Montforts*, by a Daughter and Coheir, it came to the *Butlers* with *Wellesburn*, from whom, by the failure of Issue Male in Sir *Ralph Boteler*, Kt. it passed to Sir *John Norbury*, Kt. and *William Belknap*, Esq; as his Coheirs, being the Descendents of *Elizabeth* and *Joan*, his Daughters; and upon the Division, fell to Sir *Edward*, who sold it 13 Hen. 7. to *Nicholas Brome* of *Badfley-Clinton*, Esq; from whom it devolved with *Wellesburn* to the Family of *Ferrers*, which now, or late did possess it.

Langley, a Lordship in the Conqueror's Time, possessed by *Robert de Stadford*, but held of him by one *Judichel*. When the Conqueror's Survey was taken, it was certified to contain one Hide and an half, and to have Woods belonging thereto, of one Mile in length and half a Mile in breadth; all which had been the Freehold of *Ernvi*, in *Edward* the Confessor's Days. In the 13th Year of King *John*, it was with *Norton*, Part of the Honour of *Harvey de Stafford* in this County, and answered to two Knights Fees, but the *Staffords* kept it not long after; for one of the *Curleys*, Lords of *Norton-Curley*, is found to be enfeoffed of it, if not in the same Reign, in the Beginning of King *Henry III's*; for in the 23d, of that Reign, *William de Curley* confirmed to the Monks of *Bordesley*, all the Lands in the Territories of this Place of his Fee, which had been granted to his Ancestors; and the 36th of the same King, held one Knight's Fee here and in *Norton*, of *Robert de Stafford*. The Lords of the whole Village were many, as 17 Edw. 2.

Sir *Henry de Lodbroke*, Kt. and *William Vaughan*, two Years after, Sir *Baldwin Trevill* for his Life, 10 Hen. 6. *Richard Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, *John Arden* of *Parkhall*, Esq; and *Thomas* his Son and Heir. 1 and 2 Phil. and Mar. 1.

The Chapel here anciently belonged to the Church of *Wotton-Warwen*, but by an Agreement made between the Prior of *Wotton*, and the Rector of *Claverdon*, it was concluded, that it should belong to the Church of *Claverdon* with all the Tithes within its Precincts, and that they should bury their dead, and receive the Sacraments there. In Consideration whereof, the Rector of *Claverdon* agreed to pay to the Prior of *Wotton* and his Successors for ever, five Marks and eight Shillings yearly, but this Agreement was afterwards broken, for about 22 Hen. 7. the Archdeacon of *Worcester*, as Rector of *Claverdon*, and the Provost and Fellows of King's College in *Cambridge*, Successors to the Prior of *Wotton*, came to a new Agreement, viz. That the Rector of *Claverdon*, and his Successors, should themselves pay to the said Provost and Fellows, and their Successors, a Pension of 40s. yearly at *Easter* and *Michaelmas*, by even and equal Portions, in Right of the Rectory of *Warrens-Wotton*, which Agreement bears Date, Feb. 1. 1506. 22 Hen. 7. and we suppose still continues in Force.

Lodbroke, anciently a Lordship belonging to a Family of that Name, but we meet with no Lord of it by Name 'till *Richard II's* Reign, when *Thomas Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick*, was in Possession of it, and held it of the King, as of the Manor of *Peverell*. From him it devolv'd to the succeeding Earls of that Family, 'till it came to the Crown with many other of their Lands, and continu'd therein 'till 36 Hen. 8. when *Sir George Throckmorton* purchased it, with the Manor of *Tanworth*, which Lordship it hath accompany'd ever since.

Lowley, a Lordship, which *Offa* the Mercian King gave to the Church of *Worcester*, 300 Years before the Norman Invasion, and so continu'd 'till *Canutus* the

the *Dane*, who having laid a grievous Tax upon the Nation, which the People were unwilling to pay, made a Constitution, That if any Place did fail in Payment of it, by the Space of three Days after it was demanded, whoever did lay down the Money to the Sheriff, might possess himself of the Lands on which it was laid; whereupon this Lordship, with divers others in this County, and others, were injuriously taken away from the true Owners: But the Monk of *Worcester* says, God inflicted the exemplary Punishments of Blindness, Palsy, and Madness, upon the Instruments of it, and some slew themselves. King *Edward* the Confessor rescued the Lands, so seized, out of the *Danes* Hands; and at the *Normans* coming, one *Eatstanus* had the greatest Part of them in his Hands, as Freehold, which the Conqueror took from him, and gave to the Earl of *Mallent*, as appears by *Domesday-Book*, where 'tis written *Lochesley*, and was certified then to contain four Hides, all which, excepting one Virgate, was held by *Hugh Fitz-Constantii*, of *Hugh de Grantmaistril*: Here was then a Church. What the Earl of *Mallent* had here, descended to *Henry de Newburgh*, Earl of *Warwick*, his Brother, and in his Posterity continu'd: But *Robert* the Son of *Odo*, who liv'd in King *Henry II*'s Time, had it first of the Earl of *Warwick*'s Grant, and made it the Place of his Residence, as appears from his Grant of 120 Acres of his Demesne Lands, to the Canons of *Kenilworth*, in which he writes himself, *Robert Fitz-Odo de Lochesley*, besides which Lands so sold, he gave them for the Health of his Father's Soul, who was bury'd in their Monastery; and for the good State of himself and his Posterity, Pasturage for ten Oxen, and an hundred Sheep in his Demesne Lands here. He left only three Daughters and Heirs, of which, *Basilina* marry'd *Peter de Mora*, who obtained this Lordship in the Partition, and gave the Manor House, and all the Possessions thereunto belonging, to the Canons of *Kenilworth*, who had also here, one Carucate of Land, and invested the Lord

Walton D'Eville to hold of them by Knights Service, the greatest Part of them; yet *John de Peto* also sold the fourteen Messuages, two Carucates of Land, five Yard Lands, three Acres of Meadow, and Ten Shillings Rent, which they purchased, that they might have the whole Demesne, and kept them 'till the Dissolution of that Monastery; when coming to the Crown, they were granted by King *Henry VIII*. Reg. 33. to *Thomas Cawarden*, Esq; and *Elizabeth* his Wife, and their Heirs; from whom they passed to *Lodowick Grewill*, and *Francis Gill*, who sold them to *Edward Nevill*, Esq; from whom *William Underhill*, Esq; had them, and dy'd seiz'd of them 12 *Eliz.* leaving them to *William* his Infant Son.

The Church which was given to the Monastery of *Stone* in *Staffordshire*, (which was a Cell to the Priory of *Kenilworth*) by *Robert Fitz-Odo*, above mentioned, and confirm'd to them by *Basilina Mora*, 1 *Joh.* was in King *Edward I*'s Time rebuilt, and consecrated a-new upon the Sunday next after *Thomas of Becket*, Archbishop of *Canterbury* 1286, by *Godfrey Giffard*, then Bishop of *Worcester*, who preach'd on this Text; *Sanctificate domum hanc quam edificasti.*

Ludington, a Lordship belonging to the Bishoprick of *Worcester*, but injuriously wrested from it by the *Danes* in *Canutus*'s Reign; yet being restored in the Confessor's Time, was reputed two Manors held by 4 *Thanes*. After the *Norman* Conquest, it was given to Earl *Mallent*, and esteem'd at twelve Hides, held of him as four Knight's Fees in the Conqueror's Survey, in which it is called *Luditone*. From Earl *Mallent* it passed to *Henry de Newburgh*, Earl of *Warwick*, his Brother, whose Son *Roger* granted it to *Robert de Valle* or *Vaal*, in *Henry I*'s Time. This Family of *Valle* had many Men of Note in it, as *Robert*, a Justice of Assizes, 17 and 20 *Henry III.* and his Son *Robert* a Knight, 21 *Edw. 1.* another *Robert*, one of the Justices for Gaol-delivery at *Warwick* 1 *Edw. 3.* and *John* a Commissioner for levying a Fifteenth and Tenth in this County. He dy'd without

without Issue, leaving this Lordship to his Coulin and Heir, *John Burdet*; but some other Persons had an Estate in it for a while, as *John Wyard*, who had the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee here, which he held of the Earl of *Warwick*; *Robert Castle*, who had Free-Warren granted in all his Demesne Lands here; *John Walch* of *Sheldesley*, held a Messuage and one Yard Land, by an eighth Part of a Knight's Fee; but at length the whole Right of the Manor came to Sir *Thomas Burdet*, and so descended at length to *Richard Burdet*, whose only Daughter and Heir marrying to *Edward Conway*, Esq; the Inheritance devolved to their Posterity; *Edward Lord Conway*, or his Heirs, being now, or late were in the Possession of it. They were created Earls of *Conway* by King *Charles II.* but the Family is now extinct, tho' the Title of Lord *Conway* remains.

The Chapel of this Place was in the Presentation of the Warden of the Chantry in the Collegiate Church of *Stratford upon Avon*, who served at the Altar of *S. Thomas* the Martyr there; and the Priest so presented, was to have for his Stipend, *5 l. 6 s. 8 d. per Annum*, paid unto him by the Warden of that Collegiate Church. One *John Pebrworth*, Priest, was presented to his Chapel in that Manner in 1420, but none else.

Mapleborough, the Inheritance of one *Lewiet*, before the Norman Invasion, but was after it, with the greatest Part of *Studeley*, possessed by *William Filius Corbucionis*, but held by one *Gosfridus*, for one Hide of Land besides Woods of one Furlong in Length and as much in Breadth. It was then a Village, but in some Ages after, viz. 19 *Rich. 2.* was reckoned a Part of *Studley*; *Thomas Middlemore* of *Edgbaston* being then certified to hold two Messuages, 50 Acres of Land, 60 Acres of Meadow, and twenty eight Shillings Rent of Assize in it; which Lands were 10 *Hen. 6.* found to be in the Possession of *John Middlemore* of *Edgbaston*, Esq; his Descendent, who held them by the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee, which to this Time, or lately were enjoy'd by his Po-

sterity, and lye contiguous to that large Parcel of Waste called *Mapleborough Green*, which is the only Place in it that retains any Thing of the ancient Name. It was anciently called *Haywood*, as appears from an Endorsement of the Deed, by which *Peter* the Son of *William Corbucion* of *Studley*, confirm'd to the Freeholders there, the Grant for the Common of Pasture granted them 2 *John*, in that Place by *Peter* his Ancestor, 13 *Edw. 2.*

Marclive, which takes its Name from a Marly Cliff or Descent on the Southern Side of the *Avon*, was at first a Member of *Bidford*, and therewith passed from *Baldwintake*, and *Harwife* his Wife, to *Robert Burnell*, Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*, in 8 *Edw. 1.* (being then written *Cliveonelly*) and was in the next Reign, 9 *Edw. 2.* held as an Hamlet in Dower by *Aliva Burnell*. The Family of *Burnells* afterwards sold it by Parcels to ordinary Persons, which made it ever after to be taken very little Notice of in any Records; for in 29 *Edw. 3.* *Walter Lench* purchased here one Yard Land, two Messuages, one Acre of Meadow, and twenty five Shillings yearly Rent in this Place, of *Alice* the Widow of *Edward Burnell* and *Nicholas Burnel* her Husband's Nephew. *John Rous* of *Ragley*, dy'd seized of some Part of it, 20 *Rich. 2.* which notwithstanding *William Harewell* of *Wotton-Warwen*, in 16 *Hen. 7.* dy'd seiz'd of the whole Manor.

Milcote, an Hamlet within the Parish of *Weston super Avon* in *Gloucestershire*. In the Saxons Time it belonged to the Bishoprick of *Worcester*; but was violently taken away from it in the Reign of *Canutus* the Dane; yet being recovered in the Confessor's Reign, was enjoy'd by *Elstan* and *Wulstan*, to the Normans coming, but no longer; for *Agelwine*, Abbot of *Evesham*, being a powerful Man with the Conqueror, and a Judge in these Parts, got it into his Hands by a collusive Bargain with the Bishop, and held it for Life; after which, *Odo*, Bishop of *Bajeux* (the Conqueror's half Brother) got it with the rest of the Lands belonging to that Abby, and was in Possession of it at the Time

of the general Survey, when it was certified to contain three Hides of Land. In after Times *Ralph Boteler* was possessed of it; for when he founded the Priory of *Alcester*, he gave all the Tithes of this his Lordship to it; but it continu'd not long in his Posterity, for *Jeffrey Martell* and one *Madiho*, were Owners of it awhile; and then 30 H. 2. it escheated to that King, who gave it to *Jeffrey de Langley*, to whom succeeded *John* his Grandchild, in 3 Edw. 1. who claimed a Court Leet, with Assize of Bread and Beer, but was deny'd them by the King's Attorney. He left it to *Joan* the Grandchild of *Jeffrey*, who by Marriage carried it to Sir *John Trilow*, Kt. who held it of the King in Capite. *Joan* died without Heirs, and Sir *John Worth* recovered the Inheritance, which he entail'd on Sir *William Beauchamp*, from whom it passed to *William Grevill*, 3 Hen. 4. *John* his Son and Heir inherited these Lands, and left them to *Thomas* his Son, who being Heir to the *Caksey's* Lands by his Mother, took their Name, and was, at the Coronation of K. Hen. VII. made a Knight of the Bath (of which Order, and the Courtly as well as Sacred Ceremonies, *Dugdale* has a long Discourse, to which we refer our Reader, Pag. 530, to 534) Sir *Tomas Caksey*, alias *Grevill*, was afterward made Banneret, for his good Services at the Battle of *Stoke*, 2 Hen. 7. and dying without Issue, his Estate passed to the *Grevills*, a younger Branch of that Family, in whose Descendants it continued to the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*; when Issue Male failing in Sir *Edward Grevill*, his Daughters, which were five, inherited his Estate; but so burden'd with Debts, that this Manor was sold by Sir *Arthur Ingram*, who marry'd the youngest to *Lionel* Earl of *Middlesex*, whose Heirs, as far as we know, do yet enjoy it, as they did about the middle of the last Century.

Mockley, Part of the Lands which *Robert de Stafford* gave to the Monks of *Conchis* in *Normandy*; but in King *Edward* I's Days, it belonged to the Monks

of *Wotton*, from whence it took the Name of *Monkelee*, and by Contraction, came to be called *Mockley*. 'Tis probable, that *Gilbert de Monkelee*, and *William de Monkelee*, Tenants to that Monast'ry, took their Name from it. In King *Henry VI's* Reign it was granted as Part of the Possessions of that Religious House, by that King, to Sir *Rouland Lenthale*, Kt. with the Priory of *Wotton*; and in 22 Hen. 6. with it passed to the Provost and Scholars of *King's College* in *Cambridge*, by the Name of the Manor of *Molkele*; and being confirmed to that College by King *Edward IV.* is enjoy'd accordingly by that Society, at this Day.

Monkspath, a large Spot of Ground without any Habitation upon it, yet is reputed a Manor, and was given by *William* Earl of *Warwick* in King *Henry II's* Time, to *Roger Hulehale*, and his Heirs, to hold with other Lands by the Service of the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee. It is supposed to be so called, because the Monks of *Stonehy* pass'd so oft that Way to *Bordesley-Abby* in *Worcestershire*. In the Posterity of the said *Roger Hulehale*, it continu'd four Descents, but then *William* his great Grandchild, did sell it to *John* the Son of *John Le Atcher*, in King *Henry III's* Time, for sixty Marks, *Robert* his Son confirming the Sale 20 Ed. 1. From that Time to this it hath continued in the Family of the *Archers*, Sir *Simon Archer's* Heirs being now, or late in Possession of it. Besides this Manor, there is another here, called *Little Monkspath*, held of the Manor of *Tanworth*, by the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee, which was anciently possessed by the Family of *Montfort* of *Colshil*, and sold in these latter Times by Sir *Edward Montfort*, to Mr. *Warner*, Vicar of *Tanworth*.

Newnham, signifying a New Habitation, so called from some new Settlement there, tho' now 'tis long ago. We have no mention of it in any Record antienter than 9 Edw. 2. when it was certified to be an Hamlet of *Aston Cantilupe*, as it now continues.

Norton-Curli, or *Norton-Inferior*, so called from the Family of *Curli*, antiently

Lords

Lords of it, to distinguish it from another Village of that Name. It was then a Member of *Budbroke*, and passed from the *Curli* to one *Hastang*, and from him to the Earl of *Warwick*, with *Budbroke*. *Richard de Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, was in Possession of it with *Budbroke*, and *Hampton Curli*, 10 Hen. 6. after which we observe no Mention made of it.

Norton-Limesy, or *Norton-Superior*, so called, because it might anciently belong to that Family, tho' we do not find when; for this Manor or Hamlet is not mention'd in the Conqueror's Survey, which some think, was because it was involved in *Wotwardinton*, and for this Conjecture they give this Reason; because in 13 John, when the Fees, belonging to the Honour of *Stafford*, and then held by *Robert de Stafford* in this County were Recorded, *Langley* and *Norton* (which is thought to be this Place) were certified to be two Knights Fees, which is confirmed, by this: That 36 Hen. 3. being still joined with *Langley*, *William Curli* anciently answered for a Knight's Fee in both Places. In 9 Ed. 2. it was reputed an Hamlet of *Tulbroke*, and then written *Limesy* as well as *Norton*, for Distinction sake. The Earls of *Warwick* were in Possession of it in the Reign of King *Edward III.* if not before: For in 46 Edw. 3. it appears, that the Knight's Fee in *Langley*, was held by *Thomas de Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, of *Ralph* Earl of *Stafford*, and *Norton* went always along with it. The succeeding Earls of *Warwick*, held it in the same Manner some Years.

Offord, a Manor which once had a fair House or Hall upon it, tho' now there is only a Mill so called, about a Bow shoot from the Ruins of the House, which appear almost in the Form of a Fortification. In the Conqueror's Time there was a Village, consisting of divers Habitations, as appears by the general Survey, when it was recorded to contain five Hides of Land, one Carucate of Inclosure, and Woods of a Mile in Length, and half a Mile in Breadth; then wholly in the Possession of *Robert de Stafford*; but before the Conquest was the Freehold of *Waga*

the *Saxon*. To the said *Robert* succeeded *Nicholas* his Son, and to him another *Robert*, who in King *Henry II's* Time enfeoffed one *Robert* the Son of *Matthew*, and his Heirs, with all his Interest in this Village (excepting the Lands belonging to three Freeholders) and the Wood, to hold of him the said *Robert de Stafford*, and his Heirs, by the Service of half a Knights Fee; and for this Grant received of *Robert* the Grantee ten Marks, &c. This last *Robert* immediately seated himself here, and assum'd his Surname from this Place, being afterward called *Robert de Offord*. He had no Issue, so far as we can find, nor have we any mention of this Place in any of the Records we have met with, 'till 25 Hen. 3. when *William de Blancfront*, was impleaded for certain Lands here, and in the 36th Year of the same King, certified to hold half a Knight's Fee in it, of the Lord *Stafford*. His Posterity wrote themselves Lords of this Place 31 Edw. 3. though they resided at *Potgrave*, in *Bedfordshire*. The Family of *Stafford* continu'd Owners of it 'till 10 Hen. 6. after which Time it hath been enjoyed by the Possessors of *Wotton-Warren*, and being a depopulated Place, hath been but little taken Notice of in History; and as being a Part of *Wotton-Lordship*, is the Estate of the Lord *Carrington*, his Heirs.

Overley, on as it is written in *Domesday Book*, *Overley*, is an Hamlet in the Parish of *Arrow*, so called because it is situate on a notable Ascent; the Word *Over*, signifying *Supra*, or *Super*, in *Latin*. It was the Inheritance of one *Britmar*, before the coming of the *Normans*; but after the Conquest, it was given to the Earl of *Mallent*, with other Lands of a vast Extent, in this and other Counties.

When *Domesday Book* was compiled, it was certified to contain three Hides, a Mill, and Woods extending three Furlongs in Length and one in Breadth, then held by one *Falke*. This great Earl had a Butler, named *Ralph Rincerna*, who having obtained of his Lord, Lands of good Value here, and liking the high Situation of it, made it his Principal

Seat, and built a fair Castle near it. From this *Ralph*, descended the *Botelers* of *Overfley*, who were afterwards Barons: *Robert* his Son succeeded him in this Manor, and was written *Robert Pincerna* of *Overfley*. His Son, who was his Heir, joined with the Barons against King *John*, for which his Lands were seiz'd; but 1 *Hen. 3.* he was allow'd to redeem them upon the Payment of 40 Marks, which having done, he grew into such Favour with the King, that he was afterwards employed in many Affairs of Trutt by him. *Maurice*, was his Heir and Successor: He was in the same Reign a Justice of Assize, and Gaol-delivery, and had Issue *Ralph*, who wedding the Daughter and Heir of *William de Pantoff*, he had the Lordship of *Wemme*, with many other Possessions in *Shropshire*, with her. His Posterity remov'd from hence, and had their Residence at *Wemme*, but held this Manor; for *William* his Son and Heir, is certified 12 *Ed. 1.* to have held at his Death, this Manor, of divers Lords, by several Services; and there was then a Manor-House, two Gardens, two Water-Mills, twelve Acres of Arable Land, and as much Meadow, four Cottages, and three Messuages held by Tenants, in Villanage, by the Service of half a Knight's Fee, and doing Scutage to the Earl of *Leicester*; a Dove-house, 126 Acres of Lands in two Fields, and ten Yard Lands held by ten Villains, besides six Acres of Meadow of the Abbot *Evesham's* Fee, and seven Yard Lands of the Abbot of *Bordesley's* Fee, with a Park and two Gardens, and a Rent of 20 *d. per Annum* out of a Mill of the Earl of *Warwick's* Fee. Unto this *William*, succeeded *John*, who dy'd 15 *Edw. 1.* Unto him succeeded successively, three *Williams*, the last of which marrying the Sister and Coheir of Sir *John Sudley*, Kt. was the Original of the *Butlers*, Lords *Sudley*. His Son *William* left *Elizabeth* his only Daughter and Heir, who being wedded to *Robert de Ferrers*, a younger Son of the Lord *Ferrers* of *Chartley*, brought this Place with *Wemme* and other Lands to her Husband, who was thereupon sum-

moned to Parliament by the Name of *Robert de Ferrers*, Baron of *Wemme*, but entail'd them on the Heirs of their two Bodies, with a Remainder to her right Heirs.

Elizabeth, who survived him, though she married twice after his Death, yet stiled herself *Elizabetha Ferrers*, *Baronissa de Wemme*, had by him two Daughters, who, after the Death of her Son *Robert*, who dy'd without Issue) were her Coheirs. They were marry'd, the eldest, *Elizabeth*, to *Ralph Lord Greystoke*, and the youngest, *Mary*, to *Ralph Nevill*, a younger Son of *Ralph Earl of Westmorland*. This Manor, upon the Division, was assign'd to the youngest, and so passed to *Ralph Nevill*, whose Son and Heir *John* inherited it, and dying possessed of it, left it to his near Kinsman Sir *William Gascoigne*, whose Son *William*, 29 *Hen. 8.* passed it over to the Lord *Cromwell*; but escheating to the Crown by that Lord's Attainder, 31 *Hen. 8.* was exchang'd with Sir *George Throckmorton* by that King, for certain Lands in *Bedfordshire*, whose Son Sir *Robert*, 7 *Car. 1.* obtained a special Charter for himself and his Heirs, to hold a Court Leet here, and have Free-Warren, with several other Privileges.

The Chapel of this Hamlet, and Tithes thereof, were given to the Monastery of *Alcester* by *Ralph de Boteler*, the Founder of that Monastery; but whether they enjoy'd it is uncertain; for 26 *Hen. 8.* they had them not; but the Church of *Arrow* (within whose Percinct this Hamlet is) was in the Possession of them, and so continu'd till Queen *Elizabeth's* Time, when *Michael Clarke*, Parson there, made an Agreement with Sir *Robert Throckmorton*, then Lord of *Overfley*, his Heirs passing Lords of this Manor, That they should be exempt from all Tithes arising within the Compass thereof; paying to the said *Michael* and his Successors, Six Pounds yearly; but that all Personal Tithes of the Inhabitants of the Hamlet called *Overfley-Green*, and Tithes of certain Parcels of Meadow, therein particularly mentioned, should be paid to the Parson

Parson of *Arrows* for the Time being, Sir *Thomas Wentworth*, Earl of *Strafford*, descended of the *Gascoigns* of this Place, was Baron of *Overfley*.

Padongre, anciently a Member of that Part of *Studley*, that belonged to *Corbicion*, and from his Descendents passed to *Cantilupe*. In 6 *Rich. 2.* *Richard Fitz-Richard* held the 16th Part of a Knight's Fee of *John de Hastings* here, which is all we know of this Hamlet.

Packwood, a Village situate on the outmost Bounds of this Hundred, anciently a Member of *Wasperton* in *Kineton* Hundred, and with it given to the Monks of *Coventry*, by *Leofrick* the Founder of their House, and confirmed to them by *S. Edward* the King. In 7 *Rich. 1.* it was in the Possession of *Philip de Kingtone*, who levy'd a Fine thereof to *Roger de Cherle-cote*; but it seems to have been by some Grant from the Monks; for in 41 *Hen. 3.* those Monks obtain'd a Grant of Free Warren for divers of their Lordships, and in it this Place is mention'd; and again, in the 44th of the same King, this Place is reckon'd among their Appropriations of Churches, and Tythes. In 7 *Edw. 1.* it is certify'd, that the Monks had here two Carucates of Land in Demesne, one Yard Land held by two Tenants, performing servile Labours, and subject to all Taxes the Prior would put upon them; two Yard Lands and an Half, held by six Freeholders, under several Rents, and Suit of Court twice a Year, and a Park inclosed with an Outwood, not in the Precincts of any Parish, besides Return of Assize, and a Watermill. But coming to the Crown, at the Dissolution of the Abby of *Coventry*, it was given by King *Henry VIII.* *Reg. 35.* to *William Willington* of *Barcheston*, Esq; and *William Sheldon* of *Berley*, who had marry'd one of his Daughters, and his Heirs, with the Advowson of the Church, to be held in Capite. *William Sheldon*, when it came to him, made it over to *Robert Burdet* of *Bramcote*, Esq; whose Grandson *Robert* sold it to *Thomas Spenser* of *Claverdon*, Esq; from whom it descended to Sir *William Spenser* of *Yarn-ton*, in whose Posterity we suppose it remains.

The Church dedicated to *S. Giles*, appropriated to the Monks of *Coventry*, as is abovesaid, was in King *Henry VI's* Time reputed no more than a Chapel to *Wasperton*, and therefore not presentative, the Curate being allow'd for his annual Salary the small Tithes, with the Alterage; but the Monks receiving the Tithe-Corn, and all living Mortuaries, which also, after the Dissolution, were annexed to the Curacy. In the 30th of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, there was a Grant made by that Princess, of this Chapel, among other Things, to one *Edward Wymerke*, by the Name of *Libera Capella de Packwood, cum Pertinentiis*, as concealed Land.

Path'ow, or *Patelau*, an Hundred in the Conqueror's Time, but now only a Liberty, in which are included several Towns and Parishes. The Bishops of *Worcester* had anciently the Benefit of it granted them by the Crown, because great Part of the Lands within it were of their Fee. These Bishops, 4 *Edw. 1.* had the Return of Writs, Assize of Bread and Beer, and other Royal Customs therein. When *Godfrey Gifford* was Bishop, 13 *Edw. 1.* he was called in Question for those Privileges, which the King's Attorney pleaded to be not alienable from the Crown. The Bishop could alledge no other Title to them but Prescription; which being found true, his Predecessors having enjoy'd them Time out of Mind, the Bishop was still, and allow'd them; and in 9 *Edw. 2.* it was found, that the Bishop of *Worcester* was Lord of this Hundred, (as it was then called) and that it comprehended in it *Stratford upon Avon*, with all its Hamlets; *Hampton upon Avon*, and its Hamlets; *Bishopston*, *Clopton*, *Henley*, *Beldefert*, and the Town of *Lapworth*. In the 13 *Edw. 3.* *John de Peyto*, jun. obtain'd a Grant of it for Life, together with the Manor of *Stratford upon Avon*, from *Wulstan* Bishop of *Worcester*, for a Rent of 60*l.* a Year; but the Lease being made without the King's Licence, became upon that Account void, and *Peyto* was forced to regrant it to the Bishop, who agreed to pay him 30*l.* a Year for Life. By an Inquisition taken about this Time it did appear,

pear, that there did belong to the said Hundred, or Liberty, a certain Court call'd *Gilput*, held every three Weeks, Return of Writs, and the Execution of them, Fines and Amerciaments, with the Goods and Chattels of all Felons and Fugitives therein. It continu'd in the Possession of the Bishop of Worcester, 'till 3 Edw. 6. when it was granted in Exchange for divers Lands in *Worcestershire* by *Nicholas Heath*, then Bishop, to *John Dudley*, Earl of *Warwick*, and his Heirs, who being attainted 1 Mar. 1. it escheated to the Crown; and coming into the Hands of Queen *Elizabeth*, she gave it, Reg. 4. to *Ambrose Dudley*, Earl of *Warwick*, and his Heirs Male; which leaving none of, it return'd to the Crown, and was by King *James I.* granted to *Sir Francis Smith* of *Wotton Warwen*, Kt. and his Heirs, who now, or late did, enjoy it: *Sir Charles Smith* being in Possession of it in 1640. The Place that gives Name to this Hundred, is an heap of Earth standing in the Road between *Warwick* and *Alcester*, near which are certain enclos'd Grounds call'd *Pathlows*, where there is a Court-Leet and Court-Baron kept twice a Year. The Stile of which Court is, *Hundredum five Libertas de Pathlow*. There did anciently belong to this Liberty divers Towns; but at this Day, only these Places do Suit there, viz. *Wotton-warwen*, *Ullenhall*, or *Oulnall*, *Loxley*, *Bishopston*, *Ludington*, *Drayton*, and *Wilnecote parva*; the rest being almost lost by Neglect, or the Corruption of Bailiffs, who answer for them.

Paulines-Heath, a pretty large Extent of Land, given to the Canons of *S. Sepulchre*, in the Town of *Warwick*, whereof they were seized, 42 Hen. 3.

Preston-Bagot, held in the Conqueror's Time by *Robert* Earl of *Mallent*, and by the general Survey then made, in which it is call'd *Prestetone*, it is certify'd to be of large Extent, viz. Ten Hides of Land; five of which, with a Mill, and Woods of a Mile in Length, and half a Mile in Breadth, were in his own Hands. These had been the Freehold of one *Turbern*, before the *Norman* Invasion; the other five were held of the Earl, by one

Hugh, but had been the Possession of one *Britnod*, in the Confessor's Days. But *Preston-Bagot* is now, and hath for a long Time been, of a much narrower Extent, *Beldefert* and *Henley* being taken out of it. Earl *Mallent* left this and his other Estates to *Henry de Newburgh*, Earl of *Warwick*; whose Son *William* passed it to *Ingeram Bagot*, from whose Family it took the present Name. *Simon* the Successor of *Ingeram*, 20 Hen. 3. answer'd for Part of a Knight's Fee here, held of the Earl of *Warwick*. He gave the Monks of *Reading* two Mills, lying within this his Lordship, and the Lordship to the Knights Hospitalers, of whom *Simon Stake* held it by the Service of a Knight's Fee. 'Tis now, and hath long been, a small Village, as appears from a Certificate of it, given in 6 Hen. 6. wherein 'tis said, That there was but nine Householders in it. Upon the Dissolution of the Monastries, 30 Hen. 8. it being in the Crown, was granted to *Ed. Aglionby* of *Balsall*, Esq; and *Henry Hugford* of *Solihull*, Gent; who sold it to *Clement Throckmorton* of *Haseley*, Esq; whose Posterity now do, or lately did, enjoy it.

The Advowson of the Church (dedicated to *All Saints*) hath been long separated from the Manor; for 16 Hen. 3. The Hospitalers being then in Possession of it, their Prior granted it to *Pauline Peyvre*, and confirmed it to *John* his Son, 47 H. 3. who pass'd it over to the *Montforts* soon after; for *Peter de Montfort* presented to it, Anno 1274, 2 Edw. 1. From the *Montforts* it descended to the *Trevills*; and *Willoughbys*, as their Heirs. In the Church was a Chantry founded by *Peter de Montfort* of *Beldefert*, who gave, 20 Edw. 2. 30 Acres of Land, a Piece of Meadow, five Strikes of Muncorn, and one of Oats, to be paid yearly by certain Ecoffees and their Heirs, therewith entrusted, for the finding of a Priest to celebrate Divine Service daily at the Altar of our Lady, within this Parish Church, for the Health of his Soul, and of all his Ancestors, and Successors. In the Church also is a Tomb for *John Randall*, by Birth a *Somerfetshire* Man, a Student of the Law, who dy'd

And 1626. In the Chancel Windows are the Arms of *England*, *Monforts* of *Bedford*, the *Beauchamps*, and *Henry* Earl of *Lancaster*.

Ragley, a Village in the Parish of *Arrow*; of which there is nothing left now, but the Manor House. It is not mention'd in the Conqueror's Survey, because it was included in *Arrow*, and so was with it the Possession of the *Marmions* first, and then of the *Camvills*. *Ralph* Boteler of *Overfley*, when he founded the Priory of *Alcester*, gave two Sheafs of (i. e. two third Parts of the) Tithes of this Place, to the Monks there, *de Domino suo de Ragley*; but the Monks had little or no Benefit of that Grant, because the Lords of *Arrow* were the true Lords. In the 5 *Hen. 3.* *Stephan de Raggeleg* pass'd over a Messuage lying therein to the Monks of *Evesham*, with 150 Acres of Land. In the same Reign, this Manor came into the Family of *Rous*; for *John Rufus*, or *Rous*, was then Lord of it, and *Thomas* his Son, had his Seat here. His Son *John* was a Person of a superior Rank, one of the Knights of this Shire, 3 *Ric. 2.* and a Justice of Peace for this County. He built a stately Gatehouse of Stone to his House here, and embattled it like a Castle, and afterward had a Commission to build the rest of his Dwelling-house answerable, and fortify it with strong Walls. His Son *John* was Escheator for this County and *Leicestershire*, and a Justice of Peace for this County. He dy'd 46 *Edw. 4.* leaving his Son *Thomas* his Successor and Heir; as he did another *Thomas*, who dying without Issue, *Margaret* his Sister and Heir, who marry'd Sir *John Brome* of *Oxfordshire*, carry'd this and other Estates into his Family; but it continued not long in it; for *George Brome* his Grandson, sold it, 33 *Eliz.* to Sir *John Conway* of *Arrow*, Kt. whose Posterity were made Lords *Conway* of *Ragley*, 22 *Jac. 1.* then Viscounts *Conway*, 3 *Car. 1.* and lastly, Earl of *Conway*, by King *Charles II.* did lately, if they do not at present, enjoy it.

Rowington, vulgarly call'd *Rownton*, a

Town standing on a rocky Ground, and therefore originally call'd *Rockington* in the Conqueror's Survey, where it is certify'd to contain three Hides of Land, a Church, and Woods belonging to it, esteem'd then at one Mile in Length, and half a Mile and eight Furlongs in Breadth. All which had been the Freehold of *Old Baldwin*, in *Edward the Confessor's* Time; but after the Conquest were given to *Hugh de Grenmaistill*, and held by one *Roger* his Under Tenant; but from *Grenmaistill* it soon returned to the Crown; for King *Henry I.* having it in his Hands, when he founded the Abby of *Reading*, gave it to that Monastery, with the Church, and King *Henry II.* confirm'd it. In the following Times it was written divers Ways, viz. *Richinton*, *Ruchinton*, *Rokintone*, and *Rowintone*, (as many other Places were) and in 1291, 19 *Edw. 1.* the Extent of what the Monks of *Reading* possessed here, was three Carucates of Land, two Watermills, and one Windmill, and 117. Rent of Assize. To this their Revenue, *Thomas de Riviere*, and *Richard*, made an Addition, by giving one Messuage, and 69 Acres of Land, and eight Acres and an Half of Meadow, for the Maintenance of one Monk, being a Priest, to celebrate Divine Service every Day in the Abby Church of *Reading*, for the good Estate of him the said *Thomas*, during his Life, and after his Death for his Soul, and the Souls of his Ancestors, and Heirs, all which Lands he held of the Barons of *Stafford*.

After the Dissolution of the greater Monastries, 30 *Hen. 8.* *John Oldnall* obtained a Lease of 21 Years, to hold it of that King; but he was by some Means obliged to surrender it soon to that Prince, who settled it in Part of a Jointure on *Katharine Parr*, his last Wife. She dy'd 2 *Edw. 6.* and it return'd to the Crown, from which *John Dudley*, Duke of *Northumberland*, obtained, by an Exchange with other Lands. By that Duke's Attainder, it came into the Hands of Queen *Mary*, who restor'd it to Mr. *Oldnall*, and gave him a Lease in it for 21 Years; but Queen

Queen Elizabeth resum'd it, and gave it to *Ambrose Dudley*, Earl of *Warwick*, and the Heir Males of his Body; but he leaving no Issue, it return'd to the Crown, where it hath remain'd ever since.

The Church is dedicated to *S. Lawrence*, and the Living a small Vicarage.

Ruin-Clifford, the Lordship of *Robert de Stadford*, who possessed one Hide and one Virgate of Land here, then held of him by one *Hugh*, but before the Conquest, it was the Freehold of one *Saward*. The Posterity of *Hugh* residing here, assum'd the Sirname of *Clifford* from it. His Family enjoy'd it 'till King *Henry III's* Reign, when *John de Clifford*, the last Heir Male of that Family pass'd it over to *Ralph de Power*, the Son of *Margery* his Sister, by *Hugh Power*, who had been an Assilant of the Barons against King *Henry III*. For this *Hugh* was seiz'd of two Carucates of Land in this Place, and *Stephen le Power* held two Hides and an half of Land in this Place in King *Henry I's* Time, of *Margery le Bohun*, then called *Clifford-Minor*. The Powers after this, held this Manor many Descents; for *Christopher Power*, the last Heir Male, sold it to *William Clopton* of *Clopton*, in this County, and Heirs, 5 *Hen. 8*. From the *Clopton's* it pass'd 7 *Eliz.* to *John Combes*, whose Son *Edward*, leaving only Daughters, it went into other Families.

Salford-Priors, so called from a Salt-Spring that anciently hath been here, tho' now it be landed up, which the Inhabitants are yet perswaded of fully, from an Access which they observe Pigeons to have to it constantly. It hath three Hamlets belonging to it, as *Cock-Bewington*, *Dunnington*, and *Wood-Bevinton*. This Place, when the Abby of *Evesham* was founded in 714, by *Egwyn* Bishop of *Worcester*, was given by him to that Monastery, by the Name of *Salford-Major*, but those Monks kept it not long; for in King *Edward* the Confessor's Reign, *Godeva* the Wife of Earl *Leofrick* was Possessor of it. After the Conquest, *Levitha* the Nun obtained it of the Conqueror, and it

was in her Hands at the Time of the General Survey; when it was certified to contain three Hides, a Church, a Mill, and Woods two Furlongs in Length, and half an one in Breadth, then called *Salford*; but upon the Advancement of *Henry de Newburgh*, to the Earldom of *Warwick*, this Lordship, with others, was given to him; and his Son *Roger* enfeoffed *Jeffrey de Clinton* with it, to hold of him by the Service of a Knights Fee. *Levitha* the Nun, tho' outed for the present, never gave up her Right; but commencing a Suit in the King's Court, recover'd it; whereupon *Jeffrey de Clinton* came to an Agreement with her, and by her, and the Earl's Approbation, settled it upon the Canons of *Kenilworth*, which he then founded, and the Earl acquitted to them the Knight's Fee. The Canons being thus possessed, obtained divers Privileges for it; as Court Leets, Assize of Bread and Beer, Gallows, and Weyfe, which they pleaded Prescription for, and were allow'd them, having also therein, four Carucates of Land, Rent of Assize, the Farm of a Mill and Free Warren, 11 *Rich. 2*. After the Dissolution, it continued in the Crown, 'till King *James I.* pass'd it with other Things to certain Persons in Trust, for the Payment of his Debts; who sold it to Sir *Simon Clerke*, Barr. who was the Owner of it about the midst of the last Century, and probably his Heir is now, or late was.

The Church being confirm'd to the Canons of *Kenilworth*, by *Simon* Bishop of *Worcester*, in King *Henry I's* Time, and said to be of the same King *Henry's* Grant, was ratified by *Thomas*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in King *Henry II's* Time, by whose Instrument, there is mention made of a Chapel at *Little Salford* (called also *Abbots Salford*) belonging to it, and a Meadow, being a Piece of the Glebe named *Littleham*, with the Tithe of Salt, which shews that there had been a Salt-Spring in this Place, which turned to good Benefit. The Vicarage here is but of small Value.

Salford Abbots, or *Minor*, a Manor given with the former, to which it was an Hamlet, to the Abby of *Evesham*, at the Foundation thereof, in the Year 714, by *S. Egwyne*. It was possessed by those Monks in the Conqueror's Time; and at the drawing up of his Survey, was certified to contain two Hides and a Mill, from which they were to have 20 Sticks of Eels. They claimed, 13 *Edw. 1.* a Court Leet, and divers other Privileges by Prescription, which were allow'd. After the Dissolution of the Monastries, this Lordship coming to the Crown, was given by *K. Henry VIII. Reg. 38.* to *Sir Philip Holly, Kt.* and his Heirs. *Sir Philip* sold it to *Anthony Littleton, Gent.* who also sold it to *John Alderford, Esq;* whose Coheir marrying to *Charles Stamford*, Grandchild of *Sir William Stamford, Kt.* one of the Judges of the King's Bench, brought it into his Family, where we suppose it continues. As concerning the Chapel, there was some Difference between the Monks of *Evesham* and Canons of *Kenilworth*, about the Presentation to it; and at length it was agreed, that the Monks should have all the Lands given to maintain Divine Service in it; saving a Part of a Mead, which lyes between the Water and the Foot-path leading from *Salford-Mill* to *Clive-Mill*, which it was agreed the Church of *Great Salford* should have.

Samburn, so called from a little Sandy Bourn or Brooke, upon which it stands, is a very ancient Place, being given *Anno 714*, to the Monastery of *Evesham*, by *Egwin*, Bishop of *Worcester*, when he founded it. At the drawing up the Conqueror's Survey, it was certified to be Part of the Lands belonging to that Monastery, and to contain three Hides of Land and Woods one Mile in Length, and half a Mile in Breadth. The Monks of this House, 13 *Edw. 1.* claimed a Court-Leet, and other Privileges, by Prescription, and were allow'd them, as they continu'd to hold them 'till the Dissolution of their Abby. After which, *K. Henry VIII. Reg. 32.* sold it by the Name of the
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Manor of *Samburne*, to *Robert Throckmorton, Esq;* whose Heirs are now, or late were, Owners of it.

Shelfhull, a Member of *Aston-Cantilupe*, and having all along the same Lords. Here was a Park belonging to the Lords of *Aston*, in which were inclosed, all, or the greatest Part of those Woods, which in the Conqueror's Survey, are said to belong to *Aston* for their Pleasure in Hunting, it being a mountainous Land, most proper for Deer and Conies; but the the Manor extended much farther than this Park, for 6 *Edw. 2.* it appears, that *William Walsh* held the sixth Part of a Knights Fee, lying in this Place, of *John de Hastings*, Lord of *Aston*, then lately dead. In 14 *Hen. 6.* *Joan Beauchamp*, Lady *Bergavenny*, dy'd possessed of this Manor, and to her Posterity it still doth, or did lately belong, but is reputed as a Member of *Aston-Cantilupe*.

Shirburne, a Village so called from the little Brook, *Scipebupne*, which in the *Saxon Language* signifieth a clear running Stream, as this is. In the Conqueror's Survey, this Village is certified to contain two Hides and an half, and was in the Possession of the Earl of *Mallent*, but before the Conquest, had been the Freehold of *Edricus* and *Levegot*. From that Earl it came to *Henry Newburgh*, Earl of *Warwick*, with many of his other Lands, and his Son *Roger*, his Successor, in his Earldom, gave half an Hide, and two Parts of the Tithes of the Inclosure in this Place, to his Collegiate Church at *Warwick*, which he had founded 23 *H. 1.* But the Residue of this Lordship, with the Mill he bestow'd upon the Knights Templars, which Part was by the Survey taken 31 *Hen. 2.* valu'd at 3 *l. 8 s. 5 d. per Ann.* besides that, the Tenants were to mow and reap their Corn, and Grass in their Meadow, and to make their Hay at their own Charge. The Templars, while they had it, obtained a Charter of Free-Warren in all their Demesne Lands here, 32 *Hen. 3.* but they being suppress'd in King *Edward II's* Reign, *Guy de Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, seiz'd upon this Manor, as escheated to him (as did
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divers others of the Donor's Posterity in other Places) though the Pope and his Council had order'd their Lands to be annex'd to the Knights Hospitallers; but they enjoy'd them not long, because the Parliament confirm'd the Pope's Decree, and so this Lordship was given to them, and by that Means, at the Dissolution, came into King Henry VIII's Hands, as they continu'd in his Son's King Edward VI's, who pass'd it away Reg. 7. to Thomas Lucy of Cherlecote, Esq; and his Heirs, who now, or lately enjoy'd it.

The Church dedicated to *All Saints*, was anciently appropriated to the Knights Templers, who yet paid 6s. 8d. yearly to the Canons of the Collegiate Church of Warwick. In the South Window of it, are the Arms of the Lucys, with Quartering impaling *Ascons*; and in the East Window of the Chancel are the Arms of King Edward III. the *Beauchamps*, Earls of Warwick, *Clintons*, Earls of Huntington, *Mac Cartymaur*, and *Long-Spe*, Earl of Salisbury.

Shotery, a Village given to the Church of Worcester, by King *Offa*, about the Year 900, and then contained 33 Houses, as appears by his Charter, in which it is called *Scottarit*, and the River *Avon* is said to run through it. There is no mention of it in the Conqueror's Survey, because it belong'd to the See of Worcester, and so was involv'd in *Stratford*. *Adam de Sce-triva* held here one Hide and an Half of Land of the Bishop in King Henry II's Time, and in King Edward III's Reign *Richard*, the Son and Heir of *Richard Baginden*, granted to *Robert de Stratford*, Parson of *Stratford*, his whole Right and Title to all his Lands in this Place, which descended to him by Inheritance from his Father. This *Robert* was afterwards Bishop of *Chichester*; and while he was such, he entail'd this Manor of *Shoterithe* (as it was then written) upon *John de Bishopston* and *Isabel* the Daughter of *John Stretch*, and the Heirs of their two Bodies; and for lack of such Issue, to return to himself and his Heirs. In 17 Rich. 2. the Monks of *Evesham* seiz'd upon it, as Part of the Possessions of *Thomas Newnham*, Clerk, their Bondman; but

doing it without Licence from the King, it was forfeited to the Crown, and given by the King to Sir *Wm. Arundel*, Kt. to hold and enjoy as long as it continu'd in the Crown, but that was not long; for in the 4th of H. IV. *John Harewell*, Esq; had a Licence granted him from *John Clifford*, Bishop of Worcester, to have Divine Service celebrated by a fitting Priest in his Oratory within his Manor-House here, at *Shotrech*, which Licence is dated 1402. And it may be observ'd, that none could have a private Chapel in their Houses, but by the Bishop's Licence, and an Appointment of a fitting Priest, by a Constitution as ancient as the Emperor's *Justinian*; least by such Means, Hereticks should corrupt Families of Note, which mostly desired them. In the Descendent of *John Harewell*, this Manor continu'd, 'till Issue Male failing in *Thomas Harewell*, his Sisters and Heirs inherited his Estates, and this Lordship was upon the Partition assigned to *Agnes*, the Wife of *John Smith*, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, in whose Line, together with *Wotton-Waven*, it still continueth, unless lately alienated.

Shrewley, or *Shrewele*, a Village in the Parish of *Hatton*, the Lordship of *Hugh de Grentemaisnill*, in the Conqueror's Time, when it was certified to contain three Hides of Land, and Woods a Mile in Length and half a Mile in Breadth, which before the Norman Invasion, were all the Freehold of one *Toli*, but after were given to the Earl *Mallent*; and *Leicester*, who enfeoff'd *Ernold de Bois* with it, as appears from a Grant made by the said *Ernold*, to the Nuns of *Pinley*, of one Carucate of Land in this Place, then called *Snavefle* (as it was then written) in which he expresses it to be done by the Consent of *Robert Earl of Leicester* his Lord; which Grant, the said Earl, for the Good of his Soul, as also the Souls of his Father and Mother, and King *Henry*, confirm'd. Several other Persons had Parts in this Manor; as *Henry de Waltham*, held several Lands of the King in Capite: *John de Screweila*, a Yard Land which he held of the King by Sargeanty. His Daughter and Heir *Maud*, then the Wife of *Walter de Culy*, sold

sold her Part (which was passed as a Manor) to *John Dufford* and his Heirs, who sold it to *Philip Gayton*, between whose two Sisters and Heirs, it was divided, viz. *Julian* and *Scholastica*. *Julian's* Part was forfeited for conspiring to kill her Husband; and coming into the Kings Hands, was given to *Henry Earl of Lancaster*, and *Scholastica's* Parts (who was marry'd to *Godfrey de Meaux*) was sold by her to *Nicholas* and *William Fililode*, Brothers, before 38 *Edw. 3.* in whose Family Issue Male failing, *Katharine* the Widow of *John Blike* was found their Heir, and her Son *John* inherited it 4 *H. 6.* His Descendent *John*, 4 *Edw. 6.* sold it by the Name of one Messuage, 200 Acres of Land, 40 Acres of Meadow, 100 Acres of Pasture, 10 Acres of Wood, and 80 Acres of Heath and Furs, to *John Oldnale*, who 4 *Eliz.* convey'd it to *Thomas* and *Clement Walford*; but besides these Moieties, this is certain, That the *Lucyes* of *Charlecote*, had a Manor here; for 16 *Edw. 3.* *Elizabeth*, the Lady of Sir *William Lucy*, Kt. had a Grant thereof from his Son Sir *William*, to hold it during her Life; in Consideration of which, she released her Interest in other Lands, which she had Right to have held. After her Decease, it return'd to the Family of the *Lucys*, who successively held it 'till the Reign of King *Henry VII.* and might much longer, tho' we want Evidences of it.

Sidenhale, the Lordship of a Family that took their Name from it; who held it, 'till by a Daughter and Coheir it came 4 *Edw. 3.* to *Fulwood* of *Clay-Hall*, and by one of them was sold to Mr. *Hugford* of *Henwood*, in whose Line it continu'd 'till *John Hugford*, late of *Henwood*, sold it to *Nathaniel Cookes* of *Ingen* near *Stratford*, an Hamlet thereof in this Hundred.

Silesburne, a Village situate upon the Brook so called, which crosseth the Road from *Henley* to *Alcester*. In it there was anciently an Hermitage, but now there is no Habitation near it.

Skilts, a Grange, anciently belonging to the Priory of *Studeley*, and written *Skillus-Grange*, as appears from the Peti-

tion of *Thomas Atwood*, right Heir in Blood to *Peter Corbicon*, the Founder of that Abby, offered to the Bishop of *Worcester*, wherein he complains of *Thomas Bedul* the present Prior, for keeping a Concubine, which to maintain, he wrong'd the House. After the Dissolution of the Monastries, one *Knightly* was Owner of it; and leaving only Daughters for his Heirs, it upon the Partition fell to *James Duffield*, in Right of *Frances* his Wife, one of them. *James* sold it to *William East*, and others, who 2 *Eliz.* sold it to *William Sheldon*, Esq; by the Name of two Messuages, 600 Acres of Land, 60 Acres of Meadow, 600 Acres of Pasture, 120 Acres of Wood, and 100 Acres of Heath and Furs; all which he imparked for Deer, and on the South Side of it built a very fair Brick House, of which his Posterity are, or lately were possessed.

Snitfield, so called originally, as is thought from the Saxon Word *Snide*, which signifies, Cutting, or Incision, as probably here was, when it began to be inhabited, by dividing the Grounds among such as were about to build and settle here. In the Conqueror's Time it was the Possession of the Earl of *Mallent's* and *Leicester*, and contained then four Hides and a Church. In the General Survey it is written *Snitesfeld*, and was the Freehold of one *Sexi*, before the coming of the Normans. After the Earl of *Mallent's* Death, it came to *Henry de Newburgh*, Earl of *Warwick*, his Brother, and descended to his Son *Roger*, Earl of *Warwick*, who gave one Hide of the Lands lying here, with two Parts of the Tithes of the Inclosures, to the Collegiate Church of *Warwick*, as also the Paunage of the Woods here. Earl *Roger* enfeoffed *Hugh Fitz-Richard* with the Manor, who gave it to the Church of *St. Sepulchres* at *Warwick*, and then granted it over to *William Cummin*, who in K. *Henry II's* Time, wrote himself, *Dominus de Snitenesfeld*, to whom succeeded *Walter*, his Brother's Son. He gave certain Lands lying here, to the Monks of *Bordesley*. His Grandson *William* was the last Male of the Family, but leaving a Daughter and Heir, *Margery*, who marry'd

John de Cantilupe, brought her Estate into his Family. He had his Seat here, and is certified to have had one Knight's Fee in this Place, but held it of *Thomas de Clinton*, under the Earl of *Warwick*. This *John* procur'd a Weekly Market in this Town upon *Wednesday*, and a Fair Yearly on the Eve, Day, and Morrow of *S. Kenelm*, July 16. To this *John* and *Margery*, succeeded *John* their Son, who was a Person of Eminency, both as a Soldier and a Statesman; for he was in the memorable Battle of *Fawcirk*, 26 *Edw.* 1. and one of the Justices for Gaol-delivery, &c. He had a Son named *John*, who was knighted, but dying before his Father, Sir *John* the elder entail'd this Manor upon *Eleanor* his Daughter, then the Wife of *Thomas West*, and the Heirs of their Bodies, paying him and *Maud* his Wife, 40 *l.* Sterling per Ann. during their Lives, with Remainder to his right Heirs. *Thomas* and *Eleanor*, being thus brought into Possession of it, procured a Charter for a Change of the Marker from *Wednesday* to *Tuesday*, and to enlarge the Fair five Days more after *S. Kenelm*, as also for Free-Warren, to them and their Heirs, in all their Demefne Lands here. Their Son and Heir *Thomas*, was a Knight, and passed away this Manor to Sir *William Beauchamp*, Kt. and his Heirs, in exchange for the Manors of *Newenton-Tony* and *Stretford-Tony* in *Wiltshire*, reserving 10 *l.* per Ann. out of it to himself and his Heirs. This Sir *William*, was afterwards Lord *Bergavenny*, and at his Death, left it his Son and Heir *Richard*, then but fourteen Years of Age. His Relict *Joan*, had it in Dowry for Life, and after her, *Richard* enjoyed it awhile; but from him it became *Edward Plantagenet's*, Earl of *Warwick*, who being attainted 1 *Hen.* 7. it was seized by the Crown, and coming into *Henry VIII's* Hands, was by that King granted out to *Richard Morison*, Esq; and his Heirs, Reg. 37. who sold it to *John Hales*, a wealthy Man of *Coventry*, in whose Heirs it was in King *Charles I's* Reign, and is probably still.

The Church, dedicated to *St. James*, was given to the Canons of *St. Sepulchres*

at *Warwick*, by *Hugh Fitz-Richard*, as is above said; but a Controversy growing between the Canons and *William Cummin*, the Rector, about the Right of Presentation; *Roger*, Bishop of *Worcester*, and *Adam*, Abbot of *Evesham*, determined it thus, viz. That *William* should pay the Canons a Mark yearly, and when the Rectory happened to be void, should present thereunto, either himself or his Heirs; but the Parson so chosen, should promise to the Canons to make a just Payment yearly of the said Sum. *Walter Stapleton*, Bishop of *Exeter*, obtained afterwards the perpetual Patronage of this Church from *Walter Cantelupe*, and in exchange for it, gave them certain Messuages and Lands in *St. Clement Danes*, London, with the Advowson of *St. Clement's* Church, for which the Canons got *K. Edward II's* Licence to appropriate it to them, *Thomas Cobham* being then Bishop of *Worcester*. In the North Window of the Church, is the Effigies of *Thomas de Cantelupe*, Bishop of *Hereford*, in his Pontificals; and in the East Window of the North Isle, are the Arms of the *Clintons*, Earls of *Huntington*, and *Cantelupes* of this Place.

Spernall, anciently written *Spernoure*, was in the Conqueror's Reign the Estate of *William Buenvasleth*, and held of him by one *Hugh*, and was certified to contain two Hides of Land, and a Mill, with Woods three Furlongs in Length and one in Breadth. From him, but by what Means we cannot find, it passed to *Henry de Newburgh*, the first Earl of *Warwick*, of the Norman Line, and his Posterity continu'd for some Time Lords of it; but the *Durvassals* had a Grant thereof from one of them to hold of him in Sargeanty by the Service of attending upon that Earl and his Heirs, at the Castle of *Warwick*, or any other of his Seats, where he or they did reside, at *Christmas*, *Easter*, and *Whitsuntide*, then and there to perform the Office of his chief Butler at those Times, for which they were to receive a certain Fee. This Family of *Durvassal*, was very ancient, and held this Manor many Successions, from

from King Henry II's Time, to the latter End of King Edward III's Reign; for William Durvassal liv'd in King Henry II's Time, and left a Son named John, who was a Man of Note in his Country, viz. a Justice of Assize, and Gaol-Delivery, a Conservator of the Peace, a Knight, &c. His Heir and Successor was Sir Roger Durvassal, Kt. whose Son was Philip, the Father of Thomas, who was one of the Coroners, (an Office at this Time of great Repute) for this County, about the Beginning of King Edward II's Reign. His Heir and Successor was John Durvassal, whose Son was Nicholas Durvassal, who leaving no Issue Male, Eleanor his Daughter, inherited this and his other Estates; and marrying to John Holt of Yardley, brought them into his Family, and his Son Walter Holt inherited them. He enfeoffed John Reve, Vicar of Coughton with it; who dying before it was pass'd out of him, Thomas Reve, his Brother, inherited it as his Heir. This Thomas, not long after, quitted all his Right in it to William Wybbe, Esq; and his Heirs, 7 Hen. 6. who being invited to it by the Affection John Throkmorton, Esq; had to it, because of its Nearness to his other Lands, sold it to him at the greater Price. It seems, when this Purchase was made, that Henry Beaumont, in the Right of Joan his Wife, one of the Coheirs of William Durvassal, Brother to the above mentioned Nicholas, had some Title to certain Lands in this Manor, which Mr. Throkmorton, to make his Purchase compleat, bought; and so now, the whole is possessed by the Descendants of the said Mr. Throkmorton, unless lately alienated.

The Church here was formerly a Chapel unto Coughton, which belonged to the Canons of Studley; to whom therefore, Henry Bishop of Worcester order'd, that the Profits of the Burials of such of the Inhabitants as were not of a free Condition, should accrue, and shortly after happen'd a violent Pestilence, which swept away most of the Tenants which held by Bond Service; so that the Lords were forced to supply their Places with others of another Quality. In the mean Time, the Nuns

of Cokehull had obtain'd the Advowson of the Chapel; and when it became presentable, there arose a Controversy between the Nuns, and Canons of Studley, touching the Right of Sepulture, 11 Henry III. which lasted some Years; but at last, Reginald Brian, Bishop of Worcester, compos'd the Difference, by ordering, that the Canons of Studley, in the Right of the Church of Coughton, should have the Burials of such Inhabitants as dwelt on the Lands held in Villanage, and the Nuns of Cokehull the rest. In 19 Edw. 1. It was certify'd concerning this Church, that the Portion that the Canons of Studley had out of it was 25 s. a Year, and that of the Nuns of Cokehull 20 s. a Year; but the Nuns having yet some Pretensions to part of the Tithes, William Wittlesey, Bishop of Worcester, was forced to take the Controversy between them and the Parson into his Hands; but how he determin'd it, we find not. In the Church is a Marble Monument for one William Parsons, *Vir quondam magnæ honestatis*, as is said in the Inscription, who dy'd December 28, 1482, and Joan his Wife; and in the Windows of it are the Arms of the old Earls of Warwick, viz. The Newburghs and the Throkmortons, empaling those of Family of Spine.

Songer, a Manor given to the Monks of Bordeley in King Stephen's Reign, by William Giffard, and confirm'd by Roger Earl of Warwick. It is not particularly mention'd in the Conqueror's Survey, because it was then included in Brailes, of which Manor it was accounted to contain half an Hide, as the Charter of Confirmation of it to those Monks, made to them by William Earl of Warwick, (the Son of Roger) doth testify. After the Dissolution of the Monastery of Bordeley, it was (among other Things) granted out of the Crown to Clement Throkmorton, Esq; and Alexander Avenon, and their Heirs, by the Name of the Manor, Farm, and Grange of Songer-Grange, and is now, or lately was, possessed by the Family of Throkmortons of Haseley in this County, descendants of the abovesaid Clement.

Studley.

Studley, a Lordship, within which were four Hamlets, *Mapleborough*, *Skilts*, *Holt*, and *Padlionsgre*, (of which we have spoken above.) In the Conqueror's Time, the greatest Part of it, viz. four Hides (in which stood the Church, and a Mill) was the Estate of *William* the Son of *Corbucion*, and in them was a Furnace for making Salt; and Woods in Length a Mile, and half a Mile in Breadth: All which, before the Conquest, were the Freehold of one *Swain*. But the other Part, in the Confessor's Time, belonged to one *Godric*, from whom being taken by the *Normans*, it was given to *William Buenvasleth*. This Part containeth but one Hide, and some Woods three Furlongs in Length, and two in Breadth. *William* the Son of *Corbucion*, was at this Time a Man of large Possessions in this and other Counties; and he, or some of his Descendants, had a Castle here, (of which there are still some Remains) in which was their principal Seat. He is thought to have been Sheriff of this County, some part of the Conqueror's Reign. *Robert Corbusceon* his Son, succeeded him in his great Estate; but it seems that when *Henry de Newburgh* was made Earl of *Warwick*, it was taken from him, and given to that Earl; for *Peter* his Brother, (who is written sometimes *Peter Fitz-William*, sometimes *Peter Corbezson*, and at other Times *Peter de Studley*) tho' he is said to have held ten Knights Fees, *de Veteri Feofmento*, (which was his Father's Estate doubtless) yet he held them of that Earl, and was obliged to restore them to *Waleran* Earl of *Warwick*, *Henry's* Grandson. This *Peter* was a devout Man, according to his Time; and besides what he gave to other Religious Houses, gave to the Knights Templars a Mill, and certain Lands here, and founded the Monastery in this Town, of which we shall speak hereafter. His Son *Peter* succeeded him, but alienated so many Parcels of it, some to the Tenants of the Manor, and others to the *Montforts*, into which Family he marry'd his Daughter *Emme*, as also the Homage and Services of some of the Tenants of the Manor, to *William de Cantilupe*, so that he left him-

self little more than the bare Name of Lord of it. *John de Montfort* had the Part, and the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee in this Place, but held of the Earl of *Warwick*, which came at length to *William Beauchamp*, Lord *Bergavenny*, with the Castle of *Beldesert*; who, upon the Suppression of the Templars, seiz'd on their Part, which was one Messuage, one Carucate of Lands, 10 Acres of Meadow, and two Mills, and held them during his Life; but after his Decease, they were given to the Hospitalers. *Cantilupe's* Part, which was the third Part of a Knight's Fee, was held by them awhile of *John de Hastings*, Lord *Bergavenny*, and came at length, with *Hastings' Lands*, to *William Beauchamp*, who afterward was made Lord *Bergavenny*. As to the Manor, *Peter Corbezson*, aforesaid, enfeoffed the Vicar of *Studley* with it, and some Lands thereunto belonging; but it seems to have been only in Trust for his Heirs; for when his only Daughter *Felicia*, marry'd to *John Barret* of *Shelfhull*, the Vicar passed the Premises to them, 9 Rich. 2. and by their Heirs Female, it passed to one Mr. *Hunt*, in King *Henry VIII's* Time, whose Posterity do now, or lately did, possess it, with the Site of the above mention'd Castle.

The Church here, upon the Foundation of the Monastery of this Place, was appropriated to the Canons of it, and a Vicarage appointed, yet not endow'd with any Tithes, but only a Stipend of eight Pounds a Year, to be paid to the Incumbent for the Time being. In the Church was a Chantry, founded 7 Hen. 4. by *Thomas Middlemore* of *Edgbaston*, for one Priest to sing Mass daily at the Altar of the Blessed Virgin, on the South Part of it, for the Good Estate of him the said *Thomas*, during his Life, and the Health of his Soul after his Departure hence, as also for the Souls of his Father and Mother, and all the Faithful deceas'd. He endow'd it with 80 Acres of Land, 10 Acres of Meadow, and 13 Shillings yearly Rent, all lying in this Parish, and valud at 4 l. 13 s. 4 d. a Year; which Rent was paid to the Priest thereunto belonging,

ing, 37 Hen. 8. by Mr. Robert Middlemore, the then present Owner of them. In the Belfry Window of this Church, are the Arms of the Montforts and Atwoods, empalming the Montforts; and in the East Window of the South Isle are the Arms of the Edgbastons, Middlemores, and Middlemores quartering the Edgbastons.

Tanworth, anciently a Member of Brailes, a Town in Kineton Hundred, but long since separated from it, and become an independent Manor. Before the Norman Conquest, Edwin, Earl of Mercia, was Lord of it, as a Part of Brailes, in which because it was involved, it is not particularly mention'd in the Conqueror's Survey; tho' there is no doubt but that it contained a great Part of the 46 Hides, which were then certified to be in Brailes, besides the Woods which were then given in to be no less than three Miles in Length and two in Breadth, all which seems to be included in this Town, which is mostly Wood Land. At the Conquest, William the Norman seiz'd on Earl Edwin's Lands, and gave Brailes with this Lordship appendant, to Henry Newburgh, when he advanc'd him to the Earldom of Warwick. This Earl, or his Successor Roger (who is most likely) gave the Church here (then called the Chapel of Tanworth) to the Canons of Kenilworth, and Simon Bishop of Worcester confirmed it to them. The Manor continuing in the Possession of the succeeding Earls, was 9 John, assign'd with other Estates to Alice the Widow of Earl Waleran, to hold in Dower during her Life, and so again to Ela the Widow of Earl Thomas, 26 Hen. 3. And though upon an Agreement between William Mauduit, and Alice his Wife, and John de Plessets, Countess of Warwick his Wife, it was settled upon John de Plessets, for Life, in case he surviv'd Margery; yet Ela still enjoy'd it, and had a Charter of Free-Warren granted her for Life here, 36 Hen. 3. and having married Phillip Bassett, obtained of William Mauduit, then Earl of Warwick, not only a Confirmation, of it as her Dower, for her own Life, but for

her Husband's, in case he should survive her. How long it continu'd thus settled we find not; but are sure that William Beauchamp, who by Marriage of the Heiress of the Mauduits became Earl of Warwick, did, 13 Edw. 1. claim a Court Leet, Assize of Bread and Beer, Free Warren, Gallows, Infangthef, Tumbrell, and Weifs, within this Lordship by Prescription, and was allowed them all, though Ela had not as yet resign'd her Interest in it, as she did afterwards, 17 Edw. 1. In 9 Edw. 2. it was in the King's Hands, by Reason of the Minority of Thomas, the Heir of Guy de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick; but was soon after assigned with his other Estates, to Hugh Despenfer the elder, to hold 'till Thomas came of Age. He entailed it upon his Issue Male, and in his Posterity it continu'd 'till 3 Hen. 7. when it came to the Crown, where it remain'd 'till King Henry VIII. Reg. 36, sold it to Sir George Throkemorton, to hold in Capite, by the 20th Part of a Knight's Fee. In his Family it continu'd, 'till his Descendent Thomas Throkemorton Esq; by virtue of an Act of Parliament, 2 Jac. 1. sold it to Andrew Archer, Esq; in whose Posterity it doth still continue, or lately was.

The Church of this Place, dedicated to S. Mary Magdalene, was originally a Chapel belonging to Brailes, and therewith granted to the Canons of Kenilworth, in King H. I's Time, but hath had the Reputation of a Church from King John's Time; for then it was agreed between them and Waleran, Earl of Warwick, that at every Presentation the Earl should have the Nomination of a Clerk, and the Canons present him to the Bishop, upon Condition, that the Canons should be paid yearly two Marks of Silver by the Incumbent. The Glebe was given by Walter de Walwardington, about the Beginning of K. Henry III's Time, and consisted of a Messuage, with the Appurtenances in this Town. In 14 Edw. 3. all the Interests of the Earl of Warwick, and the Canons, were passed over to William de Clinton, Earl of Huntington, the two Marks above mentioned being reserved to the Canons, and a Vicarage ordained.

ordained by the Bishop of Worcester, who bestowed the Advowson, with all its Appurtenances, on the Priory of *Maxstoke*, the Canons of which procured the Appropriation of the great Tithes to them at the same Time. In 30 Hen. 8. when the Priory of *Maxstoke* was dissolv'd, the Advowson of the Vicarage, with the Site of the Monastery, was given to *Charles Brandon*, Duke of *Suffolk*, from whom they both came in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, to *Andrew Archer*, Esq; in whose Descendents they remain still, or not long since did. In the Church is a Monument, the Effigies being in full Bigness, for *Margaret* the Wife of *Andrew Archer*, an eminent Benefactrix to the Poor and Sick, who died August 13, 1614, and several monumental Inscriptions for *Richard Folwode*, and *Agnes* his Wife, which *Richard*, dy'd in 1502. *Robert Folwode*, and *Margaret* his Wife; which *Robert*, was a Person excellently well skilled in our Common Law, and dy'd October 20, 1531. *Edward Archer*, Gent. a Friend to the Poor, who dy'd February 18, 1592. *Richard Dolfin*, and *Elizabeth* the Daughter of *Edward Griffin*, Esq; who dy'd October 7, 1608. And in the Windows of it are the Arms of *Moubray*, *Montfort*, *Tuchet*, *Hastang*, *Crewenhale*; and in the Chancel Windows, *Beauchamps*, *Clinton*, *Archer*, and *Waring*.

In this Church were antiently two Chantries, one of them at the Altar of the Blessed Virgin, founded by *Robert Folwode*, first Vicar of it. After the Church became appropriated to the Canons of *Maxstoke*, he granted to one *Ranulph de Fulwood*, and the Heirs of his Body, two Messuages, with all the Lands and Tenements thereunto belonging, both in this Parish, to find a competent Priest, of good Conversation, chosen by twelve of the Principal Inhabitants of the Town, to celebrate Divine Service daily in this Church, at the Altar of the Blessed Virgin, for all the Living and dead of this Parish; as also for all the Benefactors to this Church and Chantry, and say a *Placebo* and *Dirige*, daily, with a special Commendation of him the said *Robert*,

and his Heirs; and if the said *Ranulph Folwode* should happen to die without Issue, then the said Messuages should remain to *John Lodbroke*, and his Heirs, upon the like Terms, and so to others. The other Chantry, at the Altar of *S. Katherine*, was founded by one *Thomas Collins*, 14 Rich. 2. who gave divers Lands to *Thomas Archer*, *John Folwode*, and others, in Trust, to find two Priests to celebrate Divine Service here for ever; but not having the King's License for his so doing, they were seized by that King, viz. Rich. 2. and given to one *John Sweet*, who assign'd them over, by Patent granted by King *Henry IV.* to one *Rose Montfort* a great Woman in this Parish, to the Intent that She, or her Heirs, should provide and maintain two Chantry Priests, to celebrate Divine Service daily in this Church, at the Altar of our Lady, for King *Henry*, his Mothers Queen, her the said *Rose*, and her Ancestors and Heirs, and all other Benefactors to the said Chantry. The Advowson of this Chantry descended from the said *Rose Montfort*, to the *Catesbys*; but Sir *William Catesby* being attainted 1 Hen. 7. the Advowson was granted by that King, to Sir *James Blount*, and the Heirs Male of his Body. At the Dissolution of the Religious Houses, 37 Hen. 8. the Lands of both these Chantries were granted (after they had remain'd in the Crown some Years) 7 Edw. 6. to *Kenelm Element*, and *John Throkmorton*, Esq; and their Heirs, by Patent.

Temple-Grafton, or as it was before it had that Name, called *Grafton-Superior*, as *Ardens-Grafton*, before mention'd, was called *Grafton-Inferior*, was one of those Towns that was given to the Abby of *Evesham*, shortly after the Foundation of it; but thro' the Covetousness of certain Potent Men, was taken away from those Monks, with divers other Lands, long before the Conquest; and so being in Lay-Hands, was taken away from them by King *William I.* and given to some of his Followers, who at the making of the general Survey, certified, that it contain'd five Hides of Land, and a Church, and was then possessed by *Osborn Fitz-Richard*, whose Tenant

nant for it was one *Gilebert*; but it was in the Confessor's Days held by *Mervin Scotin*, *Toti*, and *Toffi*, being written in that Record by Mistake *Grafton*, for doubtless the original Name was *Greavetone*, from *Greaves*, i. e. *Bushes*. We do not find any certain Grounds to believe, that the Monks of *Evesham* were ever in Possession of it; for in the Time of King *Henry I.* or soon after, *Bernard de Grafton*, was the Owner of it. When it had the Name of *Temple-Grafton* first, we cannot discover. The Name seems to import, that it did then belong to the *Templers*; but we do not find it mentioned in the Surveys of their Lands taken 31 *Hen. 2.* or 1 *Edw. 2.* and yet it is certain, that afterwards it belonged to the *Knights Hospitallers*, upon whom the *Templers* Lands were bestowed, and said to be given them by *Henry*, the Son of *Bernard de Grafton*, 1 *Rich. 1.* but he was not the Heir of the said *Bernard*, but *Ralph*, who dying without Issue, and possessed of an Hide of Land here, *Ralph Boteler* of *Overfley*, seized upon it, and had a Trial with *Henry de Beresford*, about the Title, to whom he lost it, and *Henry* enjoy'd it; but to secure his Right, obtained the Interest of *Margaret* the Daughter of *William de Grafton*. This *Henry* dying without Issue, all he had descended to *Henry de Nasford*, his Sister's Son, who 36 *Hen. 3.* was certified to hold it of the Earls of *Warwick*, by the Service of half a Knight's Fee. But this *Henry* did not enjoy it long, for the *Hospitallers* got Possession of it soon after; and further, having in 31 *Hen. 3.* obtained two Messuages and ten Acres of Land, and one of Meadow, from one *Thomas Salopesbury*, and *Idonea* his Wife, they became sole Lords of *Grafton*, but held it of the Earl of *Warwick*, by the Service of one Knight's Fee. At the Dissolution, this Lordship, with the other Lands of the *Hospitallers*, came to the Crown, 30 *Hen. 8.* and by that King was sold to *William Sheldon*, Esq; and *John Draper*, Gent. by the Name of the Manor of *Temple-Grafton*, with the Rectory and Advowson of the Vicarage; which being purchased with other Lands, was, upon the Division,

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allotted to Mr. *Draper*, who gave the Manor to *Robert* his younger Son; but dispos'd of the Rectory, with the Advowson of the Vicarage, to his Son *Richard*, who having no Issue, left them to his two Sisters, *Ann*, and *Isabel*, and their Heirs; but *Robert* left the Manor to his Son *William*, who having no Issue, settled it upon *Brace Sheldon*, his Wife's Brother.

Of the Church dedicated to St. *Andrew*, we find nothing, but that upon the Collection of the Nones of Sheafe, Wool, and Lamb, 14 *Edw. 3.* it was rated at 6 l. 13 s. and 4 d. and 26 *Henry 8.* certified to be appropriated to the *Knights Hospitallers*, who found some stipendiary Priest to serve the Cure for such an Allowance as they pleased, for there was none settled.

Tidington, an Hamlet belonging to the Church of *Worcester* in the Saxons Time, but involv'd (as our Antiquaries think) in the Manor of *Alveston*; because in the Year 985, Bishop *Oswald*, by the Consent of King *Ethelred*, and *Alfrix*, Earl of *Mercia*, passed a Lease of it to *Eadric* his Servant, for three Lives, it consisting then of five Dwellings; but in the Conqueror's Survey there is no particular mention of it, neither is there found any other Account of it, 'till 8 *Edw. 3.* when upon a Taxation of a Fifteenth and a Tenth, it was certified to bear somewhat a greater Proportion than *Alveston* it self; yet it was not a distinct Manor from it, tho' a Member of it, and as such passed from the Crown in 33 *H. 8.* to the Dean and Chapter of *Worcester*, and is at this Day reputed a Parcel thereof.

Ullenhale, the Possession of *Waga* the Saxon, in King *Edward* the Confessor's Days; but after the Conqueror's Settlement, was held by *Robert de Stafford*, and when the general Survey was taken, wherein it is written *Holehale*, it was certified to contain one Hide, with Woods half a Mile in Length, and one Furlong in Breadth. From this *Robert*, or his Son *Nicholas*, did *Roger*, Earl of *Warwick* obtain it, who enfeoffed one *Roger* with it, and he residing here, took upon him the Name of *Ulehale*. From him descend-

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ed certain Male Branches, who continu'd 'till King *Edward I's* Time, if not longer; and of them, *Robert*, Grandchild to the said *Roger*, wrote himself *Dominus de Hokenhale*, and was certified 36 *H. 3.* to hold the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee here of the Earl of *Warwick*. But soon after this, we find the Family of *Montforts* in Possession of it; for *Peter de Montfort* did about that Time confirm the Grant of several particular Parcels of Land lying here, and given by some petty Freeholders, to the Monks of *Wotton*. In this Family of *Montforts* it continued 'till 10 *Henry 7.* when by the Attainder of Sir *Simon Montfort*, it came to the Crown, and was by that King, *Reg. 12.* granted with divers other Lordships in this County, to *Gerald*, Earl of *Kildare*, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, and their Heirs Male; which Grant, King *Henry VIII.* confirmed, *Reg. 2.* Sir *James Fitz-Gerald* Kt. their Son, inherited it; but by his Attainder, in King *Henry VIII's* Days, it returned again to the Crown, and was by Queen *Mary*, *Reg. 1.* granted to *Michael Throckmorton*, Esq; a younger Son of Sir *Robert Throckmorton* of *Coughton*, Kt. who dying seiz'd thereof, 5 and 6 *Phil.* and *Mar. 1.* left *Francis* his Son and Heir, whose Son *John* sold it to Mr. *Bolton*, a Citizen of *London*.

Here is a fair Chapel, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, to which the Vicars of *Wotton*, for the Time being, have from ancient Times used to find a Priest at their own proper Charge, to celebrate Divine Service. In it is a splendid Monument on the North Side, for *Francis Throckmorton*, Esq; who dy'd in the Year 1617, 15 *Jac. 1.*

Umberlade, an ancient Manor-House, which was in King *Henry II's* Time given partly by *Henry Vilers*, Sewer to *William* Earl of *Warwick*, (in which Grant it is called *Ombreslade*) and partly by *Roger de Hulehale*, to *Robert Archer*, and *Seliit* his Wife. *William* their Son inherited this House, and obtained a Bull from Pope *Gregory IX.* dated 19 *Hen. 3.* for a peculiar Chapel at this Place. In the Windows of it were lately standing

the Arms of *Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick*, *Clinton* Earl of *Huntington*, as also of this Family, as they were set up in the Glass, as ancient as King *Edward III's* Time. This *William*, left *John* his Heir, who being Champion to *Thomas* Earl of *Warwick*, obtained a special Charter from the said Earl, to himself and his Heirs, for a Freedom to Hawk and Hunt every where within the Territories of *Tanworth*, (except the Park) *Monkspath*, and *Omberslade*, paying therefore to him and his Heirs, twelve Broad Arrow-Heads, and a couple of Capons, yearly. *Thomas* his Son succeeded him, and his Son *Thomas* did him. He was one of the 'Squires to *Thomas Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, and gave Licence to *Richard de Montfort*, to amortize certain Lands lying in *Tanworth*, for the Founding of a Chantry in the Chapel of our Lady and St. *Thomas* the Martyr, in the Church of *Lapworth*. He had a special Grant from Pope *Boniface IX.* for making Choice of a Confessor that might pronounce a Plenary Indulgence to himself, and *Agnes* his Wife, of all their Sins, whereof with contrite Hearts they should make Confession at the Time of their Death. To him succeeded *Richard* his Son, who was Sheriff of *Staffordshire*; and having marry'd *Alice* the Daughter of *William Lee* of *Stotfold* in that County, dy'd there, but was bury'd in the Church of St. *Mary Magdalen* at *Tanworth*, in which Parish this House is. To him succeeded three *Johns*, and after them a *Richard*, one of the Esquires of the Body to King *Henry VIII.* whose great Grandchild Sir *Simon Archer*, Kt. being a Person well versed in Antiquities, did *Dugdale* great Service in composing his History of this County.

Upton, a Village standing upon an Ascent, as the Name imports, was the Estate of *William Buensvasleth*, and held of him by *Roger* his Tenant. In the Conqueror's Survey it is certified to contain four Hides and an half, and is there written *Optone*, besides the Woods to it belonging, being ten Furlongs and eight Perches in Length, and one Furlong in Breadth, which before the Normans coming, was the

the Estate of three Freeholders of Earl *Lewick*. After this, it came to the Earls of *Warwick*, who enfeoffed *Boteler of Oversey* with it, whose Successor *Maurice de Boteler*, held one Knight's Fee here of the said Earls. From him it passed to *Hugh Aguilien*, who dying seiz'd thereof, left it to his Sisters, by one of which it came to Sir *William Whitenton*, who in several Grants, wrote himself *Dominus de Upton*. From him it descended to *Guy Whitenton*, and from him to *Thomas*, who leaving only Daughters and Coheirs, it doth not appear to whom it fell, if it were divided. Near this Village is a notable Hill and Coppice, called by the Common People, *Alcocks Arbour*, of which, they tell as notable a Story, but so fabulous, that we shall pass it over; as also *Grove-Hill*, from which issueth a very pleasant Spring, anciently called *Caldwell*, being remarkable for an Hermitage that stood by it, and was given by *Ralph de Boteler of Oversey*, to *Alcester Priory*.

Walcote, an Hamlet belonging to the Manor of *Hafeler*, in which, Part of Glebe, and some of the Tithes, with other Profits, were in the Reign of King *Henry VI.* and anciently had been belonging to the Church of that Parish.

Warwens-Moor, mentioned in certain Writings, dated 9 *Edw. 2.* and 8 *Hen. 8.* wherein it is reckoned a Member of the Manor of *Wotton*.

Welcomb, an Hamlet belonging to *Stratford upon Avon*. It had its Name originally from the Spring rising in that deep Valley, which now beareth the Name of *Welcomb*. It is not mention'd in any Records, but in the Tax-Rolls of 3 *Ed. 3.* and 20 *Hen. 6.* and in the Survey of 26 *Hen. 8.* where it is said to be a Member of *Old Stratford*.

Withele, a Lordship, wherewith the Abbey of *Evesham* was at its Foundation endowed by *S. Egwin*, and of which the Monks of that House were possessed in the Conqueror's Reign, as appears by the general Survey then made, wherein it is written *Wilelei*, and certified to contain three Hides of Land, which were held in King *Henry II's* Time of those

Monks, by *Ranulph de Kinewarton*, The Abbot of *Evesham* afterwards, viz. 13 *Ed. 1.* challenged a Court Leet, with the Assize of Bread and Beer, and some other Privileges here, and they were allow'd him. About the same Time, *Malculine Musard*, or some of his Ancestors, obtained an Estate, in Fee of this Manor of those Monks, which upon *Malculine's* Outlawry, in King *Edward II's* Reign, escheated to the Monks again, with a Release of all his Right therein to them; but he soon got a Pardon, and notwithstanding *Malculine's* Release, *John Musard*, his Son and Heir, made so good a Claim to it, that the Abbot was forced to come to an Agreement with him, in 23 *Edw. 3.* by which, *Musard*, for some Consideration, wholly quitted his Claim to it. After this, the Monks of *Evesham*, 13 *Ri. 2.* purchased two Messuages, one Yard Land and an half, and three Acres of Meadow in this Place, of one *Thomas Patty*, a Freeholder, and added to the Manor, which they enjoy'd 'till the Dissolution of their Abby, 35 *Hen. 8.* when coming to the Crown, they were granted by that King's Letters Patent, to *Maud Lane*, and her Heirs, to be held in *Capite* by the 20th Part of a Knight's Fee. *Maud* the same Year sold them to *Nicholas Fortescue*, Esq; Groom Porter then to the King, who dy'd seiz'd thereof, 3 *Edw. 6.* leaving them to his Son *William*, whose Descendents at *Cokehill* in *Worcestershire* do, or lately did inherit it.

Whitley, a Lordship, possessed in the Conqueror's Time by *Robert de Stadford*, and then certified to contain three Hides of Land, held of him by one *Drogo* (now call'd *Drew*) with a Mill, and Woods extending half a Mile in Length and two Furlongs in Breadth, being before the Conquest the Inheritance of three Brothers. *Drogo* is supposed to have been a Norman, and Servant to *Robert de Stadford*, and having fix'd his Residence here, his Posterity assum'd the Name of *Whitley*, from the Place; and some of them removing to *Offord*, and *Fulwood*, in the Parish of *Tanworth*, (now called *Cley-Hall*) took their Denomination from thence.

Of this Family was one *Thomas Whitley*, whose Son *Robert*, in Consideration often Marks in Silver, passed away all his Interest in this Lordship, to *Peter de Montfort*, in King *Henry III's* Reign. This *Peter*, (Lord also of *Beldesert*) not long after, granted to *Roger* the Son of *Henry de Whitley* (who also took his Name from the Place, and was not descended of the above mentioned *Thomas de Whitley*) and his Heirs, all those Lands and Rents which he the said *Roger* held of him within the Precincts of this Place, reserving to himself and his Heirs, a yearly Rent of two Pair of White Gloves, certain Aids, Suit of Court, &c. In the Reign of King *John*, Anno 13. this Lordship being certified as Part of the Honour of *Stafford*, answer'd for three Parts of a Knight's Fee; but in 36 Hen. 3. for no more than two Parts, *William Durevassal* and *Roger de Whitley* at that Time holding it of *Peter Montfort*, who, tho' he held it of *Robert de Stafford*, yet was the only known Lord at that Time, as his Posterity continued for some Desents; for in 13 Edw. 1. the same *Peter* claimed Free-Warren, &c. and was allowed them here; and 24 Edw. 1. his Son *John de Montfort*, dy'd seiz'd of it, and then there was certified to be seven Freeholders in it, who paid 30 s. a Year Rent. But this, notwithstanding *John de Whitley*, 38 Edw. 3. and 5 Rich. 2. wrote himself *Dominus de Whitley*, we suppose as Mesne-Lord under *Montfort*. This *John* had Issue *Richard de Whitley*, who quitted all the Interest he had here to *Joan Beauchamp*, Lady *Bergavenny*, and other Feoffees in Trust, for *John Harewel*, then a Minor; who 7 Hen. 5. being come to Man's Estate, wrote himself Lord of *Whitley*. His Posterity continued Owners of it some Time; but 17 Hen. 7. *John Harewell* passed it by the Name of the Manor of *Whitley*, to *John Grevil*, *Thomas Trussel*, and other Feoffees; and afterwards 17 Hen. 8. *Roger Harewell*, in Consideration of 60 l. sold it absolutely to *John Smith*, one of the Remembrancers in the Exchequer, and at length a Baron of that Court, in whose Posterity it is, or lately was.

Wilmecote, the Lordship and Estate of *Osborn Fitz-Richard*, in the Conqueror's Reign, when it was certified to contain three Hides of Land, which were then held by one *Urso*, but before the Normans coming, were the Freehold of *Leurinus Doda*. The Name is thought to have been taken from some ancient Inhabitant in the Saxon Times. In King *John's* Reign, Anno 6. it is written, *Wilmundecote*, and certified to be Part of those Lands, which certain Normans (of whom *Brieto Camerarius* was Lord) had in England, but were seiz'd for their adhering to the King of France. In after Times, one *William de Wilmecote* was Owner of it: He took his Name doubtless from it, because it was his Residence, as was usual in those Times. In 12 H. 3. he brought an Assize against *Maurice*, Archdeacon of *Gloucester*, about the Advowson of the Chapel belonging to this Village, but what the Issue was, we find not. In the Reign of King *Edward I.* *Ralph de Lodington* had a good Proportion of Land here, viz. Two Yard Lands in Demesne, with a Water-Mill, and five Yard Lands in Villanage, which he held of Sir *Thomas Camvill*, by the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee; but in the same Reign, Anno 25, it was certified, that it was held by the same Rent, of *Edmund Earl of Lancaster*, that King's Brother, by one *Robert de Vale*; yet it appears, that at the same Time, one *John de Wilmecote* was Lord of it, but he dying without Issue, *Joan* his Daughter or Sister, was found to be his next Heir; and being marry'd to *Henry de Lisle*, of *Moxhull*, in this County, carry'd it into his Family, who was thereupon found to hold half a Knight's Fee here, as of her Inheritance of the Earl of *Warwick*. This *Henry* was succeeded by *John* his Son and Heir, who 10 Edw. 3. entail'd this Manor with the Advowson of the Chapel, upon the Issue of his Body, by *Maud* his then Wife, with Remainder to his right Heirs; and by that Means it was continu'd in his Posterity till 8 Hen. 7. when it was passed away by *Henry Lisle*, Esq; and *Elizabeth* his Wife, to *William Purcase* and others

others, in Trust for *Hugh Clopton*, an Alderman of *London*, who left it to his Posterity.

The Chapel here dedicated to *S. Mary Magdalen*, was given to the Gild of the Holy Cross in *Stratford upon Avon*, in the Reign of King *Edward IV.* by the abovesaid *Henry Lisle*, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, one *Thomas Clopton* being then Master of the same.

Wixford, or *Wicksford*, and *Morehall*, a Lordship, part of the Possessions of those who were reputed Earls of *Warwick* in the Saxon Times, was by *Ufa*, one of that Number, (call'd *Potens Homo*, and *Viccomes super Warwickshire*, in the Register of *Evesham*) given to the Monastery of *Evesham*, together with his Body there to be bury'd, about the Year of Christ 974, 17 *Edgar*. *Godwin* Earl of *Kent*, a powerful Man in his Time, having purchased this Abby of King *Ethelred*, for 300 Marks, put out the Monks, and put in secular Priests, who granted this Manor to *Wulfgeat*, the Son and Successor of the above mention'd *Ufa* for Life, upon Condition that it should afterwards return to them, with all the Stock upon it; but notwithstanding this plain Agreement, the Successors of *Wulfgeat* detained it 'till the Time of King *Edward the Confessor*; when *Agelwine* the Abbot, purchas'd it again of *Wygod*, the Successor of *Wulfgeat*, for a valuable Price. Being thus repossessed by the Monks, it was certified at the Time of the Survey's being taken, to contain 5 Hides of Land, a Mill, and Woods one Furlong in Length, and half a one in Breadth. In that Record it is written *Witelawesford*, from one *Witelaff*, the ancient Possessor. In *William Rufus's* Reign, Abbot *Robert*, without the Consent of his Covent, passed it away in Fee Farm, to *Ralph Boteler* of *Oversley*, at whose Death, the Extent of this Lordship, 15 *Edw. I.* was found to be, viz. a Manor-House and Dove-House, 60 Acres of Land, 12 Acres of Meadow, two Groves of Wood, and 30 s. Rent of the Freeholders, 12 Yard-Lands held in Villenage; all held of the Abbot of *Evesham*, in Free Socage. It is now call'd *Morehall*;

and in 2 *Rich. 2.* was made over to *John de Morehall*, who took his Name from it; and after him, for want of Issue, to *Thomas Morehall*, with Remainder to *John de Clopton*, in right of *Julian* his Wife, who at length inherited it, as did her Heirs, for some Successions; 'till Issue Male failing in *Sir William Clopton*, his youngest Daughter and Coheir *Joan* marry'd to *John Burgh*, obtain'd it in the Division with her Sister *Agnes*, to whose Posterity it remain'd.

The Chapel dedicated to *S. Milburge*, now reputed and used as a Parish Church, originally belonged to *Saltford*, and so was given by King *Henry I.* to the Canons of *Kenilworth*, soon after the Foundation of that Monastery, and confirmed to them by several Archbishops of *Canterbury*; yet after this, *Ralph Boteler*, & *Steph.* at his founding of the Priory of *Alcester*, gave the Tithes of this Place to that House, but by what Right and Title we know not; but however that be, this Grant roused the Monks of *Evesham* so much, that being Lords of the Manor, they put in their Claim for the Patronage of the Chapel, as of Right belonging to them; but the Canons of *Kenilworth* not yielding it to them, the Monks came to this Agreement with them, viz. That the Canons should yearly have 8 s. for the Tithes of this Village, and all other Benefits which they have been accustomed to receive therein; except the Tithes of the Lands belonging to the Monks; and in Consideration thereof, the Canons should pay the Monks yearly ten Shillings, and cause Divine Service to be celebrated on Sundays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, weekly. This Agreement was confirm'd by *Roger* Bishop of *Worcester*, temp. *Hen. 2.* But the Monks of *Alcester*, not being at all concern'd in this Agreement, they insisted upon their Right in this Chapel, and at length came to this Agreement with the Canons of *Kenilworth*, in the Presence of *John de Constantis*, Bishop of *Worcester*, and others, at the Appointment of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, That the Monks should have the whole Tithes of the *Demesne*, and *Morehall*, and the Canons those

those of such as held in Villanage, and the Parochial Dues. In the Church Window of the South Isle at the East End, are the Arms of the *Beauchamps*, Earls of *Warwick*, *Ferrers* of *Groby*, *Crews*, and Earls of *Chester*; and in the Midst of the same Isle is a Monument for *Thomas de Crew*, Esq; Anno 1400, and *Julian* his Wife, Anno 1411.

In this Church was anciently a Chantry, founded 26 Hen. 6. by one *William Wolashull*, by that King's Licence for one Priest perpetually, to celebrate Divine Service to the Honour of our Lady, and *S. John Baptist*, in the Chapel annexed to it, for the good Estate of King *Henry*, Queen *Margaret*, and the said *William*, during their Lives in this World, and for their Souls after their Departure out of it; with the Souls of *Thomas Crew*, Esq; and *Julian* his Wife, Sir *William Clopton*, and *Joan* his Wife, their Parents and Friends; to the Maintenance of which, he gave in pure Alms, a certain Dwelling-house call'd *Priests-Place*, in this Village, with a Close adjoining to it, of two Acres; but in the Survey taken 37 Hen. 8. it is said that it had no Foundation; but the Priest was Chaplain to one Dame *Sibill Mitton*, who procured of her Son and Heir *Richard*, to allow him 5l. 6s. 8d. for Term of Life, and no longer.

Wolverton, a Village, of which, in the Conqueror's Time, *Robert de Stadford* was possessed of one Hide, one Virgate, and a third Part, then held of him by one *Urser*, which, before the Norman Invasion, was the Estate of one *Simund*, a Dane: The rest of it, viz. Two Hides and an Half, and two Parts of a Virgate, *William* the Son of *Corbucion* held, with the Woods thereunto belonging, which were one Furlong in Length, and half a Furlong in Breadth, and had been the Freehold of one *Ernvin* in *Edward the Confessor's* Days. In the Conqueror's Survey 'tis written *Ulwarditone*, a Name taken from some ancient Possessor of it in the Saxon Times. *Robert de Stadford's* Part is never anciently mention'd by the Name of *Wolverton*, which makes

Dugdale think it was *Norton-Limesi*. *William* Son of *Corbucion*, left his Part to his Son *Peter*, who granted it to *William* Son of *Ramfred*, and his Heirs, by the Name of *Wolfordinton*, to hold of him the said *Peter*, by the third Part a Knight's Fee, or 20 s. a Year, in lieu of that Service. To him succeeded *Peter* his Son, who residing here, assumed his Sirname from hence. He joining with the Barons in their Rebellion against King *John*, had his Lands seized; but returning to his Allegiance, 1 Hen. 3. had a Restitution of them again; and in the 18th of the same King, had for one Mark, a Liberty granted him to course in the King's Forests. His Son and Successor was *Walter*, who made a Journey to the Holy Land, as our Antiquaries judge by his Seal, which was a Crescent between two Stars. His Son *Peter* succeeded him, and being a Knight, and one of the Justices of Gaol-Delivery at *Warwick*, was, 33 Edw. 1. one of the Knights for this Shire in Parliament. He had several Sons, but all dying without Issue Male, *Elizabeth*, the Daughter of one of the youngest, was his Heir; and marrying to her first Husband *John Brome*, had by him a Son named *William*, upon whom she entail'd this Lordship, 10 Edw. 3. He was within Age at the Death of his Father, and became a Ward to Sir *Thomas West*, who quited the Custody of him at the Request of some of his Friends; but who assum'd it, we find not, nor how this Lordship was order'd; but 'tis plain he kept it not long, for 35 Edw. 3. *William Bretown* was Owner of it, who in some Deeds is stil'd a Knight. From him it passed to *John Boteler*, 8 Hen. 4. who sold it to the Earl of *Warwick*, *Richard Beauchamp*, whose Daughter and Heir *Anne*, Wife to *Richard Nevill*, Earl of *Salisbury*, brought this, and many other Estates to him, with the Earldom of *Warwick*. This *Richard* and *Anne*, according to the Appointment of her Father, Earl *Richard*, by his Will, settled it upon the Dean and Canons of the Collegiate Church of *Warwick*, and their Successors; by which Means, coming to the Crown at the Dissolution of the Abbies, King *Henry*

Henry VIII. Reg. 37. passed it to *Clement Throkemorton*, and *Alexander Avenon*, and their Heirs. *Clement* left it to *Job* his Son, 16 Eliz. who sold it to *Thomas Staunton*, whose Posterity do now, or lately did, enjoy it.

The Church here is dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and was Rebuilt in *Edward II's* Time, and dedicated by *Walter de Maydeneston*, Bishop of *Worcester*, with the High Altar, 9 *Edw. 2.* In the Windows of it are the Arms of *Richard Nevill*, Earl of *Warwick*, *Verney*, and *Wolwardington*.

Wood-Bevington, a small Hamlet, originally belonging to *Salford Priors*, and included in it, both in the Conqueror's Survey, and in the Grant to the Canons of *Kenilworth*, wherein it is called *Bywington-Major*. The said Canons, in King *Henry VII's* Time, made a Lease of it to *William Grey* the elder, who, in the 21st of that King's Reign, depopulated six Messuages, and one Cottage, 30 Acres of Arable Land belonging to each Messuage, and converted them into Pasture. His Son and Successor *William*, surrendering his Father's Lease, purchased the Inheritance of it from the Canons, for a Fee-Farm Rent of 13*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per Ann. and in 10 *Hen. 8.* when the Statute of Inclosures was look'd into, rebuilt four of the Messuages. This *William* had Issue only one Daughter and Heir; who marrying to *Edward Ferrers*, second Son to Sir *Edward Ferrers* of *Badley-Clinton* in this County, Kt. left only Daughters by him; of whom, *Elizabeth*, the eldest, marry'd to *Thomas Randolph*, who purchasing the Interest of the other Sisters, became entirely the Lord of this Manor, and left it to *Ferrers Randolph* their Son, one of whose Posterity, we suppose, is the Owner of it.

Wotton-Warwen, a Parish of a very large Extent, the Town being situate on the Rivulet *Sillsburn*, and divers Villages scatter'd up and down in it; of which we have taken Notice in their Place. The Name of it seems to be taken from the Woods, among which it stood originally, being from thence called *Wood-Town*, and for Brevity Sake, *Wotton*, or *Wootton*, ha-

ving the Addition of *Warwen*, to distinguish it from another Village of that Name in this County; from one *Wagen* (or *Warwen*) the Lord of it before the *Normans* coming, who had his Seat here. He was a Man of great Quality in his Time, and had not only Lands of a great Extent in this County; but in Earl *Leofrick's* Foundation-Charter of *Coventry* Monastery, 1 *Edw. Conf.* he is reckon'd among the Primates *Angliæ*, who were Witnesses to it. But he, as great as he was, was the more liable to the *Normans* Depredations, when they became Masters of all, as were all the wealthy *Saxons*; and so this *Waga* (for so his Name is written in *Domesday-Book*) or *Wagen*, was outed of all his fair Lordships in this and other Counties; and they were bestow'd by the Conqueror on *Robert de Stadford*, who, with several other noble *Normans*, attended Duke *William* into *England*, and by their Valour, seated him on the Throne; for which he rewarded him with Possessions of a vast Extent. He was descended from that great and noble Family of *Tonei*; being the Son of *Roger de Tonei*, totius *Normannia* signifer, and Brother of *Ralph de Tonei*, who came over also at the same Time, and was engag'd in the same Battle. He made Choice of the Town of *Stafford* for his Seat, and from thence took his Surname. But this Town of *Wootton* was none of his smallest Lordships; for when *Domesday-Book* was made, it was certify'd to contain seven Hides of Land, a Church, two Mills, and Woods extending two Miles in Length, and one in Breadth. It continu'd in the Line of the *Staffords*, 'till the Death and Attainder of *Edward Stafford*, Duke of *Buckingham*, in the Reign of King *Henry VIII.* While they had this Lordship, they were Benefactors to it: For *Nicholas* Lord *Stafford*, 13 *Ed. 1.* obtain'd a Charter of Free-warren for himself and his Heirs, in all his Demesne Lands here; and *Edmund* his Son, 2 *Ed. 2.* was certify'd to hold this Manor of the King, in *Capite*, by Barony, and was the first of his Family that was summon'd to Parliament among the Barons. *William* his Son and Heir, dy'd possessed of it, as did

did also his Successors, *Humphrey* and *Henry*; which last leaving his Wife surviving, she was assigned this Lordship among other Estates, for her Dowry. After her Decease, it returned to her Grandson *Henry*; and so continu'd in the Family, 'till *Edward* Duke of *Buckingham*, being attainted and beheaded, 13 *Hen.* 8. and his Estates thereupon seized, this Lordship was given by that King, to *Thomas Grey*, Marquess of *Dorset*, and his Heirs; but his Son *Henry*, (who was created Duke of *Suffolk*) being also attainted, 1 *Mar.* 1. this Lordship was given by that Queen to *Sir John Grey*, Kt. and *Mary* his Wife, and their Heirs; of whom *Dame Agnes*, the Relict of *Sir John Smith*, Kt. one of the Barons of the Exchequer, and *Francis Smith*, her Son and Heir, purchas'd it, 1 *Eliz.* and left it to their Posterity; of whom, *Sir Francis Smith*, Kt. obtain'd a Charter of Free-Warren in all his Demesne Lands here, 15 *Jac.* 1. and his Son *Francis* was made Lord *Carrington*, who was Owner of it in 1640, or thereabouts.

Besides, this Manor of *Wotton*, there were other Lands in this Parish, possessed by one *Richard Stanford*, and *Idonea* his Wife, which had not then the Reputation of a Manor; but being increased by the Purchase of divers little Parcels of Lands, became at length a noted Lordship. This *Richard* left Issue *John*, who was, 27 *Ed.* 3. Coroner of the Shire, and had Issue *John* and *Maud*, who being marry'd to *Roger Harewell*, Brother of *John Harewell*, Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*, became her Brother's Heir, and possessed all his Lands, to which her Descendents made afterwards so great Additions by Marriages and otherwise, that they were ranked among the superior Gentry of this Shire. *John Harewell* was their Son and Successor; who being elected Coroner for the County, 16 *Rich.* 2. complained to the King, that not being a Knight, he was not qualify'd according to the Statute, 3 *Edw.* 1. c. 10. and so an Order was issued out to the Sheriff to chuse another. Yet he was Escheater for this County, and a Justice of Peace to his Death. His Son *William* was a zealous Abettor of the House of

Lancaster, and taken Prisoner in *Barnet-Field*, and his Estate was thereby forfeited; but thro' the Mediation of Friends and Money, he recover'd both his Liberty and Lands. *John* his Son succeeded him, and had no other Heirs but his Sisters, of whom, *Agnes* the youngest, being marry'd to *Sir John Smith*, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, this Lordship, with other Estates, upon the Division, came to him, and the Lord *Carrington* above mention'd, had his Seat upon it. His Descendents are, or lately were, Lords of it.

The Church here, dedicated to *S. Peter*, was given to the Monks of *Conchis* in *Normandy*, by *Robert de Stadford*, soon after the Conquest, and appropriated to them by *Roger* Bishop of *Worcester*, 25 *Hen.* 2. 1178. In it are several Chapels, and the Vicarage was of a good Value, 26 *Hen.* 8. In the Church are three sumptuous Monuments, viz. In the South Isle, for *Francis Smith*, Esq; who dy'd Sept. 3, 1626; and two in the North Isle, adjoining to the Wall, One of them a Man in Armour, lying on an Altar-Tomb, without Name or Inscription; the other for *John Harewell*, Esq; and *Anna* his Wife, who dy'd in 1500. In the Windows of the Church and Chancel are many Coats of Arms, and in the North Window in the Chancel is this Inscription: *Pray for the good Estate of Mr. Robert Wood, Provost of King's College in Cambridge, and the Fellows of the said College, who made this Window.* In the South Isle is a Monumental Inscription for *Agnes* the Wife of *Sir John Smith*, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, who dy'd Anno 1562, and for *John Aylesbury*, without Date, but old.

Wroxhall, a Village, not mention'd in the Conqueror's Survey, because it was a Member of *Hatton juxta Haseley*, and so included in that Manor. It was the Estate of *Henry de Newburgh*, the first Earl of *Warwick* after the Conquest, and holding of him with *Hatton*, by one *Richard*, whose Son *Hugh*, being a Person of great Stature, went in the Expedition into the Holy Land, and was there taken Prisoner, in which Condition he remained seven Years,

Years, and underwent great Hardships; but at length, calling to Mind that their Parish Church was dedicated to *S. Leonard*, he made his Prayers to him for Deliverance, which he attain'd upon his Vow to build a Nunnery of the Order of *St. Benedict*, in this Place, (but of that afterwards.) To this his Nunnery, thus built, he gave this whole Manor, the Church of *Hutton*, and no inconsiderable Part of his Royalty there. To it at first there was doubtless a Church erected; but being afterwards rebuilt, was consecrated by *Wal-ter de Maidenstone*, Bishop of *Worcester*: And here, because *Dugdale* delivers some Things about the Dedications of Churches worth our Notice, we have thought it convenient to give our Reader a short Abstract of it, under these Heads, *viz.*

1. The Original Cause of the Dedication of Churches, proceeded from God's Appointment to *Moses* to consecrate the Tabernacle he had made, with the Table, Altar, and all the Utenfils used in the Service of God, with Prayers, anointing with Oyl, &c. which Order *Solomon* follow'd, in consecrating the Temple he had built. And if they that liv'd under the Shadow of the Law, did thus, how much more should Christians, to whom Grace is given by *Jesus Christ*, build Churches to God, adorn them the best we can, and consecrate them, and all Things in them, to God's Service !

2. By whom a Church must be dedicated; and that is, by a Bishop only, who in the Church beareth the Image of Christ, the chief Bishop; who alone specially dedicates, and without whom, we cannot be establish'd in Grace: For he saith, *Without me ye can do nothing*. And the Psalmist adds, *Except the Lord builds the House, &c.* On which Account it is, that the Council of Carthage prohibits any Priest, and other Person of an inferior Order, to do it: But here it ought to be observ'd, That a Church not endow'd, or endow'd with what is not lawfully acquir'd, ought not to be consecrated, according to divers Constitutions and sacred Canons.

3. Wherefore are Churches dedicated ?
For this, many Reasons are given, viz.

1. To offer Prayers and Praises to God.

2 That Prayers may there be heard, where
God hath promised a special Presence.

3. That the Holy Sacraments may there be administer'd : To which *Durandus*

adds, 4. That the Devil and his Power may be expell'd : And 5. All Persons flying thereto for Refuge, may have Safety. But what Mr. *Hooker* saith upon this Head, seems most pious and reasonable ; The solemn Dedication of Churches, serves not only to make them publick, but further, to surrender up that Right, which otherwise their Founders might have in them, and to make God himself the proper Owner ; for which Reason it was, that at the Dedication of the Tabernacle and Temple of the *Jews*, God gave a manifest Sign of his Presence, as taking Possession of them ; and besides, it notifies in a solemn Manner, the Holy and Religious Use, to which such Places are design'd, and ought only to be put ; whence it was, that Christ would not suffer any Man to carry a Vessel thro' the Temple, *Mar. 11. 16.* and the Law requir'd a peculiar Reverence to be given to them, *Lev. 26. 2.* Our own Houses are design'd for common Uses ; but the Church for Divine Service only, the Food of our Souls, as they are for our Bodies, *1 Cor. 11. 22.*

4. After what Manner is a Church to be consecrated ? Of this, the ancient Practice is the best Pattern, which is this. When the first Christian Emperor, *Constantine*, had built a Temple at *Jerusalem*, for the Service of God, he assembled the greatest Part of the Bishops of *Christendom*, to the Dedication of it, which they did readily at his Request, each of them setting forth that Action according to their Power ; some with Orations, others with Sermons ; some with the Sacrifice of Prayer unto God for the Peace of the World, the Churches Safety, and the Emperor's and his Childrens Prosperity.

5. Why our Christians, at their Dedication, have the Name of some Saint put upon them, when the Consecration is really intended to none but God? S. *Augustin* gives us a sufficient Reason, saying, ' We appoint no Churches to Angels, or ' Saints, because they are not to us as
N n n n ' Gods;

‘ Gods ;

' Gods; but we make Memorials of
' such dead Men, whose Spirits are living
' with God; and that, because by the
' Ministry of Angels and Saints, God is
' pleased sometimes to shew some rare Ef-
' fects of his Power; or because those
' Saints, by which the Temples are called,
' suffered Death there, and so made the
' Places venerable; or because it plea-
' sed Good Men to have frequent Occasion
' of mentioning them, that they might
' be thereby induced to meditate upon,
' and imitate their Virtues.' Hence it
was, that Bishop *Winchelsea* made a Decree,
That the Parishioners of every Church,
should take Care, that the Image of the
Saint to whose Memory their Church was
dedicated, should be erected in the Chan-
cel.

After the Dissolution of the Nunnery,
this Manor, with the Church, and Site
of the Nunnery, as also the Rectory and
Tithes of the Place, were granted, 36 H. 8.
to *Robert Burgoigne*, and *John Scudamore*,
and their Heirs; to the former of which,
Sir John Burgoigne of *Sutton* in *Bedford-*
shire, Bart. was Heir, and his Descen-
dents are, or lately were, Possessors of it.

In the Church is a Tomb for Mrs. *Jocosa Brome*, Daughter of *John Brome*, and
Priores of *Wroxhall*, who dy'd June 21,
1528; and in the Windows are the Arms of
Louch, *Beauchamps*, *Say* of *Ricards-Castle*,
Latimer, *Lodbroke*, and *Montfort* of *Beldefert*.

Wyche, an Hamlet belonging to *Belde-*
fert, in 2 Hen. 5.

Wyke, an Hamlet anciently belonging
to *Coughton*, of which we find no Mention,
'till the Reign of King *Henry III.* when
it appeareth, that *Constance*, the Daughter
of *William de Parco*, had Lands here given
with her, by her Father, in Frank-Mar-
riage unto *Simon de Coston*, after which,
there was a Fine levy'd, 6 Hen. 3. be-
tween them and *Robert de Verdun*. Af-
terward we observe no more than this,
That 32 Edw. 3. *William de Peto* released
to *Nicholas Litchfield*, Clerk, and his Heirs,
all his Right to the Manor of *Wyke*, lying
in the Town and Fee of *Coston*; but now
this Manor is depopulated, and supposed
to be included within the Park, but that
is not certainly known.

COVENTRY *Hundred or Liberty.*

This Part of *Warwickshire* being in our
Villaris reckon'd as a distinct Hundred,
though *Dugdale* makes it a Part of *Knight-*
low Hundred, yet because in his Map of it
he separates it as distinct from the Rest,
for some particular Reason, we shall
venture to guess at it, viz. Because the
Jurisdiction of the City of *Coventry* ex-
tends so far round it, as to take in those
Towns, which are therefore called the
Liberty of *Coventry*, because they enjoy
many of the Immunities and Privileges
of that City. We shall begin with

Coventry, the chief Place in this Hun-
dred, and the only City in this County.
The Learned conjecture, that the Name
is taken from *Covenn*, signifying a Co-
vent or Convent, and the *British* Word
Tre villa, as if it arose from the building
of a religious House here, and the ga-
thering of Tradesmen and Inhabitants
about it to supply it with Necessaries.
This seems the more probable, because
here was a Monastery of Nuns of a very
ancient Erection, though we find nothing
of Certainty about it 'till the Year of
Christ 1016. when *Canute* King of *Den-*
mark, and that infamous Traitor *Edric* in-
vading *Mercia* with an Army, burnt and
destroy'd divers Towns in this Shire, and
with them this Nunnery, of which *S.*
Osburg the holy Virgin was Abbess.
Edric at this Time was Earl of *Mercia*,
and having done many Things to ingra-
tiate himself with King *Canute*, expected
a proportionable Reward from him, which,
because he did not receive as soon as he
thought, he upbraided the King with it,
and thereby so provok'd him, that call-
ing to Mind *Edric's* Treachery to his
own Kings, *Ethelred* and *Edmund*, he
feared the like from him, and caused him
to be put to Death; some say drowned
in the *Thames*, others Beheaded, and his
Head set upon a Pole on the highest
Gate in *London*, and his Body cast without
the Walls of it.

King *Canute*, soon after the Death of *Ed-*
ric, made *Leofric* Earl of *Chester*, Earl al-
so

so of *Merca*, by which, he also became Lord of this City of *Coventry*, to which he was a great Patron and Benefactor. Many Changes in the Government happen'd in his Time, over which, (so great was his Power) he had a mighty Influence; for after the Death of King *Canute*, when there was a great Debate about his Successor: He so prevail'd with the Nobles, that they advanc'd *Harold*, Sirnam'd *Haresfoot*, Son of *Canute*, to the Throne; and when *Hardi Canute* his Successor was dead, he was one of the Chief who rais'd King *Edward* the Confessor to the Throne, and afterwards, with an entire Affection, defended him from the Malice and Ambition of Earl *Godwin*, who in the Year 1051 rais'd a Rebellion against him.

Earl *Leofric* hitherto had been bountiful, and indulgent to this Town, but at length being incens'd at their Behaviour to him, he laid heavy Taxes upon them, which he would not, by all the Means the Citizens could use, be induc'd to relax. The Earl had marry'd a most beautiful and devout Lady, *Godiva*, Daughter of *Thorold*, Sheriff of *Lincolnshire*, who had a great Affection for the Town, and pitying the hard Usage of the People by her Husband, often and earnestly besought him, for the Love of God and the blessed Virgin, to free them from the grievous Servitude they lay under. The Earl knowing how inconsistent her Petition was to his Right as well as Profit, commanded her not to move him any further therein; but she not forbearing, he offer'd to do it on these Terms, *viz.* If she would ride on Horseback naked, from one End of the Town to the other, in the Sight of all the People. She return'd Answer, And will you give me leave so to do? He reply'd, Yes; whereupon, this noble Lady upon a certain Day, before appointed, got on Horseback naked, with her loose Hair about her, which cover'd her whole Body all but her Legs, and rode through the Town, none but one Man seeing her; which having done, she return'd with Joy to her Husband, who immediately freed the Inhabitants from all servile Tenures by his Charter. In Memory of

this Action, not only the Pictures of *Leofric* and *Godiva* are set up in the Church-Windows, dedicated to the Holy Trinity on the South-side, with this Inscription.

*I, Lurick, for the Love of thee,
Do make Coventry Toll free.*

But the People at this Day make a Procession yearly with a naked Figure (Woman) representing her riding on Horseback thorough the City. This Earl also, by the Instigation of his Wife *Godiva*, founded a goodly Monastery in the Place where the Nunnery had been, and bountifully endow'd it, as we shall shew afterwards. He was succeeded in his Honour and Estate by *Algar* his Son, who was bury'd in the Monastery of *Coventry*, leaving *Lucia* his sole Daughter and Heir, who marrying to *Ranulph* Earl of *Chester*, had brought her Estates into his Family, had not *William* the Norman's Sword made Way for another Settlement both of her Husband's and her Estates and Honours.

This *Ranulph* had a Castle in this Place, which was his Seat, and being a Person piously inclin'd, caus'd Chapels to be built at *Allesley*, *Ansty*, *Shulton*, and *Wykin* Hamlets, within the Precincts of this Town. *Ranulph* his Son succeeded him; and being an active Person in the turbulent Reign of King *Stephen*, on the Part of the Empress, lost this Castle to the King and dy'd excommunicated; but his Son *Hugh* recover'd it, and held it, 'till falling in with King *Henry* the Son, against King *Henry* II. his Father, and animating the *Coventry-men* to join with him, their Liberties were all seiz'd for their Disloyalty, and not restored 'till after the Death of *Hugh*, when they were forc'd to give 20 Marks to the King for the Confirmation of them. To *Hugh* succeeded *Ranulph*, the last of his Line: He confirm'd the Charter of his Ancestors to this Town, granting them to hold all their Possessions in free Burgage, establish'd a Portmote (*i. e.* a Town Court) to hold all Pleas in, and procur'd a Charter 2 *Hen.* 3. from that King for a yearly Fair, on *Trinity Sunday* and

eight Days after. He dy'd without Issue, and left his Estates to his Sisters, of whom *Mabel* who was marry'd to *William de Albany* Earl of *Arundel* had this Town for Part of her Share. He left also his Sisters Heirs, of which *Cicely* the youngest, marrying to *Roger de Monte alto*, had this Castle and Manor for her Part.

This *Roger de Montalt*, was one of the Earl of *Chester*'s Barons, and Seneschal of *Chester*. He had a Charter of Free-Warren granted him by King *Hen. III.* Reg. 30. in all his Demesne Lands, among which was this Town. Four Years after, he resolving upon a Voyage to the Holy Land, which then was look'd upon as a great Act of Devotion; and wanting Money to bear his Charges thither, he with his Wife, whose the Inheritance was, sold this fair Lordship and the Advowson of the Church of *St. Michael* to the Monks of *Coventry* for a large Sum, with all the Chapels thereunto belonging in Fee-Farm; but reserv'd to themselves and their Heirs, their Manor-House at *Cheylesmore* (or *Chilmore*) with the inclos'd Park and Religious House of the Friars-Minors, situate near the said Park, with free Liberty to him or his Heirs to Hunt and Hawk within the Precincts of the said Manor of *Coventry*, &c. In Consideration of all which, the said Prior and Covent were oblig'd to pay Yearly to the said *Roger* and *Cicely*, at their Manor-House of *Chilmore*, the Sum of 100 l. by four equal Portions at certain set Times. Here it was that the famous Statute call'd *Dictum de Kenilworth*, appointing upon what Terms the disinherited Lords, and others, might redeem their Lands forfeited by their Rebellion against King *Henry III.* was made; so called, because it was publish'd in the Camp before that Castle. Not long after this, viz. 3 *Edward I.* the Burgeses and Inhabitants of the Town obtained that King's Letters, giving them Authority to take Toll of all vendible Goods sold in their Fairs or Markets for three Years, towards the Charge of Paving the Town. From this Time, the Prior of *Coventry*, and the Heirs of *Roger de Montalt*, were

certified to be Lords of this Place with its Members, 9 *Edw.* 2.

The Manor of *Cheylesmore* is situate upon the Southern Side of the Town, and for some Successions continu'd in the Family of *Montalt*; but Issue Male failing in *Robert de Montalt*, he levy'd a Fine of all his Interest in it with the Consent of *Emme* his Wife, thereby entailing the same upon the Heirs Male of his own Body, and for want of such, on Queen *Isabel*, Mother of King *Edward III.* for Life, and after her, on *John of Eltham*, Earl of *Cornwall*, and his Heirs-Male; and for Want of such Issue, on King *Edward III.* who settled it after *John of Eltham*'s Death on his eldest Son *Edward* the Black Prince, whom he created Duke of *Cornwall*, annexing it inseparably to that Dukedom. Being thus in the Royal Family, it was endow'd with many great Privileges: As to be free from all Sorts of Toll, to have Returns of Writs, Felons, Goods, Fines, &c. with a Court-Leet and Gaol. While it thus remain'd, One *William Galeys*, 21 *Edw.* 3. obtained a License to found a Chantry here for three Priests, of whom, one to be the Warden; as also to build a Chapel and House for them, and amortize five Messuages in *Coventry* for their Maintenance; to pray daily for the good Estate of King *Edward III.* Queen *Isabel* his Mother, *Edward* Prince of *Wales*, and himself, during their Lives, and the Soules of King *Edward II.* *John of Eltham*, and all the faithful deceas'd. After the Death of Queen *Isabel* and the Black Prince, it came into King *Edward III.*'s Hands, who gave out of it 23 Messuages two Gardens and six Cottages to the Abby of *Vale Royal* in *Cheshire*, founded by the King his Father, and left it to his Grandson King *Richard II.* from whom, it passed through many Hands to *John* Earl of *Warwick*, who Leased it for 99 Years to the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Commonalty of the City of *Coventry* for the use of the Poor Inhabitants, which Queen *Elizabeth* confirm'd to them to hold to them and their Successors in Fee-Farm for ever, at the Rent of 9 l. per Annum, to be paid into the Exchequer.

Coventry,

Coventry, during the former Settlement, grew up to a very flourishing Condition in King *Edward III.*'s Reign; for by the Interest of *John of Eltham*, the Monks and Inhabitants obtain'd the Toll of the Fair and Markets for eight Years, towards the building of the Wall about their Town, as also a License to erect a Conduit for the Conveniency of Water, and a Freedom from Toll for all their Merchandize throughout the Kingdom, for a Fine of ten Marks. But all this while, it had not the Reputation of a City or Borough, but after it came to Queen *Isabel*, 18 *Ed.* 3. she, by her earnest Address, obtained Letters Patent of the King, making it a Corporation, consisting of a Mayor and Bailiffs (annually chosen by the Inhabitants) who should have Power to hold Plea of Trespasses, Contracts, and all other Things happening within the Town; and to that End they were allowed a Common Seal, consisting of two Parts, the Greater to remain in the Mayor's Custody, and the Lesser in the Town-Clerk's, and a Prison for the chastizing of Malefactors, to be under the Charge of the Mayors and Bailiffs. In 21 *Edw.* 3. the first Mayor, *John Ward*, was chosen, and after him there was a continual Election yearly to that Office, under which, the Inhabitants chearfully concurred to beautify and enlarge their Town; for they built great and costly Walls, Gates, and Towers about it, and erected a magnificent Steeple on *St. Michael's Church*, with several other Improvements; which were so pleasing to the Kings, that they not only confirm'd their Charters and Privileges, but allow'd them Stone out of *Chilmore Park* towards their Buildings, and some other Advantages towards their Charge in so doing.

Coventry was now grown so considerable a Place, that King *Henry IV.* *Reg.* 6. held a Parliament here; and because by the Writs directed to the Sheriffs, it was order'd, That no Lawyer, or any one skill'd in the Law should be elected, or come to it, it hath ever since been called *Parliamentum Indolitorum*. In it, it was concluded to divest the Church of all its Temporal Possessions, which caused

an hot Dispute between the Clergy and Laity. The Knights of Shires alledg'd for their Resolution, That they serv'd the King against his Enemies with their Persons and Estates, while the Clergy sat at Home and did him no Service. To which the stout Archbishop *Arundel* answer'd, That the Clergy assist the King as much as they; for the Clergy paid Tenths as oft as they did Fifteens, and their Tenants serv'd in the Wars as well as theirs; to which the Clergy added their incessant Prayers for God's Blessing. To this, the Speaker of the Commons reply'd, He valu'd not the Prayers of the Church. Whereupon the Archbishop said, It may be seen what will become of the Kingdom, when Prayers are so lightly esteem'd. Much more was said, and the Effect was, The Archbishop's Zeal for the Church, preserv'd it from the impending Storm for that Time.

To promote the Glory and Interest of the Corporation of *Coventry*, thus establish'd, several of the Inhabitants became Benefactors to it, viz. *John Leder* and *John Esterton*, gave 20 Messuages; *John Preston*, one Messuage and 20s. yearly Rent; *Richard Southam*, *Lawrence Cooke*, and *William Dalcock*, 25 Messuages, 27 Acres of Land, and 13 s. yearly Rent, to the Mayor and Commonalty, and their Successors, towards the Support of such Charges as they were like to undergo for the Publick Affairs of the Place. In the Reign of King *Henry V.* and in the succeeding Reign, *William Babington* and *William Botoner*, being sensible how great a Charge the Corporation must be at for repairing the Walls, and other necessary Disbursements for the general Advantage of the Town, bestow'd another Messuage upon the Mayor and Commonalty for the abovesaid Uses. King *Henry VI.* about the same Time also confirm'd the Charter of King *Edward III.* to them; and to it, besides other Privileges and Jurisdictions, added (as the Charter words it, *Ob specialem affectionem erga Civitatem de Coventry & Majorem, &c.*) this signal Favour, That the said City, with the Villages and Hamlets of *Radford*, *Keresley*, *Folkshul*, *Eccleshale*, *Astry*, *Calwedon*,

Calwedon, Wyken, Henley, La Wode-End, Stoke, Bigging, Whittleley, Pinley, Ashull, Horewell, Harnley, and Whaberley; as also Part of *Sowand Stirichale*, lying within the Liberties of *Coventry*, should from the Feast of *St. Nicholas, December 6, Reg. 30.* be an entire County of it self, incorporated both in Deed and Name, distinct, and altogether separate from the County of *Warwick* for ever; and that the Bailiffs of the said City shall be Sheriffs of the County of the City for ever, yet still continuing to execute the Office of Bailiffs in the City, and shall hold a Monthly Court within their Liberties, as the Sheriffs of other Counties do, &c. as also, that the Coroner for the City shall be from thenceforth Coroner of the County of the said City for ever, and Clerk for taking Recognizances of Debts, and always have for that End the lesser Seal in his Custody; as also, that the Mayor and his Successors in the said Hamlets shall exercise the Office of Clerk of the Market, and Steward and Marshal of the King's Household, and with all the Inhabitants shall be free from Toll for all their Goods and Merchandize throughout *England and Ireland.*

In our Histories we find divers other Things related of this City, which we think not fit to pass over altogether, viz. A Parliament held here 38 *Hen. 6.* wherein *Richard Duke of York, Richard Earl of Salisbury, and Richard Earl of Warwick*, with *Edward Earl of March* (afterwards *King Edward IV.*) and many of their Adherents were attainted, the Lords sitting in the Chapter-house of the Priory. This Parliament, in some of our Histories is called, *Parliamentum Diabolicum*, because of the Ruin that seem'd to be intened to so many great Families; and indeed it appear'd so horrible to *King Henry VI.* himself, that he would not pass the Act without a Reservation of a Power to himself that he might at his Pleasure reverse it; which if he did not, by Reason of the Turbulency of the Times, the next Parliament did. The Earl of *March* being, after this, settled on the Throne, he and his Queen kept their Christmas in this Town; but the Lan-

castrians, and Friends of *King Henry VI.* again prevailing, *King Edward* was forc'd to fly beyond Sea, and *Richard Woodrill, Earl of Rivers*, and his Son *John* falling into their Hands, were Beheaded upon *Gofford Green* on the East Side of this City. *King Edward* in the mean Time was gathering an Army in Foreign Parts, and in about a Years Time landed with it at *Holderness* in *Yorkshire*, Anno 1470. *Richard Earl of Warwick* in the mean Time had possessed himself of this City for the Lancastrians, which when *King Edward* found, he passed by it to *Warwick*, on his Way to *London*, from whence, he soon after met his Enemies at *Barnet-Field*, wherein, by the Slaughter of the Earl of *Warwick*, and other Lancastrian Leaders, he obtained so great a Victory, that he settled himself firmly upon the Throne ever after; but retained such Displeasure to this City, that he took the Sword from the Mayor, and seized the Franchises of it, which they were forc'd to redeem by a Fine of 500 Marks. *King Edward* being thus reconcil'd to this City, went about four Years after to *Coventry* with his Queen, and kept *St. George's Feast* there, Anno 1474, and the Prince going a little before, was presented with an Hundred Pounds in Money, and a Cup by the Citizens, which was so well accepted by the King, that he was pleas'd to stand Godfather to the Mayor's Child. In like Manner was *K. Henry VII.* returning from *Bosworth-Field*, receiv'd and presented by this City.

What other Things worthy of Remembrance, relating to this City, may be comprized in these Particulars, viz. 1. The stately Cross which for Workmanship and Beauty was inferior to none in *England*, even in those Ages when it was thought a kind of Merit to build such Sort of Monuments. It was erected at the Charge and Expence of *Sir William Hollis, Kt. Lord Mayor of London*, who devised by his last Will, 200 l. to be employed to that End. He was the Ancestor of the *Hollis's* Earls of *Clare*, and Duke of *Newcastle*, whose Family is now extinct. His Wife *Elizabeth*, by her Testament also, order'd her Executors

cutors to build out of her Goods and Chattels, six Alms-houses in *St. Helens, London*, and endow'd them with 10 *l.* a Year each, for six poor People, which was accordingly done, but was a long Time thought to be *Sir Andrew Jud's* Charity, whereas he was her Executor only, and erected them out of her Estate.

2. When the Monastries of the Town were dissolved, 34 *Hen. 8.* this City purchased several Parcels of Lands belonging to them, of that King, for the Sum of 1378 *l. 10 s.* which were granted to the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Commonalty, and their Successors, to hold of the Crown in *Capite*, by the twentieth Part of a Knight's Fee, and paying 7 *l. 13 s. 2 d.* yearly to the King and his Successors. Also when the Gilds and Chantries were put down in King *Edward VI's* Reign, they purchased so many Lands belonging to them, as cost the Citizens 1315 *l. 15. 8d.* which were settled as the former. 3. Because by the Suppression of the Abbies of this City, the Trade of the Town was much decay'd for want of that Concourse of People that came daily thither upon their Account; therefore in 6 *Edw. 6.* they had a Charter granted them for another Fair to be held *October 21*, and two Days after: But that which was the Foundation of the greatest Prosperity of this City, was the Grant of King *James I.* made to it by him *Reg. 19.* by which, all their former Charters, Rents, Privileges, and Liberties, were confirm'd to them; That they should have ten Aldermen over the ten Wards of the City, who should be Justices of the Peace within it, and the County thereof; that they should have two new Fairs, *viz.* on *April 1.* and *August 16.* yearly, &c. Having thus brought down the History of this City to these later Times, we shall give a brief Description of it as it now stands, *viz.*

It is a City commodiously seated, large, sweet, and neat, formerly walled in, but in that Particular now much neglected: The Buildings are generally old, but many of them large and stately. The Market-Place (in the Middle of which stands the stately Cross abovemention'd)

is spacious, and in it is a plentiful Market kept weekly on Fridays, and a Fair on *October 21.* The Town enjoys a good Inland Trade of making and selling Cloth, which makes it populous and rich. There are several Churches, but the two Chief are,

1. *St. Michael's* Church, which is the Cathedral; large, well lighted, but not handsome. The greatest Beauty of this Church is its tall Steeple, of excellent Workmanship, and all of Stone: It is said to have been more than 22 Years in Building. It was appropriated to the Abby, and a Vicarage being appointed, was the only Subsistence of the Minister of it. In it were several Monuments for the Lady *Katharine Howard*, *Sir Thomas Barkley, Kt.* *Julian Nethermill*, Mayor of the Town, and *Joanna* his Wife, *Elizabeth Swillington*, Wife of *Ralph Swillington*, Attorney General to King *Henry VIII. &c.* In this Church were diverse Chantries, founded by the Pious Men of Popish Times, and endow'd with sufficient Rents to maintain one or more Priests, to pray for the Souls of the Founders and others, *viz.* *Merinton's* Chantry, founded 17 *Edw. 2.* *Shepey's*, founded 4 *Edw. 3.* *Hay's*, founded 12 *Rich. 2.* *Preston's*, founded 13. *Hen. 4.* *Cross's*, founded the same Year; *Pyseford's*, the Time of its Foundation is not known, no more than of the *Tayler's* and *Sherman's*, *Tate's* and *Marler's*.

2. *Trinity* Church, appropriated to the Priory and a Vicarage appointed, which at the Dissolution was valued at 261 *ss. 6d. per Annum*, deducting all Reprizes. In this Church are divers Monumental Inscriptions, for *Dr. Holland* and his Wife, and *Mr. John Whitehead*, divers Arms of the Kings and Noblemen, and the Chantries of *Percy*, founded 23 *Edw. 3.* the *Holy Cross* 30 *Edw. 3.* *Lodington*, 16 *R. 2.* *Allesley*, in King *Edward II's* Time, *Celler's* and *Corpus Christi*, the Time unknown, besides *Leicester's* and *Copston's* Chantries adjoining to the Priory.

In the Town also were divers Gilds or Fraternities, founded and erected for the promoting of Charity, Religion, or Merchandize. They were called Gilds from *Gild* or *Geld*, Money, because such as associated

associated in them did contribute Money, Goods, and sometimes Land for the Support of their common Charge; as *St. John Baptist's Gild*, founded 17 *Edw. 3.* who granted the Brethren a License to purchase Lands, Tenements, and Rents of the Value of 20 *l. per Annum*, lying within the Liberties of *Coventry*, for the founding of a Chantry of six Priests to sing Mass every Day in the Churches of *Trinity* and *St. Michael*, for the Souls of the King, Queen, and all the Benefactors to it; and Queen *Isabel* afterwards gave them a Piece of Land to build a Chapel on for that use: *Trinity Gild*, founded 30 *Edw. 3.* and united to *St. John's Gild*, 16 *Richard 2.* and *St. Katharine's Gild*, founded 17 *Edw. 3.* These Gilds were for some Time in such great Reputation, that King *Henry IV.* and King *Henry VI.* with divers of the Nobility, Bishops, and other eminent Persons, thought it no Dishonour to be admitted into them, tho' the Admission was always begg'd with great Reverence, and an Oath taken, to be good and true to the Masters of the Gilds, and to all the Brethren of them; but *Corpus Christi*, and the *Shermans* and *Taylers Gilds*, were not of so great Esteem, though Prince *Edward*, the Son of King *Edward IV.* was also admitted into the first of these 18 *Edw. 4.* From these Gilds there is no Doubt to be made, but the Companies in Cities and Corporations, which are still kept up (though now indeed chiefly for Trade Sake) had their Original; and in Imitation of them, obtained divers Immunities and Privileges, with some necessary Endowments.

This City hath given Title to divers noble Families; as

George Villars, fourth Son of Sir *George Villars of Brokesby, Kt.* who having had a good Education in *France*, and being a Person of a grateful Mien and Presence, King *James I.* in his Progress, was at first Sight so taken with him, that by Means of Sir *John Graham*, one of the Gentlemen of his Bed-Chamber, the King himself directed him how to get into his Favour, which he soon did, and was made, after some lower Preferments, Master of the Horse, &c. and at Length, *Reg. 14.*

first, Earl, and the next Year, Marquess of *Buckingham*; and still increasing in that King's Favour, especially after he had brought his Son Prince *Charles* safe out of *Spain*, was by another Patent, 21 *Jac. 1.* created Earl of *Coventry* and Duke of *Buckingham*. He was kill'd by one *John Felton*, a Melancholly discontented Person, 3 *Car. 1.* barbarously. And

George Villars, his eldest Son then living, succeeded him in his Honours and Estates. He was a Person of great Eminency for Learning and Wit, and enjoy'd great Preferments in Court in the Reigns of King *Charles I.* and *II.* but being a profuse and vicious Man, spent the great Estate his Father left him, and dy'd Childless. In the flourishing Condition of this last Duke, *Thomas Coventry* descended of *William Coventry*, of this City, but Grandson of *John Coventry* of *London*, Mercer, and Lord Mayor there, having been educated in the Study of the Common Law of *England*, in the *Inner-Temple*, where he was Autumn Reader, and from thence promoted at length to be Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of *England*, was 4 *Car. 1.* dignified with the Honour and Degree of a Baron of *England*, by the Title of

Thomas Coventry, Lord *Coventry* of *Ailesbury*. He held this great Office with much Reputation fifteen Years, and departing this Life at *Durham House* in the *Strand*, left

Thomas his Son, Heir of his Honour and Estate. He marry'd *Mary*, the Daughter of Sir *William Craven*, Lord Mayor of *London*, 9 *Jac. I.* and at his Death, left

George his Son and Heir to inherit his Honour. He, by *Margaret*, Daughter of *John Tuston*, Earl of *Thanet*, had 3 Sons, *John*, *Thomas*, and *William*, of whom,

John was his Successor in this Honour and Estate; but dying unmarried in the Year 1687 *Ætat. 33.* and his Brothers being also dead, this Honour passed to

Thomas Coventry of *Spitfield* in the County of *Warwick*, Uncle to *John*, the last Lord, and only Brother of *George* his Father. This Lord, by the special Grace and Favour of the late King *William III.* was advanc'd to the Title and Dignity of Viscount *Deerhurst*, and Earl of *Coventry*,

ventry, by Letters Patent dated April 26. Reg. 9. He left two Sons, Gilbert and Thomas who succeeded him.

Thomas, Earl of Coventry succeeded him. He marry'd the Lady Ann Somerset, the youngest Daughter of Henry Duke of Beaufort, by whom he had two Sons, Thomas Viscount Deerhurst, born April 7, 1702, and John, born August 23, 1705, which last died in the ensuing Year, but

Thomas surviv'd his Father, and succeeded him in his Honour, August, 1710, but did not outlive him long, dying in January 1711, whereupon the Honour pass'd to

Gilbert his Uncle, as Brother and Heir to Thomas his Father. He hath been twice marry'd, but has yet only one Daughter by his first Wife, named Ann, married to Sir William Carew of Anthony in Cornwall, Bart.

Persons eminent, but of an inferior Rank, born or inhabiting here, viz.

William Maklesfield, Cardinal of S. Sabine, made by Pope Benedict XI. He was created Batchelor of Divinity at Paris, and Doctor at Oxford. He being a Dominican Frier, was made General of his Order, and then Cardinal; but before his Cardinal's Cap could come to him, he was dead, and buried at London; yet, that he might not altogether be destitute of so great an Honour, his Cap was set with great Magnificence upon his Tomb, under which he was bury'd, and perhaps, did him as much good as it would have done had he been alive.

John Bird, a Carmelite of Oxford, descended of a Family of that Name in Cheshire. He having taken his Degrees in Divinity in Oxford, became the 31st and last Provincial of his Order in England. When King Henry VIII. was about to establish the Regal Supremacy in England, he preach'd some smart Sermons before that King, against the Popes; which so pleas'd that Prince, that he preferr'd him first to the See of Bangor in Wales, and then to Chester in England, in which he continu'd to the Reign of Queen Mary, by whom he was

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deprived, though he comply'd with the Change of Religion, for being married. He was employ'd after that, by Bishop Bonner, to convert Mr. Hawks of Coxall in Essex, and save him from the Flames, but seems to have spoken so coldly to him, as if he did not desire him to save himself, by changing his Opinions, but by a dissembled Compliance. He liv'd some Years after his Deprivation, in Chester with his Wife; and dying there in a mean Condition, was buried in the Cathedral. He was a learned Man, and hath left some Comments on St. Paul, and learned Homilies. He was a little Man, had a Blemish in his Eyes, and dy'd in 1556.

Walter of Coventry, born here, and bred a Benedictine Monk. Bale tells us, That he was *Immortali Vir dignus memoria*, i. e. A Person worthy ever to be remembered. He wrote a History from the Beginning of the Bishops to his own Time, and he flourish'd about 1217. His Excellency as an Historian, was, That he wrote the Truth in a good Method; though 'tis not to be deny'd, that his Latin is but course; but a fine Stile is not requir'd in History so much as Truth; which last, since he attained, the Want of Eloquence may be pardoned.

Vincent of Coventry, born here, and bred a Franciscan in Cambridge.

Philemon Holland, Doctor of Physick, bred in Trinity College, Cambridge, referred hither, not for the Place of his Nativity, (for that we know not) but for his settled Habitation. He was a general Translator of Books in his Time, and might furnish a Country Gentleman's Library well with Historians of his translating. Of this Kind, his Translation of *Cambden's Britannia* is thought to deserve most Commendation, not only for the Fidelity of the Version, but for the many excellent Additions made to it, which are not found in the Latin of the Author. It was translated in Mr. Cambden's Life-time; and some believe by his Consent and Approbation, which may justly render his Work as authentick as the Original, and as much *Cambden's* own.

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own. Dr. Holland died some Time in the Beginning of the last Century.

James Cranford, Son of James Cranford, Master of the Free-School of this City, was born here. He was educated in Baliol College, Oxford; and having taken his Degrees there, became Rector of Brockold in Northamptonshire, from whence, after some Years, he removed to St. Christopher's Le Stocks in London. He is said to have been a painful Preacher, an exact Linguist, Orthodox in Judgment, and well acquainted with the Fathers, humble in his own Sight, and very charitable and pitiful to all that differ'd from him, if he found them erring in Judgment, not in Manners. He hath written *A Confutation of the Anabaptists, an Exposition of Daniel's Prophecies*, and a Book which he calls *Hereso-machia*, shewing the Mischief that Heresies do in the Church, and the Means to prevent them: All printed at London. He was in the Beginning of the late Rebellion, a Licensor of the Press, and is said to have written several Epistles before such Books as were publish'd with his Approbation, and particularly that, call'd, *The Tears of Ireland*, wherein is a List of the Cruelties then used by the Papists, which he is thought to have collected. He dy'd in 1657, and was bury'd in St. Christopher's Church, London.

John Hales, Esq; who being Clerk of the Haniper (an Office of great Profit in those Days) and having accumulated great Wealth thereby; when the Religious Houses of this Kingdom were dissolv'd, purchased many Lands, and large Possessions out of the Estates belonging to the Monastries and Hospitals of this Town; and being unmarried, design'd to employ some Part of it in some lasting Monument, beneficial to Posterity, which was a Free-School; for which, having obtained a License to amortize Lands to settle on it, he converted the Buildings of St. John's Hospital, which he had purchas'd, to that Use; yet giving the King his Master the Honour of it, he caused this Inscription to be set on the Front of it.

Schola Regis Henrici octavi a Joanne Hales, Fundata ut bonis litteris imbuantur pueri in aeternum.

But however, he did not endow this School in his Life Time, but left to his Executors to convey the said Hospital, and so many of the Lands, to the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Commonalty of the City, as should yield an annual Sallary of 20*l.* to the head Master, and 10*l.* per Ann. to the Usher, with Houses for their dwellings in the said Hospital, and 52*s.* per Annum to a Musick Master to teach so many of the Boys to Sing, as would, &c. This School, we are inform'd, hath produc'd many excellent Scholars, through the Diligence of the Master and Usher, not to be equal'd by any Schools, except the three great ones of London. He dy'd December 26, 1572, and was bury'd in St. Peters Poor in Broadstreet, London, having upon his Tomb a large commendatory Epitaph.

Richard Tillesey, educated in Oxford in Baliol College and St. John's, where having taken his Degrees in Arts, and enter'd into Holy Orders, he became Chaplain to Dr. Buckeridge, Bishop of Rochester, and marrying his Niece, brought himself into the Way of Preferment; for soon after he became Rector of Kuckston in Kent, Archdeacon and Prebendary of Rochester, and would have been promoted much higher had he not met with an untimely Death. He was a Person of great Reading and Learning, and was one of those Persons who undertook an Answer to Selden's History of Tithes, which he entitles, *Animadversions on Mr. Selden's History of Tithes, and his Review of it*. Printed in 1619, and 1621, at London in 4to. 'Tis thought a learned and judiciary Treatise, and sufficiently confuting Selden's Objections against them, he dy'd in 1621, much lamented by the Learned, and was buried in the Choir in the Cathedral Church of Rochester, leaving a Son, an Infant, named John.

Christopher Davenport, Son of John, and Grandson of Henry Davenport, Alderman of

of this City, was born here: He was a Student at Merton College, Oxford, two Years, but not being suffer'd to continue longer by Sir Henry Savile, he was seduc'd away by some Romish Priests, and went to Doway, and soon after became a Franciscan at Ypres, but staid not long there before he return'd to Doway, where at length he became chief Reader of Divinity in the College of S. Bonaventure. Being sent a Missionary into England, he took on him the Name of Francis à S. Clara, and was made Chaplain to Queen Henrietta Maria, Consort of K. Charles I. He did great Service to the Catholick Cause in England, by gaining Disciples, and writing Books; but in the Civil Wars between the King and Parliament he absconded, and did not appear publicly 'till the Restoration, when he was made Queen Katharine's Chaplain. He was a learned Man, free in Conversation, and by Reason of his Relation to the Queen, acceptable Company to many worthy Protestants. He was a great Writer, and particularly wrote an Exposition upon the 39 Articles of the Church of England, with Design to bring the Church of Rome into some liking with the Church of England Men, but he was disappointed; for he pleased neither Parties in so doing, though he got it licens'd at Rome. He continu'd coming and going into England 50 Years or more, and at length died at Somerset-house in the Strand, May 31, 1680, and was bury'd (not in the Vault of Somerset-house, as he desired, but) in the Church belonging to the Savoy Hospital in the Strand, hard by.

Having shewed above, that Coventry, with the adjacent Villages, was made a County of it self, I shall come to give a brief Account of the Villages, viz.

Ansty, *Anesty*, or more truly *Heanstige*, which signifies, *an high Path-way*, a Village in the farthest Nooke of the Liberties of Coventry, reckon'd with *Tolkshil* in Domesday-Book, at nine Hides. One *Nicholas* then farm'd it of the Crown, but they came soon after to the Earls of

Chester, from whom they were granted to *Roger de Buschervill*, and held by him for half a Knight's Fee, whose Posterity held them two or three Successions, and then they passed to *Thomas de Ireys* by his Marriage with the Heir of *Buschervill*. *Hugh de Albany* Earl of *Arundel*, by his Marriage with one of the Sisters and Co-heirs of *Ranulph* Earl of *Chester*, was become chief Proprietor of them in the mean Time. The Issue Male of *Ireys* failing in a few Descents, they came by the Females to the Families of *Culy*, *Deincourt*, and *Stanhopes*, which last, sold them to *George* Earl of *Shrewsbury*, 22 Hen. 7. The Chapel, with the Tithes of them, were appropriated to the Monks of *Coventry* by the Earl of *Chester*, and the Prior found a Vicar or Curate to supply the Cure, removeable at Pleasure, to whom he allow'd 5 l. per Annum.

Arnehale, a Member of *Coventry*, once a Village or Hamlet, but now reduced to one House, was given by Earl *Leofrick* to the Monastery of *Coventry* founded by him, and continued in their Possession 'till the Dissolution, when it was granted (*inter alia*) to *John Hales*, abovementioned, and his Heirs, by the Name of *Harnall-Grange*, with the Pastures thereunto belonging, and the Pool call'd *Harnall* or *Swanwell-Pool*, lying within those Grounds. Mr. *Hales* died seized of them 15 Eliz. and left them to his Nephew and Heir *John* the Son of *Christopher Hales*.

Asthull, a Place now utterly depopulated, and known only by a Thicket of Trees, call'd *Asthull-Grove*. *Roger de Montalt*, and *Cicely* his Wife, gave it to the Monks of *Coventry*, 34 Hen. 3. and *Oliver D'Auberry*, afterward, 3 Edw. 1. was certified to hold half a Knight's Fee here, of the Manor of *Coventry*. It continued in the Family of *D'Auberry* some Successions by virtue of an Entail, but was at length pass'd away to *William Barret* of *Passenham* in *Northamptonshire*, by *Ralph D'Auberry*, which *William* granted it to *Henry* Earl of *Lancaster*, 22 Edw. 3. who dying in the same Reign, Anno 35, left it to his two Daughters, *Maud* and *Blanch*, which last, marrying *John* of *Gaunt*,

Gaunt, Earl of *Richmond*, was Heir to the whole after the Death of her Sister without Heirs, and then her Husband was made Duke of *Lancaster*.

Bigging, *Bygging*, or more anciently *Bugging*, a Village of old within the Liberties of *Coventry*, but now only a Farm-House, called *Biggin-Hall*. In 7 *Edw.* 1. the Prior of *Coventry*, who was then Owner of it, had eight Servants, who held so many Carucats of Land here, by the Performance of certain servile Labours. After the Dissolution of the Priory of *Coventry*, the Lands belonging to it were given (*inter alia*) to the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Commonalty of that City.

Bisseley, a Village so long depopulated, that since King *Stephen's* Time, when *Ranulph* Earl of *Chester* acknowledged the Chapel then here, to belong to the Monks of *Coventry*, there is no mention at all of it in our Records or Histories, so far as we observe.

Calcedon, or *Calwedon*, an ancient Village, as the Name shews, being compounded of the *British* or *Saxon* Words *Callod*, signifying Moss, and *Dune* or *Don* an Hill, the Ground being Mossy, where 'tis seated near an Hill. It was originally a Member of *Coventry*, and possessed by the Earls of *Chester*, who granted it to *Stephen de Segrave*, and his Heirs, to hold by the Service of a Sore-Spar-Hawk. In this Family it continued as long as the Male Line lasted, and several of them improv'd it by making a Park, procuring Free-Warren for their Lands here, 27 *Edw.* 3. and embattling their Seat; but Issue Male failing in *John de Segrave*, his only Daughter and Heir by her Marriage with *John de Moubrey* of *Axholm* in *Lincolnshire*, carry'd it into his Family. It continu'd in his Posterity but three Descents, and then by the like Marriage of a Daughter, passed to *John Howard* Duke of *Norfolk*, who enjoy'd it no longer than a Partition was made with his Wife's Sister *Isabel*, marry'd to Sir *James Berkley*, for then it became the Inheritance of *Maurice Berkley* their Heir, from whom it descended to *George Lord Berkley*, who sold it 7 *Car.* 1. to *Thomas*

Morgan of Weston subter Wetheley, Esq; in whose Family it remains.

The Chapel here, now very ruinous, if not quite demolished, was Presentative so long as the *Segraves* had the Manor, but not since, so far as we can find.

Caresley, or *Keresley*, originally a Member of the Manor of *Coventry*, while it was in the Possession of the Earls of *Chester*, who in King *Stephen's* Time render'd the Chapel to the Monks of *Coventry*. From them it came to the *Montalts*, and under them was held, Part of it by *Robert Tuschet*, and Widow *Fitz-Robert*, but it seems, that their Part was not considerable, for *Roger de Montalt*, and Cicely his Wife, having granted away the Manor of *Coventry* in Fee-Farm to the Monks, the Substance of this Village passed to them, and they had thereupon Free Warren in it, and Heriots of all the Tenants, with the Tithes appropriated to them, as belonging to *St. Michael's Church*.

Eccleshale, or *Exhall*, a Member of *Coventry*, the Lordship of *Ranulph* Earl of *Chester*, who enfeoffed *Maurice de Boteler* with it in the Reign of King *Henry III.* but before, viz. in King *Stephen's* Reign, had granted to the Monks of *Coventry*, a certain Part of the Waste, lying here and in *Keresley*, by Estimation 80 Acres. This Manor was, 27 *Hen.* 3. certified to contain half a Knight's Fee, and to belong to the Heirs of the said Earl, as held of the Manor of *Coventry*. *William de Boteler*, who had his Seat at *Warrington* in *Lancashire*, obtained a Charter of Free Warren for his Demesne here. His Posterity held it 'till 26 *Henry* 8. when Sir *Thomas Butler* of *Warrington*, sold it to *Julius Nethermill*, an Alderman of *Coventry*, whose Grandchild *John* sold it to Sir *John Garret*, Alderman of *London*, in whose Family we suppose it to be.

The Chapel here belong'd to the Conventual Church of *Coventry*, and was appropriated to it in 1260. by *R. Molend*, Bishop of *Coventry*, and *Litchfield*, whereupon, the Cure belonging to that House, the Prior put in a Curate to serve there, but removeable at Pleasure, and allowed him out of the small Tithes 5 l. a Year for his Stipend.

Folke/hull,

Folkeshul, or *Foshefwell*, Part of the Lands of the Countess *Godewa*, which after the Conquest, came to *Ranulph* Earl of *Chester*, in whose Time the Chapel belong'd to the Monks of *Coventry*, in Right of their Conventual Church. From the Earl of *Chester* it passed to the Family of *Montalt*, of whom, *Roger de Montalt*, and *Cicely* his Wife granted it with the Manor of *Coventry* to the Monks there, yet we find that *William de Boys*, and *Eudo de Zouch*, were successively possessed of this Hamlet, but by what Title we know not; but notwithstanding their Interest, the Prior of *Coventry* was certified to be Lord of it, 9 *Edw.* 2. yet without Interruption to the Descent of it by *Stansfield*, *Stoke*, *Willoughby*, and *Cotton*, to Mr. *Hopkins*, whose Heirs now are, or late were the Lords of it.

The Chapel here was also appropriated to the Prior of *Coventry* by the same Bishop of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*, as *Exhall* was, and unto the Curate, tho' put in by the Prior, and removable at Pleasure, belonged for his Salary the small Tithes and Oblations, with all dead Mortuaries, as a Member of *St. Michael's Church* in *Coventry*; but 26 *Hen.* 8. the Curate serving therein, had only so much of the small Tythes as amounted to 5 *l.* a Year.

Hawksbury, an Hamlet in the Parish of *Sow*, belonging to the Priory of *Coventry*. It had the Reputation of a Manor in the Reign of King *Henry VIII.* and was by that King, *Reg.* 34. granted out of the Crown by the Name of the Manor, *Messuage* and Farm of *Hawksbury* and *Hawksbury-Grove*, to the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Commonalty of the City of *Coventry* and their Successors, who are still Owners of it.

Henley, an Hamlet in the Parish of *Folkeshul*, of which now there is no more left, but a Mill called *Henley-Mill*. In 34 *Edw.* 3. it was the Lordship of Sir *Robert Grefeley*, and *Helen* his Wife, who that Year granted it by the Name of the Manor of *Henley*, juxta *Coventry*, to Sir *Baldwin Frewil*, and *Ida* his Wife, and his Heirs. He had other Lands and Estates of good Value near it, and 'tis probable, that

being involv'd in them, it grew inconsiderable, and being neglected, was depopulated; for we do not find that it passed by that Name out of their Hands at any Time, but the Monks of *Coventry* had something here, tho' not much.

Horewell, an Hamlet included in the County of the City of *Coventry* by King *Henry VI's* Charter. It was anciently, 7 *Edw.* 1. the Lordship and Estate of *Oli-ver de Aubeny*, held by him of *Roger de Montalt*, containing at that Time, one Carucate of Land, and an half, in *Demesne*, and Suit of Court twice a Year, with seven Freeholders, who held twenty nine Acres of Land, paying a Rent, and doing a Suit to his Three-Weeks-Court. But it seems, the Monks of *Stonely* were in Possession of it soon after, for in 12 *Edward* 1. they obtained a Charter of Free-Warren in all their *Demesne* Lands here, as well as other Places, and then it was said to contain two Carucates of Land, on which they had a Cell. It appears, that about this Time those petty Cells were made use of by the Abbots of greater Priories as Places of Penance or Punishment to such Monks, as either for any Offence committed, or some Displeasure of their Superior were sent thither, which is all we find of this Place.

Pinley, a pretty Village with a Chapel to it, the Seat and Estate of *Jeffrey de Langley*, a Man of great Note in King *Henry III's* Time. He built his Seat here, and being in Favour with that King, was allowed by him to take certain Timber-Trees out of *Kenilworth Woods* for that Purpose. He was Marshal of the King's Household under the Earl Marshal of *England*, to whom he was Deputy, in which Place he behav'd himself so thriftily, that the King took Notice of him, and for that Cause shewed him much Respect and Favour, by granting him a Charter of Free-Warren in all his *Demesne* Lands, making him a Justice of all his Forests South of *Trent*, and Governor of *Rockingham Castle* in *Northamptonshire*. His Office of Justice of the Forests he managed with that Rigour, that at the same Time that he amassed to himself

self vast Sums of Money, he render'd himself so odious to the People, that the King was forced to remove him from that Place and send him into *Scotland* and *Wales*, in which Places he caus'd as great Discontents as at Home, for the *Welch* rose up in Rebellion, and *Simon Montford* Earl of *Leicester*, and the Barons, put themselves in Arms to rescue that People from his Tyrannical Oppressions. He stood stoutly indeed to the King against the Barons, but was forced to submit to his dishonourable Terms. He dy'd in an advanc'd Age 2 *Edw.* 1. leaving *Walter* his Son and Heir. He had his Name from *Walter Marshal* Earl of *Pembroke*, under whom his Father serv'd as Marshal of the King's Household. In 7 *Edw.* 1. being certified Lord of this Place, he had ten Cottagers who paid him several yearly Rents, did work in Harvest, and gather'd Nuts for him one Day. He had then here three Carucates of Land and three Acres, with a Water-Mill in Demesne, and kept a certain Out-wood, containing five Acres inclos'd as a Park, which was before Common. He was one of the Justices of Gaol Delivery at *Warwick*, and attending the King in his Wars into *Wales* and *Gascoign*, he died 8 *Edw.* 1. leaving *John* his Son and Heir. He was a Person much employ'd by the Kings both in War and Peace, living in the Reigns of the three *Edwards*, 1, 2, and 3. attending the two first in the *Scotch* Wars, and acting under the last as a Justice of Gaol-delivery. In the 18th Year of the last, he entailed this Lordship upon his Son *Jeffrey*, and his Heirs, which after some Successions concluding in the Female Heir *Joan*, who marry'd to *John* the Son of *Sir Alan Charlton* of *Apley*, Kt. but being forcibly taken from him by *Sir John Trillew*, jun. and living with him some Years as his Wife, she joined with the said *Sir John* and sold this Manor to *Sir Baldwin Frevil* the Elder. She was reconciled afterward to her Husband, and dy'd without Issue. The *Frevil* Family ended in the Heir general, and this Manor, upon the Partition of their Lands fell to *Robert Aston*, Son and Heir to *Joyce*, one of the

Sisters and Coheirs of the last *Sir Baldwin*. The *Astons* held it divers Successions, 'till *Sir Edward Aston*, 39 *Eliz.* leaving it to *Walter* his Son and Heir, he about 1 *Car.* 1. sold it to several *Coventry* Men, who were Tenants to the several Parcels of it.

Radford, one of the Hamlets given to the Monks of *Coventry*, by Earl *Leofric*, and held by them 'till the Dissolution, when the Lands were sold to sundry Persons of no Note.

Shortley, a Member of *Coventry*, and held of the Earls of *Chester*, by the Service of 2 l. 17 s. per Annum, a Pound of Pepper, and Heriots. In 17 *Edw.* 1. it was in the Possession of *Jeffrey de Langley*, a younger Son of *Jeffrey de Langley*, mentioned above, as Lord of *Pinley*. He left it to *Edmund* his Son, who gave it in Marriage with his Daughter *Joan*, to *Edmund de Chesterton*, but it seems he was some Way ejected from it, and it came into the Possession of *Sir Baldwin Frevil*, and others, and at last came again to *William Langley*, who left it to his Son *John*, in whose Time the Proportion of Land which he had here, was certified to be an hundred Acres of Pasture, whereon formerly a Manor-House stood, but was then demolished. It was in the Crown in the Reign of *K. Henry VIII.* who, *Reg.* 12. granted it to *Edward Langley*, Esq; and his Heirs, who died seized of it, leaving it to *Roger Wigston*, and *William* his Son and Heir, who was knighted 1 *Mar.* 1. He sold it to *Edward Aglionby* of *Balshall*, Esq; and *Katharine* his Wife, Sister of *Sir William*, from whom, it after passed to *James* and *Richard Fitz-Herbert*, Brothers, who, 33 *Eliz.* aliened it to *Edward Brabazon* of *Estwell* in the County of *Leicester*, and *Mary* his Wife.

Within the Precincts of this Parish stood a very fair Monastery of *Carthusian* Monks, intended to have been erected by *William* Lord *Zouch*, upon fourteen Acres of Land, obtained by him for that End, of *Sir Baldwin Frevil*, but the Lord *Zouch* being prevented by Death from executing his Intention, King *Richard II.* and other Benefactors, erected it, as I shall shew in its proper Place. The strictness of

of the Order saved it from a Dissolution by the Act of 27 Hen. 8. but it could not escape that of 30 Hen. 8. when it was surrendered into that King's Hands, and was 34 Hen. 8. given to *Richard Andrews*, and *Leonard Chamberlain*, and the Heirs of *Andrews*; but as if it made every one uneasy that had it, it never rested long in any Owner, but through waver, *Robert Earl of Leicester*, *Riley*, *Baker*, *Holt*, *Butler*, and *Lodge*, came at length in little more than forty Years Time by Purchase, to *Edward Hill*, whose Posterity do now, or lately did enjoy it, i. e. the Site of the Monastery, but not the Lands otherwise belonging to it.

Sow was Part of it, given by *Earl Leo-frike* to the Monks of *Coventry* in the Confessor's Time, and was certified, when the Conqueror's Survey was made, to contain three Hides and an half, in which were Woods half a Mile in Length, and four Furlongs in Breadth, and Part in the King's Hands, held by *Richard Venator*, or *Forestarius*, containing one Hide and large Woods. The Monks Part had belonging to it Free-Warren, a Mill, 13 Freeholders, who had 12 Yard Lands, for which they paid a certain Rent, and did Suit of Court twice a Year, a Manor-House, Court-Leet, Gallows, &c. The great Tithes, and a Chapel appropriate, for the serving of which, they allowed a Priest, Wooll, Lamb, and the other small Tithes, with an House for his Dwelling, and ten Acres of Glebe, but he was removable at the Prior's Pleasure. After the Dissolution of the Monastery, the Prior's Part was passed with other Lands to *Sir John Harrington* (afterwards Lord *Harrington*) and confirmed to him and his Heirs by Queen *Elizabeth*, Reg. 32. but it seems to have been in Order to Sale, for it appears, That the Manor-House and divers Lands thereunto belonging, were passed over the same Year to *Edward Lapworth* and his Son, whose Heirs were in Possession of it in the Year 1640, and probably are so still. The Royalty which *Sir John* reserv'd to himself, after that Sale, he left to his Daughter and Heir *Lucy*, Countess of *Bedford*, who

by Will gave it to *Mr. George Purfoy* of *Belgrave* in *Leicestershire*, who did then enjoy it.

The King's Part of this Manor, held by *Richard Forestarius* by Serjeanty, a Keeper of the Forest of *Kassick*, was given by him, with his only Daughter and Heir *Margery*, to *William Crock*, who left it to his Son *William*, who being hang'd for Felony, it escheated to the Crown; but by Favour of the King, *Robert Brok*, who marry'd *Margery* his Sister, recovered it, and leaving it to his only Daughter and Heir, who marry'd *Hugh Loges*, by whose Heir General it went to *Peto*, in whose Family it was in the last Century. *Loges*, besides held five Tenements in this Manor of the Earl of *Chester*, by the Service of conducting the Earl through the Forest of *Cunke* towards the King's Court and back again, as oft as there was Occasion, for which, he was to have of the Earl a barbed Arrow. In this Parish, besides *Hawks-bury*, of which we have given an Account above, there were anciently two other Hamlets, viz. *Attoxhale* or *Hastok-shale*, and *Woodend*, but of them we find nothing, but that in 40 Edw. 3. *Alan Lasset* and *Margery* his Wife granted a Moiety of the former to *Thomas Langhurst* and his Heirs. There is a Church belonging to this Lordship of *Sow*, but it is not presentative, nor has any Thing notable in it.

Stivichall, or *Stivinghale*, a Member of *Coventry*, and as such, comes to the Earl of *Chester*, for in King *Stephen's* Time *Ranulph* Earl of *Chester* was possessed of it, but he having done some Injury to *Walter Durdent*, Bishop of *Coventry*, died excommunicate, and his Son, Earl *Hugh*, for his Father's Absolution, passed this Manor over to the Bishop and his Successors. The Bishop granted it soon after to *Stephen Nerborne* and his Heirs, whose Daughter and Heir *Margery's* Son, who took the Name of *Ranulph de Stivichale*, passed it to *Walter Langley*, Lord of *Bingley*, in whose Posterity it remained, 'till by their Heiress *Joan* it passed by *Charlton* and *Trillow* to *Sir Baldwin Frevil*,
by

by whose Daughter *Elizabeth* it went to *Ferrers*, and from him to *Gregory*, in whose Posterity it is or lately was. The Church, which was appropriated to the Monks of *Coventry*, was supply'd by their Care, three Days in a Week with Divine Service, but the Dead were all carried to *Coventry* for their Burial at *St. Michael's Church*.

Stoke, (which in our old *English* signifies a Village) in the Conqueror's Time was a Member of *Coventry*, possessed by the Earl of *Chester*, of which Family Earl *Ranulph* appropriated it with the Chapel, to the Monks of that City. From these Earls it passed to *Roger de Montalt*, by his Marriage with *Cicely*, one of the Coheirs of *Hugh Earl of Arundel*, who becoming thereby Lord of the Manor of *Coventry*, 7 *Edw.* 1. He had there two Freeholders, who occupied one Carucate of Land, besides what *Nicholas de Segrave* and *Thomas de Arden* had; the former of whom had two Yard Lands held by Freeholders, and the other one, in the Tenure of three Cottagers. Here was also a Family that took their Name from hence, viz. *Seherus de Stoke*, the Son of *Hugh de Harper*, who gave to the Monks of *Combe* a Wood called *Harper's Wood*, with a Messuage or Garden here. In King *John's* Time *William de Stoke* his Descendents sold this Manor to one *Horn*, who reserving to himself Part of the Demesne, sold it to the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Commonalty of the City of *Coventry*, and their Successors, who are now the Owners of it. But all this while the Monks of *Coventry* had the largest Portion, viz. four Carucates, half a Yard Land, two Acres and an half, and a Meadow, and the Hospital of *St. John* had a small Part, paying 12 *d.* per Annum chief Rent to the Manor of *Stoke*, all which have long since been purchased by sundry Citizens of *Coventry*, who have built Houses on them.

The Chapel, to which the Inhabitants of *Binley* anciently resorted, had then Divine Service perform'd therein three Times a Week at the Charge of the Prior of *Coventry*, who out of the Tithes

appropriated to the Monks of his House, allowed a Priest to serve the Cure therein, 5 *l.* 12 *s.* a Year in Money, or the Value in Tithes, as was certified 26 *Hen.* 8. but ever since the latter End of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign it hath been made Representative, and the Incumbents have taken Institution to it, as we suppose it still continues.

Whaberley, is now no more than a single House, but in King *Stephen's* Time was Part of the Earl of *Chester's* Fee with *Coventry*, and being in the Possession of *Roger Gopil*, in 7 *Edw.* 1. he was certified to have here then two Yard Lands in Demesne and ten Freeholders, who occupy'd two Yard Lands and an half, with an Acre and an half, paying a certain Rent to him, and doing Suit to his three Weeks Court. But the Inheritance of the Earl of *Chester's* Fee coming to *Montalt*, from whom, Queen *Isabel*, Consort of King *Edward II.* and Mother of King *Edward III.* had an Estate for Life in it, and after her Decease, *John of Eltham*, Earl of *Cornwall* and his Heirs for ever, were to inherit it; it was by the said Queen included in that Charter, which she made to the Mayor and Commonalty of *Coventry* in her Son King *Edward III's* Reign, whereby she granted to them Return of Writs, Goods of Felons and Fugitives, with Cognizance of all Pleas in *Coventry*, and the Hamlets adjoining; which Privileges were also confirm'd by King *Henry VI's* Charter, wherein *Coventry*, with the Villages about it were made a County in it self, distinct from *Warwickshire*. It had in these Times a Chapel of its own, appropriated to the Monks of *Coventry*, as the other Hamlets had.

Whitley, now only a Manor House with an old Chapel and Mill, but anciently a Village with divers Inhabitants. It is not mention'd in *Domesday-Book*, nor in any Records that we have seen before King *Stephen's* Time, when *Ranulph Earl of Chester*, in whose Fee it was, as a Member of *Coventry*, rendering up the Chapel to the Monks there. From the Earl of *Chester* it passed to *Roger de Montalt*,

talt, who let the Manor of *Coventry* in Fee Farm to the Monks, yet reserving to himself the Homage and Services of *Walter D'Eyvil*, and *Milo Gerbold*, for their Lands here; yet the King at the same Time had four Freeholders, who held one Cottage, two Yard Lands, and five Acres under several Rents: *Roger* also had one Freeholder, who held one Yard Land, the other six Freeholders belong'd to the Prior, with a Water-Mill. *Ralph de Whitley* was one of them. Hitherto it hath not been called a Manor, but in 3 *Rich. 2.* *Thomas Freberne* is said to have died seized of this Hamlet by that Name, and afterward his Son or other Heirs sold it, 6 *Rich. 2.* to one *Thomas Whitley*, who sold it to *John Botoner*, after whom it had divers Owners successively, as *Schipley*, *Starky*, and *Tate*, who bought it of *Starky's* Heirs, 2 *Mar. 1.* or thereabouts. His Posterity were in Possession of it, 43 *Eliz.* for *William Tate* was then Lord of it. His Dwelling was then in *Northamptonshire*, and his Posterity probably now enjoy it.

Whitmore, a woody, moorish Ground, which being by divers devout People given to, or purchased by the Monks of *Coventry*; they obtained a License from King *Edward III.* Reg. 6. to make a Park of it, it containing according to the Measure in those Days, 436 Acres of Waste and Wood. Upon the Dissolution of their Monastery, it remained awhile in the King's Hands, but was 1 *Edw. 6.* granted among other Things to Sir *Ralph Sadler*, by the Name of *Whitmore Grange* in the Parish of the *Holy Trinity* at *Coventry*. From him it was soon after conveyed to *John Hales* above-mention'd, who dying seized of it, 15 *Eliz.* left it to his Nephew *John*, who built a fair House upon it, called *New House*, and lived in it to his Death; when leaving it to his Son and Heir *John*, he sold it to Sir *Richard Burnaby*, Kt. who passed it to one *Cooke*, as he did to Sir *Christopher Yelverton* of *Eston-Mauduit* in *Northamptonshire*, Knight of the *Bath*, the Possessor of it about the Year 1640.

Wykin, Wike, or Wickey, an Hamlet in-

volv'd in *Coventry*, which the Earl of *Chester* enjoy'd with the other Lands belonging to the Countess of *Godeva*, and *Ranulph* a Descendent of that Family restored to the Monks of *Coventry* the Chapel of it, as of their Right, being a Member of their Conventual Church. It is probable, that *Walter Briton* was enfeoffed of it by one of those Earls, because *Alice* his Wife, for the good of his Soul and her own, gave to the Monks of *Combe*, a Mill in this Village, and a Messuage standing near it, which their Son *James* confirmed. But the Monks did not keep the Mill long before they granted it to *Stephen de Segrave* and his Heirs, in Consideration of a Pound of white Incense to be paid yearly to their Monastery at *Easter*; but as to the Manor, we find none possessed of it 'till *Hen. III's* Reign, when *Walter de Langley* was the Lord of it. He obtained a Charter of Free-Warren of the same King, Reg. 41. and though *Roger de Montalt* passed over the Manor of *Coventry* to the Monks there afterwards, yet he reserved to himself and his Heirs the Homage and Service of the said *Walter*, which was the eighth Part of a Knight's Fee, as by several Records it appeareth. This *Walter*, 7 *Edw. 1.* held one Carucate of Land, and a Water-Mill in *Demesne*, and had also 18 Servants, who held five Yard Lands and two Acres at Will, to perform divers servile Labours for the same, as also Affize of Bread and Beer in this Place. *Nicholas de Segrave* also, at the same Time, had one Carucate of Land and a Water-Mill in *Demesne* here, with two Crops which certain Freeholders held.

But the Manor all the while was in the Family of *Langley*, and so continu'd as long as the Male Line lasted, which was 'till the Reign of King *Edward III.* when Sir *John Trillow*, jun. and *Joan* his Wife, Daughter and Heir to *Jeffrey de Langley*, sold it to Sir *Baldwin Frevil* and his Heirs; who, to secure their Title, were obliged to get a Release from Sir *Peter Careswel*, upon whom the foremention'd *Jeffrey* had settled it in default

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of Issue of his own Body, he being his half Brother by his Mother. Sir *Baldwin* left a Son of his own Name, but he dying without Issue, his three Sisters became his Heirs, whereupon, this Lordship in the Partition devolved to *Margaret* the second of them. She marry'd Sir *Hugh Willoughby*, and dy'd seiz'd of it, 8 *Hen.* 7. leaving her Grandchild Sir *Henry Willoughby*, Son of *Robert* her Son, her next Heir. From him descended Sir *Francis Willoughby*, Kt. late of *Middleton* in this County, who sold it, 38 *Eliz.* to *Richard Green*, Father of *Richard Green*, who was Owner of it in 1640.

The Chapel here was built and dedicated in *Henry I's* Time, at the earnest Request of *Ranulph* Earl of *Chester*, *Roger de Clinton* then Bishop of *Coventry* consenting thereto, for the Advantage of Poor People in Times of Troubles or Mortality, the Burial of the Inhabitants being reserved to the Mother Church of *Coventry*, unto which, all the Tithes arising from it were appropriate by *Roger Molend* Bishop of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*, 1260. 44 *Hen.* 3. the Monks of that House appointing a Priest to celebrate Divine Service three Days in the Week, besides the chief Festivals, for which he receiv'd anciently, all Living Mortuaries, Alterage, Tithes of Wooll and Lamb, with other small Tithes for his Stipend, and held the 4th Part of a Yard Land in *Wykin*, belonging to the Chapel, at the Will of the Prior, which small Tithes, 26 *Hen.* 8. were rated at 5 l.

The Hundred of HEMLINGFORD.

This Hundred in ancient Records is called *Humeliford*, or *Humiliford*, but at present *Hemlingford*. In the Conqueror's Survey it goes by the Name of *Colshill-Hundred*, from the Town of *Colshill*, which is situate in the Middle of the County; but so long ago as King *Hen. II's* Reign, it has had the Name of *Humileford*. *Dugdale* tells us, it takes that Name from a Ford over the *Tame*, somewhat more than a Bowshot from *Kingsbury*

Church, near which stands a Mill call'd *Hemlingford-Mill*. The Fee of this Hundred was most anciently in the King's Hands, but the Bailiwick was in the disposal of the Sheriff, 'till King *Ed. II.* Reg. 11. committed it to one *William Raymond*, to hold during the King's Pleasure, paying yearly to the Sheriff of this County for the Time being, as much as others had used to do, and on that Condition he should hold the Bailiwick according to the Form of the Statute of *Lincoln*. Queen *Elizabeth* was the first who alienated it from the Crown, by granting it with all its Rights and Privileges to *Brian Cave*, Esq; and *Edward Williams*, and their Heirs, to hold in Socage of the Manor of *East Greenwich*. Sir *Ambrose Cave*, Heir to *Brian* enjoy'd it; and dying possessed of it, 10 *Eliz.* left it to his Daughter, then marry'd to *Henry Knolls*, Esq; who having Issue two Daughters only, *Mary* and *Elizabeth*, this last, who was marry'd to Sir *Henry Willoughby* of *Risley* in *Derbyshire*, obtained it in the Partition, and her Posterity, so far as we know, enjoy it. This Hundred is bounded on the East by *Leicestershire* and the Hundred of *Knightlow*; which, with Part of *Barlickway* Hundred, bounds the South, as *Worcestershire* and *Staffordshire* do the West and North. The Market Towns of it are

Atherston, called in the Conqueror's Survey *Aderestone*, and in other ancient Records *Edredestone* and *Aldredstone*, no doubt from some ancient Possessor of it, named *Edred* or *Aldred*, common Names among the Saxons. It was, before the Conquest, Part of the Lands of the Lady *Godeva*, from whom the Conqueror took it, and farmed it out to *Hugh* Earl of *Chester*. It was then rated at three Hides, and had Woods belonging to it two Miles in Length and as much in Breadth, by common Estimation. Earl *Hugh* gave it to the Monks of *Bee* in *Normandy*, who in 30 *Hen.* 3. obtained a Fair to be kept here yearly, three Days, beginning on the Eve of the Virgin *Mary's* Nativity, September 7. and lasting that and the Day after, and the next Year a Market weekly

on *Tuesday*; for which obtaining a Charter, with a Confirmation of the Fair, they paid a Fine of 5 l. to the King.

About the Beginning of *K. Edward I's* Reign, *Ralph de Culy* laid Claim to this Manor, and commenced a Suit against the Monks for it; but the Monks recover'd it; and in the same Reign challenged divers Liberties and Privileges, as Gallows, Pillory, Assize of Bread and Beer, Market, Fair, and Toll, according to their Charter granted in *King Henry III's* Time, and proved, that from that Time they had enjoy'd them without Interruption, and were allow'd them. After this, the Market encreasing, and the Town being dirty, in Winter especially, they procured a Patent of *King Edward II.* to take Toll of all vendible Goods, towards the Paving of the Streets; but Wars happening with *France*, 7 *Hen. 4.* when the Lands belonging to Foreign Monasteries were given the King to bear the Charge of the War, this Lordship was seiz'd, and given to *John Duke of Bedford*; that King's Son, and after his Death to *Humphrey Earl of Stafford* for Life; after whom *K. Henry VI.* gave it to his Half-Brother *Edmund Earl of Richmond*, and his Heirs; but *K. Edward IV.* took it from him, and gave it to the *Carthusians* of *Mont-Grace* in *Yorkshire*, who enjoy'd it 'till their House was dissolved by *King Henry VIII.* in whose Hands it being, was given to *Henry Marquess of Dorset* by that Prince, but he being attainted in *Queen Mary's* Reign, she gave it to *William Devereux*, Esq; and his Heirs, who dy'd seiz'd of it, 21 *Eliz.* leaving two Daughters and Heirs, who sold it to *Sir John Repington*, Knt. whose Son and Heir *Sir John Repington* of *Amington*, Knt. enjoy'd it in 1640, or thereabouts. *Sir William Devereux*, while he was in Possession of this Lordship, founded a Free-School here, and obtain'd a License, 15 *Eliz.* to purchase Lands, and settle upon it, which he accordingly did in *Dosthill* near *Kingsbury*. He then resided at *Merevale*.

Within the Precincts of this Town was anciently a Chapel, to which the Monks of *Bec* in *King Henry II's* Time gave 12 Acres of Land, agreeing then with the

Parson of *Manceter*, that he and his Successors should cause Divine Service to be celebrated therein three Days every Week, viz. *Sunday*, *Wednesday*, and *Friday*, all Holidays to be accounted as one of them, but on *St. Peter's Day* to have Mass celebrated; and on these Conditions all the Tythes and Oblations arising out of this Hamlet to be paid to *Manceter*; yet Burials and Baptisms shall be performed here for the Inhabitants, except any particular Person on his Death-bed shall rather desire his Sepulture at *Manceter* than in this Chapel-yard; which Agreement was ratify'd by *R. Peché*, Bishop of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*.

This Town may derive some Honour from *Michael Drayton*, one of our famous *English Poets*, whose Praise it deservedly is, that he was not only Witty but Pious, never suffering his Fancy to entrench upon his Conscience. He was very temperate in his Life, slow in Speech, and inoffensive in Company. He was one of the Esquires who attended *Sir Walter Aston*, Knt. when he was made a Knight of the *Bath* at the Coronation of *King James I.* He dy'd in the Year 1631, and lies bury'd in *Westminster-Abby* near the South-Door, at a little Distance from his Brethren *Poets*, *Jeffrey Chaucer* and *Edmund Spenser*.

At the further Side of this Town Northward is a Bridge over the River *Anker*, call'd *Feldon-Bridge*, which being ruinous, 5 *Edw. 3.* a License was granted to *Edmund de Shireford* to take Toll of all vendible Goods that were carry'd over it, toward the Charge of Repairing it.

Bermincham, or *Birmingham*, the Freehold of one *Ulwine* in *Edward the Confessor's* Days, but after the Conquest it was possess'd by *William Fitz-Ausculph* (whose Seat was at *Dudley-Castle*) with divers other Lands hereabouts. It is rated in the Conqueror's Survey at four Hides, besides the Woods, esteemed half a Mile in Length, and four Furlongs in Breadth, held of him by one *Richard*, at the yearly Rent of 20 s. *Fulk Paganel* succeeded *W. Fitz-Ausculph* in the Enjoyment of *Dudley-Castle* and all other his Lands, and his Son *Gervase* pas-

sed this and some other of his Lordships over to be held by Military Service to *Peter de Bermingham*, who is certify'd 12 Hen. 2. to have held nine Knights Fees *de veteri Feoffmento* of him. This *Peter* being Sewer to *Gervase Paganel*, had a Castle standing near the Church here, and by the Grant of the same King had a weekly Market here upon *Thursday*, with the Privileges of *Thol*, *Theam*, &c. to him and his Heirs. All which were confirm'd to *William* his Son, by *K. Richard I.* Out of this Family came the *Birmichams* of *Ireland*, of whom was *John de Bermicham*, who by his singular Valour and Conduct, when *Edward de Brus* raised a Rebellion there, and caused himself to be crown'd King of it, suppressed it, slaying the said *Edward*, and routing all his Party, for which signal Service he was created by *K. Edward II.* Earl of *Loth*, as his Posterity continues.

Of this Family of *Birmichams*, who continued long Lords of this Town, we must not pass over what they have done to advance its Advantage, viz. *William*, the Son and Heir of the last *William*, procured a Charter for a Fair to be annually held here, for the Space of four Days, beginning on the Eve of *Ascension-Day*; he also, after some Contest with *Roger de Somery*, Baron of *Dudley*, came to an Agreement with him to pay him Service for eight Knights Fees and an half, and appear twice a-year at his *Michaelmas* and *Easter Courts* at *Dudley*; but at length siding with the Barons against King *Henry III.* he was slain in the Battle of *Evesham*, and this, with his other Estates, was thereby forfeited; but by the Statute called, *Dictum de Kenilworth*, they being liable to a Composition, *William de Bermicham*, his Son and Heir, made the Satisfaction requir'd, and recover'd the Possession of them. He, 11 *Edw. I.* obtain'd a Charter of Free-Warren throughout his Demesne Lands here. He, upon a *Quo Warranto* brought against him for exercising the former Privileges upon this Lordship, exhibited King *Henry II.*'s Charter for his Market, Fair, and Free-Warren, &c. and was allow'd them. This Sir *Wil-*

liam dy'd before 32 *Edw. I.* as appears from this, that *Isabel* his Widow then presented to the Church. From him descended another *William*, whose Bailiffs distraining certain Inhabitants of *Bromergrove* and *Norton* for Toll in his Market here, they were sued for so doing, and the People of those Places proving their Towns to be ancient Demesne belonging to the Crown, they were acquitted, and the Bailiffs order'd to pay Costs. His Son *William* had many Employments conferred upon him, but none relating to this Place; we pass to his Son *Fulk*, who was a Knight, and served as Knight of the Shire for this County in two Parliaments held at *Westminster*. To him succeeded *John* his Son, who was also a Knight; he was Sheriff twice for this County and *Leicestershire*, and Knight for this County in a Parliament at *Northampton*, and two at *Westminster*. After his Death (of which we know not the certain Time) his Widow *Elizabeth* held this Lordship in Dower, tho' his Brother Sir *Thomas* had his Residence here, and was as often Representative of this County in divers Parliaments at *Westminster* and *Gloucester* as his Ancestors had been, and so were *William* and *Thomas* his Successors. *Edward de Bermicham*, the last of the Male Line of this Family, was but three Years old at his Father's Death, and was therefore in Ward to King *Henry VII.* who granted the Care of his Person and Lands to *Edward Lord Dudley*, of whom his Mother bought it, and sold it to *Serjeant Coningsby*. Being of Age, he happen'd unfortunately to live under the Inspection of Sir *John Dudley* (afterwards Earl of *Warwick*, and Duke of *Northumberland*) who having got into the Inheritance of *Dudley-Castle*, had a great Mind to this Lordship, which he knew would not be sold by the present Owner, because it had been the Seat of his Family some hundreds of Years, whereupon he contriv'd with some of his Servants to watch when Mr. *Bermicham* rode out, and having sent one of them before, came up with him, and riding a-while with him, 'till they overtook their Confederate, whom they pretended to rob, and ride away.

Mr.

Mr. *Bermicham* being in their Company, was taken and prosecuted for the Robbery, and being in Danger of Death, was advised by some set on Work, to make Sir *John Dudley* his Friend to save his Life, which was at length agreed on and done, by giving up this Manor of *Bermicham* to him, upon Condition, that Mr. *Bermicham* and his Wife should have an Annuity of 40 l. a Year paid them for Life, and so Sir *John* was put in Possession of it, tho' he had not the Grant fully made to him 'till nine Years after, viz. 37 *Hen.* 8. before which Time he was made Viscount *Lisle*; but he did not long enjoy this and his other unlawful Acquests, for being attainted and beheaded, 1 *Mary* 1. that Queen gave the Inheritance of this Lordship thereby escheated to her, to *Thomas Marrow*, Esq; whose Posterity were Lords of it in 1640, or thereabouts.

The present State of this Town is this: It is very populous, and swarms with Inhabitants, but most of them of the meaner Sort, which serve for carrying on the Trade of Iron-Works, for which they are such ingenious Artificers, that their Performances in Iron and Steel are admir'd not only at Home, but in Foreign Parts. We hear nothing here but the Noise of Hammers and Anvils, which Gain makes the sweetest Musick to the People of it. The lower Part of the Town is very Watery, but the upper is stored with many handsome Buildings. The Market and Fair are above accounted for.

In the Reign of King *Henry VIII.* An. 37. here was a Gild (erected 16 *Rich.* 2. by the Inhabitants of the Town, under the Name of the Bailiffs and Commonalty of *Birmicham* to the *Holy Cross*) consisting of Men and Women of that Town and the neighbouring Villages, under a Master and Wardens, with a Chantry of Priests, to celebrate Divine Service in the Church of *St. Martin*, for the Souls of the Founders and all the Fraternity, then valued at 31 l. 2 s. 10 d. per Ann. which being dissolved 5 *Edw.* 6. was at the Suit of the Inhabitants assigned by that King to *William Simons*, Gent. and

divers others of this Place, and their Successors, to be chosen at the Death or Departure of any of them out of the Town, for the Maintenance of a Free Grammar School, to be call'd, *The Free Grammar School of King Edward VI.* for the Education and Instruction of Children in Grammar for ever, by a School-master and Usher under him, to be held of the King his Heirs and Successors, as of his Castle of *Kenilworth*, in free and common Socage, paying 20 s. yearly into the Court of Augmentations at *Michaelmas*.

The Church of this Place, dedicated to *St. Martin*, was a Rectory, and was all along in the Patronage of the *Birmichams*, 'till it was extorted from them by Sir *John Dudley*, as is above-related. In it was a Chantry, call'd *Clodshale's* Chantry, founded by *Walter de Clodshale*, 4 *Edw.* 3. (who for that End obtain'd a License from *William de Birmicham*, then chief Lord of the Fee, and the King) at the Altar of Our Lady in this Church, giving to it 4 Messuages, 20 Acres of Land, and 18 d. Rent, all lying in this Town, for the Maintenance of one Priest to celebrate Mass for him the said *Walter*, and *Agnes* his Wife, their Ancestors, and all the Faithful deceas'd. And again in 21 *Edw.* 3. *Richard Clodshale*, their Son and Heir, gave 5 Messuages, 10 Acres of Land, and 10 s. in Money yearly Rent, lying also in this Town, for the Support of another Priest, to celebrate Divine Service at the same Altar, for the good Estate of him the said *Richard*, and *Alice* his Wife, in this World during their Lives, and for their Souls after their Departure from hence; as also for the Souls of his Father and Mother, *Fouke de Bermicham* and *Joan* his Wife, and all the Faithful, deceas'd. Upon the Dissolution of these Chantries, 1 *Edw.* 6. they were divided, and the Lands of the first, then valued at 6 l. per Ann. sold to *Kenelm* and *John Throkmorton*, Esqrs. and the latter, valued at 5 l. 15 s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per Ann. granted out of the Crown to *William Morice* of *Cheping-Onger* in *Essex*, &c. In this Church are three large Monuments of the *Bermichams* with their Effigies upon them, one of which is Crose-legg'd and in

in Armour; and in the Windows are many Arms of divers Families.

This Town hath the Honour of giving the Title of Baron to

Humble, Lord *Ward*, of *Birmicham*. He was the Son of Sir *William Ward*, a wealthy Goldsmith and Jeweller to Queen *Mary*, Consort of King *Charles I.* who sent that King considerable Supplies of Money in his Troubles, and having married *Frances*, Sister and Heir to *Edward Lord Dudley*, was created Lord *Ward* of this Place, *March 23, 1643.* He dy'd in 1670, and left Issue by his said Wife *Frances*,

Edward his Son and Successor, who after his Mother's Death in 1701, succeeded also to the Barony of *Dudley*, and so became Lord *Dudley and Ward*, who by his Wife *Frances*, Daughter of Sir *William Brereton*, left

William his Son and Heir, who by *Frances* the Daughter of *William Dylke* of *Maxtock Castle* in this County, Esq; left,

Edward his Son and Heir, who dy'd in 1704, under Age, leaving his Wife, *Diana*, Daughter of Sir *Thomas Howard* of *Alsted* in *Surrey*, bigg with Child of the present

Edward Lord Dudley and Ward. She dy'd in 1709, much lamented.

Coleshil, so called from its Situation upon an Hill on the South-side of the River *Cole*. It was one of those Towns which we call *Ancient Demesne*, because *Edward the Confessor*, and King *William the Conqueror* held it in their own Hands at the Time that *Domesday-Book* was made, wherein it is rated at three Hides, with a Church and Mill, ten Burgeffes in *Tamworth*, and Woods three Miles in Length and two in Breadth. How it was alienated from the Crown, we find not; but that it was so, appears in this, That it was bought by *Jeffrey Clinton*, of some Person to whom it was given. His Son *Jeffrey* left it to *Osbert* his Kinsman, in whose Family it continu'd from King *Henry II's* Time to King *Edward III's*. This *Osbert*, who is sometimes called *Osbert de Colshill*, left it to *Osbert* his Son, who obtained a Charter of King *John*,

Reg. 9. for a weekly Market on Sunday, and a Fair yearly for two Days, viz. on the Eve and Feast of *St. Peter and St. Paul*, *June 29.* He was in Arms against King *John*, but returning to his Loyalty, *1 Hen. 3.* had his Lands restor'd to him. His Heir was *Thomas de Clinton*, a Man of fair Possessions, and of great Reputation in his Country, for he was Justice of Assize and Gaol-delivery in this County, Escheator, &c. He obtained a Charter of Free-Warren in all his Demesne Lands here, *38 Hen. 3.* His Son *John* inherited this Lordship after him. He adher'd to the rebellious Barons against King *Henry*, and held out the Castle of *Kenilworth* against him, for which his Lands were seized; but soon recover'd by the Statute called *Dictum de Kenilworth*, and afterward was in such Esteem for his Fidelity, that he was put in Commission for Gaol delivery at *Warwick*, &c. *20 Edw. 1.* He was intomb'd in an Arch of the Wall in *Colshil Church*, of which he had the Advowson, and there lieth cross Legg'd, because he had taken upon him the Cross to serve in the *Holy Land*. His Successor in this Manor, was his Son *John*, who was afterwards made a Knight, and was constituted one of the Conservators of the Peace in this County, and was more than once in the *Scotch Wars* with King *Edward I.* He left *John* his Son and Heir, who was also knighted; but dying, left only one Daughter and Heir *Joan*, who was within Age at her Father's Death, and after marry'd to

Sir *John Montfort*, and so brought this Lordship into his Family; upon which Account he made it his Seat and Residence. He was the illegitimate Son of *Peter de Montfort* of *Beldefert* in this County; but being a Person of Worth and Courage, was one of the Knights of Shire for this County, in the Parliament at *Westminster*, *35 Edw. 3.* and afterward being sent a Commander into *France* with a few English, encounter'd *Charles de Blois*, with near thrice his Number, slew him, and near a Thousand more, and took many Prisoners. His Heir and Successor was Sir *Baldwin de Montfort*, but his Widow

dow *Joan* held this Lordship in Dower for Life, and did what she could to settle it upon her Issue by two other Husbands, Sir *Henry Griffith* and Sir *John Sutton*; but that notwithstanding, it return'd to Sir *Baldwin*, or his Son and Heir *William*, who had two Wives, *Margaret*, by whom he had Sir *Baldwin Montfort*, and other Sons, and *Joan*, by whom he had Sir *Edmund Montfort*, on whom, she, by much Importunity, prevail'd to settle this Lordship, and disinherit Sir *Baldwin*; and to make it the more secure, the Duke of *Buckingham* was enfeoff'd with it for her and her Son's Use. Sir *Baldwin* believing it his Right, enter'd a Suit of Law for it, but was kept out of it by the Duke of *Buckingham's* Interest, and made to give Bond of 1000 l. not to molest them. Sir *Baldwin*, thus depriv'd of a great Part of his Estate, and becoming in the mean Time a Widower, betook himself to a Religious Life, and made over the rest of his Estate to his Son *Simon*, reserving an Allowance for himself during Life. *Simon* his Son was a Servant in the Court to Queen *Katharine*, Wife of King *Henry V.* and retained in Counsel to *Richard Nevill* Earl of *Warwick*, 35 *Hen. 6.* He finding that this Manor was kept from him by a Feoffment made to the Duke of *Bucks*, made the like Feoffment to the Earl of *March*, who coming to the Throne after the Battle of *Northampton*, in which the Duke of *Bucks* was slain, *Simon* obtained a Release from that King of this Manor, which was forfeited by the Duke's Attainder, and so came into Possession of it. *Simon* was in great Esteem all King *Edward IV's* Reign, was Sheriff of this County, and *Leicestershire*, served the King in *France* with five Spears and sixty Archers, was Lieutenant of the *Isle of Wight*, in Commission for the Peace; but being executed 10 *Hen. 7.* for assisting *Perkin Warbeck* with Money, his Estates were confiscated, and this Manor was given by that King to

Simon Digby, Deputy to *John* Earl of *Oxford*, who then brought that unhappy Gentleman to his Trial, in which he deny'd not the Fact, being perswaded that

Warbeck was the real Son of King *Edward IV.* as many others were, to whose Family he was a firm Friend. This *Simon Digby* was the Son of Sir *Everard Digby* of *Tilton* in *Leicestershire*, Kt. whose Family had flourished there from King *Henry II's* Time; and in the Contest for the Crown, between the Houses of *York* and *Lancaster*, adhered to the latter, but this *Simon* seeing that the House of *York* prevail'd, carry'd himself so loyally to King *Edward IV.* that he gave him Ten Pounds a Year out of *Retford* Mills in *Nottinghamshire*, and the Forestership of *Thornwood* for his faithful Services; but no sooner did the Earl of *Richmond* appear, but he with his six Brethren came into his Interests, and fought stoutly for him in *Bosworth Field* against King *Rich. III.* The Earl of *Richmond* being by this Victory raised to the Throne by the Name of King *Henry VII.* as all his Brethren obtained a suitable Reward, so more especially did this *Simon*, who was made Steward of all the Lands in *Rutlandshire*, lately belonging to the Duke of *Clarence*, and of *Bedale* in *Yorkshire*; and among other Things was granted the Forestership of *Thornwood*, and Manors of *Rarysbury* in *Micham* in *Surrey*, and this of *Colshil*. After this, he was in Commission for the Peace for this County, and for Gaol-delivery in *Warwick*, and was Sheriff for this County and *Leicestershire*, and dying 12 *Hen. VIII.* was bury'd in the Chancel of this Church, in a Tomb which he had made for himself in his Life-time. *Reginald Digby* was his Son and Heir; *Alice* his Widow surviv'd him, and by her Will, gave a Messuage in *Colshil* of the yearly Value of 38 s. and 8 d. and a Rent of 6 s. and 8 d. issuing out of other Lands, as also one Acre of Land in *Cole Mead* (all within the Manor of *Colshil*) to be distributed every Day in the Year immediately after high Mass at the End of the Altar, where 'tis sung, to a Child, Male or Female, that shall kneel down there, and say five *Pater Nosters*, five *Aves*, and a *Creed* for the Soul of *Simon Digby* her late Husband, her Children's, and all Christian's Souls a Penny in

in Silver Sterling. The Child must be one of the Housholders of the Parish, and under nine Years of Age, and the Houses taken in their Order: And to the Dean for hearing them, himself saying at the same Time a *Pater Noster*, *Ave*, and *Creed*, for the same Souls, 6 s. 8 d. yearly, &c. But this Bequest being accounted Superstitious, was disannull'd, and falling to the Crown, was purchased by the Inhabitants of the Town, and settled to maintain a School, and give to such Children (a Penny a Piece) as should repair to the Church, and say the Lord's Prayer to the Clerk every Morning at 10 o' Clock, &c.

Reginald Digby, abovemention'd, *John* his Son and Heir, and *George Digby* his Son, have nothing peculiar to them to be taken Notice of, but that being Gentlemen of a superior Rank in this County, they bore the publick Employments of Sheriffs, Justices of Peace, and Commissioners upon great Occasions. *George* began to rise, being made a Knight by the Earl of *Leicester* at the Siege of *Zutphen* in *Flanders*, 28 *Elizabethæ*, as was his Son *Robert* at *Dublin*, by *Robert* Earl of *Essex*, 38 *Elizabethæ*. He marry'd *Latice*, Daughter and Heir of *Gerald* Earl of *Kildare* in *Ireland*, whose Son and Heir *Robert*, having a great Estate in that Kingdom of his Mother's Inheritance, was by King *James I.* created Lord *Digby* of *Geashill*, where he had a Castle, and his Posterity enjoy that Honour. *John* also, the fourth Son of the said *George*, and *Latice*, being a Person of extraordinary Parts, was employ'd by the same King in the Embassy into *Spain*, to promote a Marriage between Prince *Charles* and the *Infanta*; for which End, he was created Lord *Digby* of *Sherburne* in *Dorsetshire*, and four Years after, Earl of *Bristol*. He is said to have understood Embassador-Craft better than any Man in his Time; but his Quarrel with the Duke of *Buckingham* lost him King *Charles I.*'s Favour, so that he was forced to leave the Court, and seat himself in the Country, where he grew very popular. King *Charles* in his Distress

thought fit to take his Advice, but it did neither of them any Good. *Robert* Lord *Digby* obtained 20 *Jac. I.* a new Charter for a weekly Market upon *Wednesday*, and two Fairs yearly, one upon *St. Mark's Day*, *April 25*, and the other on *St. Matthew*, *Sept. 21*, because the Market and Fair granted by King *John* were discontinu'd.

Dugdale, from an ancient Writing, laying out the Bounds of a certain Wood, wherein are these Words, *A quercu, qui vocatur Quercus Castellii*, observes, that there had been anciently a Castle in this Town, which he supposeth to have stood in a Field on the North-side of the Town call'd *Grimeshill-Field*, because there have of late Times been dug up there Foundations of Buildings, among which a Piece of Roman Copper Coin was found, having on the one Side the Head of the Emperor *Trajan*, with a Laurel about it, and on the other Side *Pietas*, with her Head vail'd, and her Right Hand stretch'd out, with an Altar before her, which is a Sign that there hath been some notable Fort or Castle there; and the more, because of its high Situation.

The Church here, dedicated to *St. Peter*, was anciently given to the Nuns of *Mergegate* in *Bedfordshire*, and a Vicar was endowed out of it in King *Henry III.*'s Time; but in *Edw. I.*'s Reign *John de Clinton*, sen. claimed the Advowson, and commenced a Suit about it with the Nuns, who by giving him an hundred Marks, put an End to the Suit, and secur'd it to themselves. The Vicars of this Place were usually the Rural Deans for this Part of the County. They were made by the Archbishop or Bishop, and their Business was to be Confessors to the Parsons and inferior Clergy, who were oblig'd to confess to the Deans. The Steeple of this Church was much hurt with Lightning, 4 *Ed. 6.* and though it was repair'd by the Inhabitants, who sold a Bell to do it, yet it wanted 15 Foot of the Height and much of the Beauty of the former.

In the Church are divers remarkable Monuments. 1. For some of the Family of *Clintons*, viz. One under an Arch on the

the South-side of the Church, the Statue in its full Proportion, in a Coat of Mail, or other Armour, Cross-legg'd; and another under an Arch on the North-side, in the like Posture, and so accoutred. 2. Four fine Altar Monuments, with large Effigies upon them, of *Simon Digby, Esq;* and *Alice* his Wife, who dy'd in 1519; *John Digby, Esq;* and *Anne* his Wife, who dy'd in 1558; *Reginald Digby, Esq;* and *Anne* his Wife, who dy'd in 1549; and *George Digby, Esq;* who dy'd in 1586, all in the Chancel; and many Arms of divers Families both in the Church and Chancel Windows.

3. Several Monumental Inscriptions upon the Walls of the Church, for *Simon Digby, Humfrey Grevil, and William Riddel, Grace Strelly, and John* her Son, *Isabel Riddel, and Jane Blithe*; and in the Chancel, for *William Abel, Vicar of the Church, who dy'd in 1500, and John Fenton, LL. B. Vicar of this Church, and Official of Coventry, who dy'd 1566.*

Nun-Eaton, so call'd after the Erection of the Nunnery, (of which by and by) but before only *Eaton*, from *Ea*, signifying Water in old *English*, because it is situate on a Rivulet, and *Ton*, or Town. It was the Lordship and Estate of one *Harding* before the Norman Invasion, but after the Conquest it was given to Earl *Alberic*, (the Progenitor of the *Veres* Earls of *Oxford*.) He dy'd before the General Survey was made by that King, and therefore being seiz'd with his other Estates into the King's Hands, was committed to the keeping of *Jeffrey de Wine*. It is said in that Record, that it contain'd 26 Carucates of Land, one Mill, a Meadow of 20 Acres, and Woods two Miles in Length, and a Mile and half in Breadth. At the same Time *R. de Olgi* held three Hides of Land in this Place, and Woods a Mile in Length, and as much in Breadth; which were the Inheritance of one *Alwine* in King *Edward the Confessor's* Time; when this Lordship was bestow'd upon *Robert* Earl of *Malient* and *Leicester*, we know not particularly, but need not doubt, but it was one of the 64 given him by the Conqueror; but however that be, it is certain, that he

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was in Possession of it before the Death of King *Henry I.* and left it to his Son *Robert*, surnam'd *Bossu*, with the Earldom of *Leicester*. This *Robert*, in King *Stephen's* Time, founded a goodly Monastery here, for Nuns of the *Benedictine* Order, as those at *St. Ebraud* in *Normandy* were. His Countess *Amice* became a Nun in it, and was there bury'd. He endow'd it plentifully, and besides many other Lands, gave them this whole Lordship of *Eaton*, except some small Parcels in the Hamlets before given to the Canons of *Leicester*, and the Nuns of *Casa Dei* in *France*.

The Nuns of this Place having the Jurisdiction of it settled upon them, obtain'd a Grant of a weekly Market on *Tuesday*, 10 *Hen. 3.* to endure 'till the King should be of Age, and then it was alter'd upon some Reasons to *Saturday*, as it now continues. With the Market, the Town encreas'd with Inhabitants, which made it necessary to rebuild and enlarge their Church, which the King encourag'd by giving them towards the Fabrick ten Oaks out of *Kenilworth* Woods, and the next Year fifteen out of *Cank-Forest*. Some Years after this, viz. 23 *Hen. 3.* they procur'd a Grant of a Charter for a yearly Fair for four Days, beginning on the Invention of the *Holy Cross*, *May 3.* The Rectory of the Parish Church of this Place, which had been appropriated to the Monastery of *Lyra* in *Normandy*, but upon the Dissolution of the Priories alien, 3 *Hen. 5.* had been settled by that King on the *Carthusian* Monks of *Shena*, when he founded that Monastery, was given these Nuns by the Prior and Convent there, 38 *Hen. 6.* and was held by them 'till the Dissolution of their House, which being one of the greater Monasteries was not done 'till 31 *H. 8.* Being so in the King's Hands, the Site of it, with all the Lands in this County, was given to Sir *Marmaduke Constable*, Knt. who was then his Servant, and soon after sold Part of them, but kept this Manor, and the Site of it, with other Lands, which he left to his Son *Robert*, 2 *Eliz.* He having purchased the Rever-

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sion of that Prince, and settled them on his Heirs General, *Reg. 6.* sold them to Sir *Ambrose Cave*, Knt. who left them, *Reg. 10.* to *Margaret* his Daughter and Heir, then the Wife of *Henry Knolls*, who leaving only two Daughters and Heirs, marry'd to the Lord *Paget* and Sir *Henry Willoughby*, they were divided between them.

Here is a Free-School, founded 6 *Ed. 6.* by the Inhabitants of the Town, to whom that King gave for that purpose three Closes of Ground lying within the Liberties of *Coventry*, which had before belong'd to *Trinity-Gild* in that City, and were then valued at 10 l. 15 s. 8 d. per Annum, to be held of the Crown as belonging to the Manor of *East-Greenwich* in *Socage*.

The Church is a Vicarage, dedicated to *St. Nicholas*, and before the Dissolution of the Monasteries, the Patronage was in the Monks and Nuns, to whom the appropriated Tythes belong'd; but since the Dissolution hath been in the Crown, which hath presented to it ever since the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign. In this Church was a Chantry, founded by one *John Leek*, 23 *Hen. 7.* for one Priest, to celebrate Divine Service for his good Estate during his Life in this World, and after his Death for the Health of his Soul, as also of his Parents, Benefactors, and all the Faithful deceas'd. When it was dissolv'd we find not. It was founded in a Chapel of his Building. The only remarkable Monument in the Church is for Sir *Marmaduke Constable* above-mention'd, who dy'd in 1560.

Horeston-Grange is a Part of the Lordship of *Nun-Eaton*, and did anciently belong to the Nuns of that Place. It contain'd six Carucates of Land, and was past with the Monastery to Sir *Marmaduke Constable*, Knt. 32 *Hen. 8.* who sold the Grange itself and some of the Lands to one *John Fisher*, Esq; who dying seiz'd of them, 21 *Eliz.* left them to his two Cousins and Heirs *Katharine Norwood*, Widow, and *Anne* the Wife of *Richard Wolriche*; but the Lands call'd *Horeston-Fields* with *Horeston-Wood*, were sold by *Robert*

Sir *Marmaduke's* Heir, to *Stephen Hale*, Esq; 4 *Eliz.* in whose Family they may yet be.

Mr. *John Inett*, Vicar of this Parish, is the only Person of Note belonging to it: He was a worthy Divine, and having lived some Years in good Repute in this Place, was at length install'd Chantor of the Cathedral Church of *Lincoln* in 1631, and after some Time became Residentiary thereof. He hath publish'd an *Affize Sermon*, and *A Guide to the Devout Christian*, in three Parts; printed at *London*, the first in 1681, and the other in 1688.

Sutton Cosfield, or *Colfield*, call'd *Sutton*, i. e. *South-Town*, from its Situation Southerly of the City of *Lichfield*. In *Edward the Confessor's* Days, *Edwin* Earl of *Mercia*, was Owner of it; but after the *Norman* Invasion, the Conqueror held it in his own Hands, as appears by the General Survey, wherein it is rated at eight Hides of Land, the Woods extending two Miles in Length and one in Breadth included. But it continued in the Crown no longer than King *Henry I's* Reign, for we find, that that Prince passed it away in Exchange for the Manors of *Hocham per Langham* in *Rutlandshire*, to *Roger de Newburgh* Earl of *Warwick*, *Habendum & tenendum dicto Comiti, & Hæreditibus suis cum omni Libertate & Regalitate, cum Libero Chaceo inter Tame & Bourne, &c.* which shews, that the Chace belonging to the Manor extended itself beyond the Bounds of the County, as well as into other Lordships within it. The Earls of *Warwick* after this, were so jealous of any Encroachments upon their Jurisdiction in it, that the Lord *Basset* of *Draiton* having erected a Park within the Precincts of the Chace, was oblig'd to give *Waleran* Earl of *Warwick*, and his Successors, two Deer yearly for the quiet Enjoyment of it; and the Lords of the Manors within the Bounds of it were forced to procure Licenses to hunt in their own Lands and Domesne, &c. yet not exclusive of himself there, and because his Deer being hunted, sometimes fled into *Kane-Wood*, which was the King's Forest, the Earl obtain'd a License of the King to pursue them.

them thither, and there to kill them, and bring them away without any Disturbance from the King's Verderers, or other Officers of that Forest.

After *Waleran* Earl of *Warwick*, his Son *Henry*, and Grandson *Thomas*, were Lords of this Manor; after whose Death *Ela* his Countess had it assigned for her Dower, she obtain'd a special Charter of Free-Warren in all her Demesne Lands here for Life, and after her Decease, as the Earldom, so this, and all other the Estates of Earl *Thomas* passed to *Margery* his Sister, for want of Issue-Male. She marry'd *John Marshall*, Brother of *William* Earl of *Pembroke*; but he dying so soon after *Thomas* Earl of *Warwick*, that his Wife was not gotten into Possession of her Brother's Estate, was not Earl of *Warwick*, she after marry'd *John de Plessets*, who was in her Right Earl of *Warwick*, but having no Issue by her, her Aunt *Alice*, the Wife of *William Mauduit*, was her Heir, and brought the Title of Earl to him. Her Son *William* succeeded in her Right, but leaving no Issue, *William de Beauchamp*, who had marry'd *Isabel* his Sister, became Earl of *Warwick*, and being Lord of this Manor, claim'd by Prescription Court-Leet, Assize of Bread, &c. and was allow'd them. To this *William* succeeded *Guy de Beauchamp* in the Earldom of *Warwick* and this Manor, who 28 *Edw.* 1. procur'd a Charter for a weekly Market on *Tuesday*, and a Fair yearly on the Eve of the *Holy Trinity* and three Days following; but it seems as if the Market did not turn to Account, or rather were discontinued, because *Thomas de Beauchamp*, 27 *Edw.* 3. obtain'd another Charter for it to be kept on the same Day, with the Addition of another Fair on the Eve and Day of *St. Martin*. This Lordship continu'd thus in the Family of the *Beauchamps* 'till the Reign of King *Henry VI.* when with the Earldom it came to *Richard Nevill* Earl of *Salisbury* in Right of *Anne* his Wife, but he deserting the Family of *York* after he had set *Edward* on the Throne, and being slain in fighting for the *Lancastrians*, his Estate was taken from his Wife, 14 *Ed.* 4.

and settled on her Daughters *Isabel* and *Anne*, as it continu'd, 'till *K. Henry VII.* restor'd it to her for Life. In these turbulent Times the Market here was utterly forsaken, and the Town almost quite ruin'd, the Manor-House being pull'd down almost by an Officer of the King's, as it continu'd 'till *John Herman* alias *Veisy*, Bishop of *Exeter*, a Native of it, bearing a singular Affection to it as such, and having obtain'd of King *Henry VIII.* Reg. 19. certain Parcels of Inclosure, call'd *More-crofts* and *Heath-yards*, and above forty Acres of Waste, with a License to inclose it, proceeded further to advance the Good of the Town, for he procur'd the next Year Letters Patent for the making it a Corporation, by the Name of a Warden and 24 Assistants, with a Steward, Serjeant at Mace, Clerk of the Market, &c. as also a weekly Market on *Mondays*, and another Fair on *St. Simon* and *St. Jude's* Day yearly, providing them also a Common-Hall for their Assemblies, and granting to them the whole Manor, Chace and Park to hold to them and their Successors for ever in Fee-farm, at the Rent of 50 *l. per Annum*. And to render these his Benefactions more compleat, he built them a Prison under the Hall, and a Market-house, paved their whole Town, stock'd their Park with Mares, Colts and Horses, built two Isles to their Church, and erected an Organ, destroy'd the Chace for the Benefit of the Poor, and gave a Meadow to the poor Widows. He built 51 Stone-Houses, and began to set up the Cloathing-Trade in the Town, but it came to nothing. In his latter Days he built himself a fair House in *More-crofts*, which he nam'd *More-Hall*, and lived there very hospitably to his Death, which happening here, he was bury'd in the Chancel under a fair Monument, having his Portraiture Mitred and Vested on it, as it now remains. He was at his Death 103 Years old.

The same Bishop *Veisy*, out of a pious Regard to the publick Good and Benefit of this his native Place, made a Feoffment of divers Lands within the Precincts of this Parish, unto the Warden and Assistants,

Assants, 35 Hen. 8. that with the Profits from thence arising, they should find a learned Layman fit and skilful to teach Grammar and Rhetorick within the said Parish, and if such an One could not be found, then to provide Artificers to teach their Trades, paying Taxes for poor People, and portion Maidens. A Succession of School-masters was for a-while provided, probably in the Bishop's Time, but afterwards they contriv'd to lease out the Lands at small Rents to their Children, or Friends, that the School-master might not enjoy his Due, or if he did, not have sufficient Grounds to question the same; but at length one *John Michael* being chosen School-master, he discover'd the Fraud, and by a Decree of Chancery, when the Lord *Coventry* was Chancellor, obtain'd a Redress, and brought the Revenue to that Pass, as to answer the Intent of the pious Founder.

The Church here dedicated to the *Holy Trinity* had in it a Chantry, founded by one *Thomas Broadmeadow*, for one Priest, to sing Mass and pray for the Soul of the said *Thomas* and his Parents, valued 26 H. 8. at 5 l. 6 s. 8 d. per Ann. and at the Dissolution, Reg. 37. at 5 l. The Monuments found in it, Anno 1640, or thereabouts, (perhaps since defaced) are for *Hugh Herman* alias *Veisy*, Brother and Heir of the Bishop; *William Herman* alias *Veisy*, and *Joan* his Wife, in the North Ile of the Church; Bishop *Veisy* himself, on the North-side of the Chancel, and in the adjoining Window, besides two Monumental Inscriptions for *Agnes* the Daughter of *William Herman*, and *John Leveson* and *Amicia* his Wife.

Hill, or *Hull*, and *Little Sutton*, are two small Hamlets belonging to this Manor. They were anciently given to the Little Priory of *Canwell* situate on the Borders of this County, but within *Staffordshire*, by one of the Earls of *Warwick*, but which of them we know not, yet antecedent to *Waleran* Earl of *Warwick*, for he confirm'd them to that House, and *Hull* in his Grant is said to contain three Yardlands, given, as he there says, by Earl *Roger* his Father. The Monks of that

House held them 'till the Dissolution, 17 Hen. 8. when they were granted by the Name of the Manors of *Hull* and *Little Sutton*, together with the House itself and the Lands thereunto belonging, to Cardinal *Wolsey*, who conferr'd them presently upon his College, then call'd *Cardinal College*, but since *Christ-Church, Oxford*. There are also two other Hamlets belonging to this Lordship, viz. *Maney* and *Warmley*, of which we find no more.

Solihull, or *Solyhill*, which we add to the Market-Towns, not that it is at present such, but that it is so letter'd in our Maps, and hath formerly been so, as the History will shew. In *Domesday-Book*, 'tis call'd *Ulverley*, and was before the Conquest possess'd by *Edwine* Earl of *Mercia*, and after it by one *Christina*. It was then certify'd to contain eight Hides, and to have Woods four Miles in Length, and half a Mile in Breadth belonging to it, with a Church. From *Christina* this Manor came to the Family of *Limesie*, who had the Seat of their Barony here, and a Castle, of which there now remain no Proofs, but about an Acre of Ground moated round, and a Lane leading to it, call'd *Castle-Lane*. *Ralph de Limesy* was the first Lord of this Place of his Family. He gave two Parts of the Tythes to the Church of *Pirison* in *Hartfordshire* when he founded it. From the *Limesies*, after four Descents, it came by the Marriage of the Heiress to *Hugh de Odingells*, who gave it his younger Son *William de Odingells*. *Solihull*, in his Time, was risen out of *Ulverley*, and became so considerable a Place, that he procured a Charter of King *Henry III.* for a Market at it on *Wednesday* every Week, and a Fair yearly on the Feast of *St. Alphage*, and for three Days after, that being the Saint to whom their Church was dedicated. He also, in the same King's Reign, Anno 34, obtain'd a Charter of Free-Warren for all his Demesne Lands here; and being a devout Man, as well as Warlike, gave certain Lands in this Town, call'd *Hundeshale*, to the Friars of *Thelesford* in this County. He left this Lordship (*inter alia*) to his Son *William*, who being made a Knight for

for his Service in *Wales*, claim'd a Court Leet, Assize of Bread and Beer, Market, and Fair, &c. by Prescription, and was allow'd them in this Place. He founded a Chantry in the Chapel of *St. Alphage*, and dy'd 23 *Edw. 1.* leaving *Edmund* his Son and Heir; but he also dying within a few Months after, his four Sisters became his Heirs. Upon the Division among them, this Lordship was allotted to *Ela* the third Sister, who being marry'd to *Sir Peter de Bermingham*, Knt. left it to her Son by him *John de Bermingham*, who being advanc'd to the Earldom of *Loveth* in *Ireland*, sold it with the Advowson of the Church to *John Hotham*, Bishop of *Ely*, and his Heirs. The Bishop finding the Market and Fair discontinued, obtain'd a new Charter, 13 *Edw. 2.* for a Market weekly on *Wednesday*, and a Fair yearly for three Days on the Eve, Day and Morrow of *St. Peter ad Vincula*, August 1. as also for Free-Warren in all his Demesne Lands here. *Sir John de Hotham*, Knt. inherited the Bishop's Estates, but leaving no Issue-Male; this Lordship passed to *Anne* his Daughter, then marry'd to *Sir Hugh Despenfer*, by whose Heir-General it came to *Richard Beauchamp* of *Bergavenny*, Knt. and *Isabel* his Wife, Sister and Heir to the Lord *Despenfer*; but they held it not long, before King *Henry IV.* order'd his Escheator to seize it, whereby coming into the King's Hands, it was leased out for Years and Life to divers Persons in that King's and his Successors Reigns, 'till King *Henry VIII.* Reg. 5. for the signal Service done by *Thomas Howard* Earl of *Surrey* against the *Scots* in *Flodden-field*, gave him the Inheritance of it, with the Advowson of the Church, and many other Lands, at the same Time that he made him Duke of *Norfolk*. His Son and Heir *Thomas Duke of Norfolk* sold it to *Edmund Knightley*, Esq; and *Eustace Kiteley*, Gent. for the Use of *Sir George Throgmorton*, Knt. from whom it is now come by divers intermediate Purchasers to *Sir Simon Archer* of *Tamworth*, Knt. in whose Posterity we suppose it to be.

The Church of this Town is dedicated to *St. Alphage*, and though *Hugh Despenfer*

above-mention'd was bury'd in the Church of the Friars at *Stamford*, yet *Thomas Culum*, Parson of this Church, gave a fair Missale to it, that the Parishioners should provide a Priest to celebrate Divine Service for one Year, for the Souls of *Sir Hugh* and *Isabel* his Wife, as he by his Will ordain'd a Priest to do the same for two Years. In the Church are divers Monuments, and Monumental Inscriptions, viz. for *Richard Greswold* and *Alice* his Wife, who dy'd Sept. 17, 1537; *Thomas Greswold*, and *Anne* his Wife, who dy'd July 8, 1577; *Thomas Dabridgcourt*, Esq; and *Alice* his Wife, who dy'd May 12, 1601; *John Botiler*, a Lawyer, who dy'd in 1512; *Henry Hugford*, Gent. who dy'd November 13, 1592; *William Hawes* and *Ursula* his Wife, who dy'd in 1610; *William Hill*, Gent. and *Isabel* his Wife, who dy'd December 6, 1549; and *William Plasted* and *Elizabeth* his Sister, with two Children, who dying of the same Disease, were bury'd together, Sept. 7, 1591.

William Stow, Priest and Parson of this Parish, gave twelve Acres of Land and six Acres of Meadow to this Church, and the Rectors thereof for the Time being, for the finding of two Wax-Candles burning therein every Day at the Celebration of Mass, and two Torches always at the Elevation of the Host.

The Chantry founded by *Sir William de Odingse's*, Knt. was ordain'd for one Priest to pray for the Souls of his Progenitors, himself, Children, and all the Faithful for ever, for the Maintenance of which he gave certain Houses and Lands near *St. Alphage's Well* in this Lordship, and 3*l.* per Ann. a Rent payable out of his other Lands. From this Gift it was called the Chantry of *Haliwell*. The Priest of this Chantry was to be presented by *Sir William* and his Heirs, but instituted into it by the Bishop of *Coventry and Lichfield*. *Ralph Limesi* and *Joan* his Wife, gave to it 5 Marks yearly Rent, and *William Hawes*, and some others, gave a Messuage and 40 Acres of Land; but this last being granted without the King's Licence, was seized by King *Henry IV.* and given to one *John Birkyn*, one of the Yeomen.

men of his Larder, which reduc'd the Revenue to so little, that no Priest would serve therein; whereupon *Thomas Greswold* added a Rent of 60 l. per Annum, 16 Hen. 6. that there might be a Priest continually officiating there, to sing Mass for the good Estate of that King and himself, and for their Souls after their Departure hence, as also for the Souls of his Father and Mother, and all their Benefactors. The Chantry-Priest, in King *Henry VIII's* Reign, assisted the Parson in administering the Sacrament, because the Parish was then so populous, that it yeilded 700 Communicants. Having thus finish'd the Market-Towns, we shall proceed to the Villages and Hamlets, viz.

Alesley, or *Allestey*, the Lordship and Estate of Sir *Baldwin Frevil*, Knt. whose Son and Heir *Baldwin* dying in his Minority, left his Estate to his three Sisters, to the eldest of whom *Elizabeth*, then marry'd to *Thomas Ferrers*, second Son to *William Lord Ferrers of Groby*, this Lordship, upon the Partition, came in King *Henry V's* Reign.

Amington, the Lordship and Estate of *Hugh Fitz-Richard*, who held it of the Earls of *Warwick* for half a Knight's Fee. His Posterity enjoy'd it, 'till upon failure of Issue-Male, *Margaret* the Sister and Heir of *Hugh*, Grandson to the first *Hugh*, by her Marriage with *Osbert de Clinton*, carry'd it into his Family, which enjoy'd it many Successions. *John de Clinton*, his Descendant, 13 Edw. 1. claimed by Prescription divers Liberties and Privileges here, as Court Leet, Assize of Bread and Beer, &c. which were allow'd, and his Son *John* obtain'd a Charter of Free-Warren for all his Demesne Lands here, but in the Reign of King *Henry VI.* Sir *William Clinton* sold a large Part of it to *William Repington*, whose Heirs at length became Lords of it, by the Grant of *Edward Lord Clinton* to *Francis Repington*, whose Posterity enjoy'd it in 1640, or thereabouts.

Ansley, the Lordship of the Countess *Godeva* in *Edward the Confessor's* Reign; but being in the Hands of the Conqueror upon his Settlement, was farmed out to

one *Nicholas*; and in the General Survey, where it is written *Hanslei*, is join'd with *Hartshill*, (there call'd *Ardreshill*) and both valued at 5 l. was possessed by a Family, who having their Seat there, took their Surname from it. From them, by the Female Heir, it came to *Culpeper*, of whose Family Sir *Alexander Culpeper* pass'd it to *John Luxford*, Gent. and after him *John de Culpeper* his younger Son (on whom Sir *Alexander* had settled it) sold it to *Robert* and *Edmund Wyethe* of *Loughborough* in *Leicestershire*, who sold it to *John Rampton* for 48 l. he sold it to *George Wightman*, who mortgaged it to *William Glover*, who got a Release of the whole from *Thomas Wightman* his Heir, 43 Eliz. From *William Glover*, afterwards Knighted, it pass'd to his Son Sir *Thomas*, who sold it to *James Wightman* of *Brackman* in *Leicestershire*, who pass'd it to *George Ludford* of this Place, Gent. whose Son enjoy'd it about the Middle of the last Century, and Posterity may still be Owners of it.

The Church dedicated to St. *Lawrence*, was given to the Nuns of *Polesworth* in King *John's* Time by *William de Hardreshull*, and being appropriated, soon after there was a perpetual Vicarage assigned for serving the Cure, which being found too little, upon Complaint made to the Bishop there was an Augmentation made of the fifth Sheaf of the Corn-Tythe throughout the whole Parish, to be deliver'd out of the Nun's Barn without Charge after they were gather'd in. In the Church is only one Grave-Stone, for *Joanna* the Wife of *Thomas Palmer* of *Stony-Stanton*, Gent. the Sister of *William Bret* of this Place, Gent. who dy'd Oct. 31, 1380; and in the Window the Arms of *Hardreshull*, *Manceter*, and *Botetourt*.

Brets-Hall is a Manor in this Parish, so called from the *Brets*, anciently Owners of it. *William Bret*, to whom *William de Hardreshull*, Lord of *Ansley*, in King *Henry III's* Time, gave certain Lands, was the first that seated himself here, and his Son *William* grew so considerable that, 34 Edw. 3. he obtain'd of the Bishop of the Diocese a Licence to have a private Oratory

Oratory to celebrate Divine Service for two Years. These *Brets* possessed this Seat above 200 Years, 'till the Beginning of King Henry IV's Reign, when by Daughters and Coheirs it passed to George Harecourt and William Pouchin, which last sold his Part to John Puresey, whose Son Michael passed over his Interest to John White of Busby in Leicestershire.

Monwode was anciently a Manor in this Parish, as it is call'd by Sir John de Hareghull in a Settlement he made 39 Ed. 3. and in the Records of later Times; but now there is nothing remaining of it, but a Piece of Waste Ground in the Skirts of the Parish, call'd *Monwode-Lee*, which only serves to point out to us where it was.

Aston juxta Birmingham, so call'd to distinguish it from another *Aston* in this County, to which for the same Reason is added, *Cantlow*. This Village before the Conquest belonged to Edwin Earl of Mercia, but the victorious Norman in rewarding his Captains, bestow'd this Manor (*inter alia multa*) upon William Fitz-Ausculph, whose Seat was at Dudley-Castle in Staffordshire. It was certify'd, when the General Survey was taken, to contain eight Hides, with a Church and a Mill, as also Woods extending three Miles in Length, and half a Mile in Breadth, then held by one Godmund. Gervase Paganel was his Heir, who having no Issue, Hawse his Sister by Marriage, carry'd it to R. Someri, whose Son Ralph gave it Thomas de Erdington, and his Heirs, to be held of him the said Ralph and his Heirs by the Service of a Pair of Gilt Spurs. Henry de Erdington his Grandson, in the Reign of King Edward I. enfeoffed Thomas de Maiderbach, that King's Valet or Squire, with this Manor, and he being possessed of it, claim'd by Prescription Assize of Bread, Court-Leet, &c. as also that all his Tenants within the Limits of *Tame* and *Bourne* should be free from all Suits in the County and Hundred-Courts, and obtain'd a Charter of Free-Warren for himself and his Heirs in all his Demesnes here. He was a Benefactor to the Apostle St. Thomas's Hospital at Birmicham, by gi-

ving to it ten Acres of Heath lying within this Lordship, and dy'd without any Issue Male, so that his Estates were divided between his three Daughters and Heirs, of whom Sibil the second, the Wife of Adam de Grimesfarve, had this Lordship for Part of her Share. She gave it her younger Son John, who dying Childless, Maud his Cousin became his Heir, and sold it to John atte Holt of Bermingham, 40 Edw. 3.

This John Holt dy'd Childless, and Walter his Uncle became his Heir to this Estate. He underwent the Office of the King's Escheator for this County and Leicestershire, (a Place of great Trust in those Days) 49 Edw. 3. and 1 Rich. 2. and was a Commissioner for levying and collecting a 15th and 10th granted to the King by Parliament. Margery his Wife survived him, and though he had before his Death settled this Manor on her for Life, yet the better to secure it and other Estates to herself, she enfeoffed John of Gaunt and others with it, by Reason of which King Henry IV. challenged a legal Title to it; which William, the younger Son of Walter, (a Person in great Favour with his Prince, for the good Services he had done and was likely to do) observing, obtain'd a Grant of it from the King for Life. This William dying without Issue, left John his Nephew his Heir, who finding that Walter had his Life only in this Lordship, obtain'd a Patent for it, 19 Hen. 6. with all the Liberties and Privileges thereto belonging, for himself and his Heirs, to be held of the Chief Lord of the Fee, and not of the King *in Capite*. This John was constituted Escheator for this County and Leicestershire in 16 Hen. 6. and became afterwards a menial Servant to the said King, who found him so faithful and diligent in his Place, that he for his so doing, made him Ranger of Sutton-Chace. To him succeeded two Williams and Thomas, which last was a learned Lawyer and Justice of North-Wales, and in Commission for the Peace almost all King Henry VIII's Reign. He left Edward his Son and Heir, who was also a Justice of Peace and Sheriff in Queen Elizabeth's Reign.

Reign. He dy'd 35 *Eliz.* and was succeeded by *Thomas* his Son and Heir, who was made Sheriff of this County, 42 *Eliz.* knighted by King *James I.* at that King's first coming into *England*, and afterward, *Reg. 10.* created a Baronet. He enclos'd a fair Park, and erected an House in it far exceeding any in these Parts, for Beauty and State. In his Last Will and Testament he assign'd 300 *l.* for the Building of an Hospital in this Town, for five Men and five Women, appointing a Rent-Charge of 88 *l. per Annum* out of his Manor of *Erdington* for their Support. He dy'd in 1654, *Æt.* 83.

The Church of this Place, dedicated to *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*, was given to the Monastery of *Newport-Paganel* (commonly call'd *Tikford Priory*) in *Buckinghamshire*, by *Gervase Paganel* Baron of *Dudley*, and Lord of this Manor, and appropriated to the Monks there by *Richard Peche* Bishop of the Diocese, which *Hubert* Archbishop of *Canterbury* confirm'd, and *Giles de Erdington* ratify'd, 15 *Edw.* 3. for which he and his Heirs were to be partakers of their Prayers for ever. After this, in 38 *Hen.* 3. a Vicarage was ordain'd by *Roger de Weseham* Bishop of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*, with the Consent of the Monks of *Newport-Paganel*, and *William de Kelkeny*, who was the Rector. By this Ordination it appears, that the Dean and Chapter of *Lichfield* was to receive 20 Marks out of the Rectory. The Nuns of *Catesby* in *Northamptonshire* pretended a Title to the third Part of the Tythes belonging to this Church, but the Monks of *Tikford* recover'd them by a Writ of Right, and got a Confirmation from the King, 5 *Edw.* 3. Upon the Dissolution of the Monasteries, this Manor was, with the Priory of *Tikford*, given to Cardinal *Wolsey*, for the Endowment of his Colleges at *Oxford* and *Ipswich*, which he had begun to erect, as he accordingly did, by settling this Lordship on the Dean and Canons of the first, and though King *Henry VIII.* took upon him the Honour of that Foundation, yet he took it not from the Foundation, but granted it to the Bishop of *Lincoln* for their Use. In

the Church are remarkable, 1. The Chantry. 2. The Monuments. And 3. The Multitude of Arms and Inscriptions. 1. The Chantry is call'd *Erdington's* Chantry, because it was founded by *Sir Thomas Erdington*, Knt. for one Priest, to celebrate Divine Service perpetually at the Altar of the Virgin *Mary*, for the good Estate of King *Henry VI.* the said *Thomas* and his Wife during their Lives, and for their Souls after their Death, &c. After the Suppression of the Chantries, 2 *Edw.* 6. this, with the Lands thereunto belonging, was given to *Richard Pallady*, Gent. and *Francis Foxall*, and their Heirs. 2. The Monuments, those in *Erdington's* Chancel are for several Knights of that Family; and in the Church, one a noble one, for one of the Family of *Bermicham* and his Wife; *William Holt*, Esq; who dy'd in 1323; *Thomas Holt*, Esq; Justice of *North-Wales*, who dy'd in 1443; *Walter Ardern*, Esq; and *Eleanor* his Wife, who dy'd in 1502; and *Edward Holt*, and *Dorothy* his Wife, who dy'd in 1592. In the Chancel, *William Booth* of *Witton* in this County, who dy'd in 1610; and *William* his Son and Heir, who dy'd in 1637. 3. The Arms in the Windows are for the *Erdingtons*, *Somers's*, *Botetourts*, *Mohuns*, *Harcourts*, &c. The Inscriptions are for the Friars of *Bromwich*, who built the West Window; *Robert Massey*, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, who erected a Window on the South-Side; *Walter Arden*, and *Eleanor* his Wife; *Henry Williams*, Vicar, who dy'd in 1603; *Olliph Boys*, descended of the *Kentish* Family of that Name; *Sir Edward Devereux*, and *Catharine* his Wife.

Attilborough, Part of the Lordship of *Nun-Eaton*, was at length totally possessed by the Nuns, as is evident from the Survey taken 26 *Hen.* 8. but the Inhabitants had a Chapel for Divine Service, to which there was allow'd anciently the Sum of 5 *l.* for the Maintenance of the Priest serving there. After the Dissolution it was passed out of the Crown, 32 *H.* 8. to *Sir Marmaduke Constable*, but now 'tis united with the Lordship.

Arbury,

Arbury, hath no particular Account of it.

Ausley, an ancient Castle of the *Hastings* Lords *Bergavenny*.

Ausley, a Lordship, of which *Wulfrick Spott*, the Founder of *Burton-Abby* in *Staffordshire* in the Time of King *Ethelred*, 60 Years before the Conquest, was Owner. He gave it to the Wife of one *Morcar*, from whom it came afterward to *Leofrike* Earl of *Mercia*, who gave two Hides of it to the Monks of *Burton* above-mention'd. Of the other Parts of it, after the *Norman* Invasion, *Henry de Ferrers* held two Hides, and *Nigell de Albingi* five Hides and an half, which last were in the Hands of eight *Thesnes* in *Edward the Confessor's* Days, the Church standing in the Compaſs of them. In the Conqueror's Survey it is rated at 5 l. 10 s. and written *Aldulveſtreu*, the laſt Sillable being *Britiſh*, and ſo diſcovering its Antiquity, and that it was ſo call'd from one *Aldulwus*, the ancient Poſſeſſor of it. The Monks of *Burton* held their Part 'till the Diſſolution; but the other Parts poſſeſſed by *Ferrers* and *Albingi* continu'd not long in their Families, for in *K. Henry I's* Time, *Hugh Fitz-Richard* had them both, and in his Male-Line they continu'd 'till *Hugh Fitz-William*, Grandchild of *Hugh*, leaving *Margery* and *Maud*, his Siſters, his Coheirs, his Lands devolved to other Families, viz. by *Maud* to *Stephen de Narbonne*, and his Heirs, and by *Margery* to *Thomas de Clinton* her Heir, upon the Partition. *Maud* had only one Daughter and Heir *Margery de Narbonne*. She gave all her Purport to the Monks of *Burton* in pure Alms. *Thomas de Clinton* gave his Part to *Osbert* his youngeſt Son, who confirm'd *Margery's* Grant to the Monks; but dying without Iſſue, his Part return'd to the Poſterity of *Thomas* his elder Brother, whoſe Deſcendant *Edward* Lord *Clinton* ſold his Part to *James Leveſon* of *Wolverhampton* in *Staffordshire*, Eſq; who gave it in Marriage with *Elizabeth* his Daughter, to *Walter*, Son of *Sir Edward Aſton*, Knt. from whom it deſcended to *Sir Walter Aſton*, Knight of the *Bath*, who, in the Reign of King *Charles I.* or thereabouts, ſold it to the Tenants.

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The Monks of *Burton's* Part, came, by the Diſſolution of their Houſe, to the Crown, and King *Henry VIII.* Reg. 33. ſettled them upon the Collegiate Church of *Burton*, wherein, in the Monks Room, he had placed a Dean and Secular Canons. But this Collegiate Church being diſſolved by the ſame King four Years after, viz. Reg. 37. he granted their Parts of this Manor to *Sir William Paget*, Knt. and his Heirs, to be held in Capite by the 20th Part of a Knights Fee. He was, 1 *Phil. & Mar. 1.* created Lord *Paget of Beau-deſert*, and ſold them to the Lady *Eleanor Brereton*, Widow, ſometime Wife of *Sir William Brereton*, Knt. and *Richard Brereton*, Eſq; her Son and Heir, to the Uſe of them the ſaid *Eleanor* and *Richard*, and the Heirs of the ſaid *Richard*. From him they deſcended to his Son and Heir *George*, late of *Aſhley* in *Cheshire*, who dy'd ſeiz'd of them, 30 *Eliz.* leaving *William* his Son and Heir, in whoſe Poſterity 'tis probable they may remain.

The Church, dedicated to *St. Nicholas*, was given 55 *Hen. 3.* by *Osbert de Clinton* to the Monks of *Burton*, to whom it was appropriated by Pope *Urban VI.* 2 *Rich. 2.* and a Vicarage appointed, which was valued, 26 *Hen. 8.* at 8 l. a Year clear of all Reprifes. In the Windows of it are great Variety of Arms, as of King *Atheſtan*, *Wilfric Spot*, the *Clintons*, *John of Gaunt* Duke of *Lancaster*, *Burton-Abby*, *Beauchamps*, *Hastings*, Prince of *Wales*, &c.

Badſley-Clinton, a Lordſhip involv'd in *Hampton*. When the Conqueror's Survey was made, and held then by *Nigel Albani*, who, or his Son, enſeoffed *Walter de Biſeg*, or his Father, with it, in King *Henry I's* Time. His Grandſon *James* ſucceeded to this his Patrimony; but leaving only a Daughter for his Heir, viz. *Mazera*, who marry'd *Sir Thomas Clinton* of *Colſhill*, Knt. She had by him divers Sons, the fourth of whom, nam'd *James*, had this Manor assign'd to him by her, paying a Penny to his Father's Heirs. From him it took the Name of *Badſley-Clinton*, to diſtinguiſh it from another Place of that Name in this Hundred. His

R r r r

Son

Son Thomas left only two Daughters, Joan marry'd to John Coningsby, and Petronill wedded to John Wodard of Solihull, who sold their Interest to John Coningsby. It doth not appear that Coningsby had any Heirs of his Body, and therefore we find it in divers Hands, as those of Nicholas Dudley Mayor of Coventry, 1 Hen. 4. Richard Bushell of Dry-Merston in Gloucestershire, Nicholas Metley, a Lawyer, who order'd it to be sold, to provide certain Priests to say Mass for his Soul here, and in the Temple Church, London; which was accordingly done, and bought by Robert Catesby, who enjoy'd it about twenty Years; but being then disseiz'd by John Hugford, he was kept out of it to his Death; yet his Son Nicholas recover'd it, and finding the Title disputable, he sold it to John Brome a Lawyer.

This John Brome's Ancestors were Tanners of Warwick, where is their House called Brome's-Place to this Day. Robert his Grandfather was a Lawyer, and Steward to Thomas Beauchamp Earl of Warwick, for his Lands in this County. His Father was one of the Burgesses for the Town of Warwick, in the Parliament of 8 Hen. 4. He, before he purchased this Lordship of Catesby, had some Lands here in Right of his Mother; and being Under-Treasurer in the Exchequer, bore a great Sway in these Parts, and was in Commission for the Peace, Array, and assessing Subsidies in King Henry VI's Time, but was quite laid aside in King Edward IV's Reign. He was slain by John Herthill, Steward of Richard Nevil, the great Earl of Warwick, in the Porch of Whitefryers Church, because he would not let him redeem the Manor of Woodlawn, which he had mortgaged to him. He left divers Children, of whom Nicholas, his Son and Heir, Lord of this Manor, Justice of the Peace, &c. resenting the Death of his Father very much, about three Years after, way-laid Herthill, and after a short Encounter, kill'd him. Elizabeth, Herthill's Widow, brought an Appeal against Nicholas for killing her Husband, but by the Mediation of Friends, it was agreed, That she should release Ni-

colas of all Actions and Appeals, upon Condition that he should maintain a Priest at Warwick for one Year, and at this Place for two Years, to pray for the Souls of John Brome and John Herthill.

This Nicholas, being a passionate Man (as 'tis said of him) coming one Day into his Parlour at this Place, found the Parish Priest chucking his Wife under the Chin, which so enrag'd him, that he presently kill'd him. For this Offence he obtained the King's and Pope's Pardon; but to expiate it, he was enjoined to build the Steeple here, and put three Bells into it at his own Charge, and raise the Body of the Church ten Foot higher, which he did. He also built a Steeple at Packwood, and inclosed this Lordship; and departing this Life in 1517, left his two Daughters, Isabel Wife to Thomas Marrow, and Constance, marry'd to Sir Edward Ferrers, his Heirs. Sir Edward had this Lordship in Right of his Wife, upon the Division, and his Heirs were in Possession of it in the midst of the last Century.

The Church here, is dedicated to St. James, and though it was appropriated to the Canons of Kenilworth, yet it continu'd a Rectory. In the East Window of the Chancel here, are the Portraitsures of Sir Edward Ferrers, Knight, and Constance his Wife, with three Sons and six Daughters, all kneeling before St. George, with these Words in a Scroul coming from his Mouth, viz.

Sancte Georgi, Ora pro nobis.

And a little lower, in the same Window, the same Sir Edward, his Lady, and her Father Nicholas Brome, Esq; kneeling before a Crucifix, with a Scroul from Sir Edward's Mouth, containing these Words,

Amor meus est Crucifixus.

There is also a Monument for this same Sir Edward, his Lady, and Henry their eldest Son, thus subscrib'd. *Eccae hic in pulvere Dominus. Hic nostra residet gloria Carnis disce mori Mundo, Vivere disce Deo.*
Hodie

Hodie nobis. There are also divers Monumental Inscriptions for *Henry Ferrers, Esq;* who died in 1633; *Edward Ferrers, Esq;* who died in 1650; *Ann the Wife of Edward Ferrers, Esq;* who died in Child-bed in 1618; *Edward Ferrers, Esq;* who new built the Chancel in 1634; *Beatrice the Widow of John Brome, Esq;* who died in 1483; *Philip Purefey, Esq;* who died in 1466; *Dorothy, Daughter and Heir of Thomas Marrow, Serjeant at Law,* her Grave-stone hath a Cross upon it; *Nicholas Brome, Esq;* *Nicholas* his Son, and *Elizabeth* his Daughter, Wife of *Thomas Howe of Solihull* in this County, *Esq;* *Nicholas* the Son died Anno 1531.

Edward Ferrers, of the Family of the *Ferrers* Lords of this Place, a Person very ingenious and witty, can't but be some Honour to this Town. He was in much esteem for his Poetick Genius, having compos'd, while he was at the University, divers Tragedies and Comedies, which were written with so much Skill and Magnificence, that they gave the King so much Recreation, that he conferr'd on him several good Rewards. He wrote these two Poems, *The Fall of Judge Trisilean*, and *The unlawful Murder of Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester*; *The Mirror of Magistrates*; and several other Things. He flourish'd in 1654, but when he dy'd we find not. Sir *William Dugdale* mentions another of the same Family, viz. *Henry Ferrers*, a Person eminent for his Knowledge in Antiquities, and a great Ornament to his Family of this Place; for which, he was had in great Esteem when Sir *William* wrote his History of this County. He liv'd in Q. *Elizabeth's* Reign and K. *James I.*

Badley Enfor, written in the Conqueror's Survey *Bedeslei*, and therein certified to contain two Hides, with Woods of a Mile and half in Length, and half a Mile in Breadth. In King *Edward* the Confessor's Days, one *Bricric* had it, but at the Time when the said Survey was made, one *Turchil de Warwick* was Possessor of it, and his Tenants held it. From *Turchil* it soon passed to *Henry de Newburgh*, first Earl of *Warwick* of the Nor-

man Line, whose Son and Successor *Roger*, gave it to the Monks of *Geroundsh* in *Leicestershire*; but his Son *William* purchased all the Monks Right in it for Ten Marks, and the Release of the Service of half a Knight's Fee due to him for a Part of the Manor of *Ibstone*, which the Monks had. This Earl *William* having it thus in his own Power, passed it soon after to *Elias Savage*, to be held of him by the Service of a Knight's Fee; and *Elias* dying without Issue, the Earl confirmed it to *Jeffrey* his Brother, under the same Tenure. From the Family of *Savage*, by a Daughter's Marriage, it came to *Ednesoure*, or *Enfor*, from whom it had its Name of Distinction, *Enfor*, and passed by *Herthull* and *Cokain* to *Francis Lewing*, Gent. who bought it of *Edward Cokain, Esq;* in the Beginning of King *James II's* Reign. His Son and Heir *Thomas*, enjoy'd the Manor about 1640, but the other Lands in it had divers Owners. Here was anciently a Chapel, dedicated to St. *Nicholas*, which had a Messuage and half a Yard Land appurtenant thereto.

Balsall, a Place included in the Manor of *Hampton in Arden*, and so not mention'd in the Conqueror's Survey, but with it came to *Nigel de Albani*. To this *Nigel*, succeeded *Roger* his Son and Heir, who took upon him the Surname of *Mowbrey*. He being a very devout Man, among other his pious Works, gave all this his Lordship of *Balsall*, to the Knights *Templars*; and to render it a fit Habitation for them, he built a Church for God's Service, and an House; whereupon the *Templars*, whose chief Seat was in the Temple at *London*, made a Preceptory or Cell to their House, and sent divers of their Fraternity to dwell here (but of this we must speak more in our History of Monasteries.)

While this Lordship remain'd in the Possession of the *Templars*, they obtain'd, 32 Hen. 3. a Charter of Free-Warren for all the Demesne Lands here, and afterward in the same Reign, Anno 52, procured a weekly Market on *Thursday*, and two Fairs every Year, the one on the Eve, Day, and Morrow of the Feast of St. *Gregory*

Gregory the Martyr, and the other on the Eve, Day and Morrow of the Feast of *S. Matthias* the Apostle; and for a surer Enjoyment of their Interest here, they procured a full Confirmation from Roger, the Son and Heir of the first Donor. The Order of the *Templers* for Heresy, Idolatry, and Blasphemy (charged on them but not proved) being abolished, and their great Estate seized into the King's Hands, 4 *Edw.* 2. this Lordship and many others returned to the Heirs of the first Donors, 'till by a Decree of the Council of *Vienna*, under Pope *Clement V.* they (and this among others) were annex'd to the Knights Hospitallers of *St. John of Jerusalem*, so called from their first Seat at *Jerusalem*, and dedicated to *St. John Baptist*. While the Hospitallers had this Lordship they had no Preceptory here, as the *Templers* had, but one *John de Beaufik*, Esq; farm'd the House call'd the Preceptory, in which he liv'd, and the Lands thereunto belonging, the Tenants, to secure their Privileges, setting Crosses upon their Doors. After the Monastries were dissolved, this Lordship (*inter alia*) was assign'd for the Dowry of Queen *Katharine*, the last Wife of King *Henry VIII.* and after her, it was granted, 1 *Edw.* 6. to *Edward* Duke of *Somerset*, and his Heirs, to hold of the Crown by the fortieth Part of a Knight's Fee; but after his Attainder, 5 *Edw.* 6. it was given to *John Dudley*, Earl of *Warwick*, who was also attainted 1 *Mar.* 1. and the next Year disposed of by that Queen, to *Edward* Lord *Dudley*, and his Heirs Male; but it seems, that he was prevailed upon to render it back to the Queen, who purposed to restore the religious House of the Knights Hospitallers near *Smithfield*, and settle this Manor on them; but dying before she had effected her Design, Queen *Elizabeth*, *Reg.* 8. passed it to *Robert Dudley* Earl of *Leicester*, whose Countess *Alice*, after made in the Reign of King *Charles I.* Dutches *Dudley* being a Lady of an extremely charitable Disposition, did give many Instances of her signal Piety, which her Daughter the Lady *Katharine Leveson* imitating, did rebuild at her own Charge the Church of this Place, and beautify'd

it very much for the Use of the Inhabitants there, and those of the Neighbouring Hamlets, which lye at a distance from their Parish Church, assigning 50*l.* a Year for the Support of a perpetual Incumbent therein, and in Augmentation of the Vicarage of *Long Itchington*, gave 50*l.* a Year out of this Manor of *Balshall*. She also, by her Will, appointed, That out of the Revenues of this her Manor of *Balshall*, an Hospital should be erected for twenty poor Widows, to be chosen out of the poor Inhabitants of this Place, or if so many could not be found there, then out of *Long Itchington*, &c. each of them to have 8*l.* per Annum, and a Gown of Grey Cloth; and 20*l.* a Year to a Minister to read Prayers every Day in the Hospital, and teach 20 Children. She also gave to the Poor of *Balshall*, 50*l.* for a Dole, to be paid out of the first Rents of her Estate due, after her Decease. In the Church are the Arms of the King, *Peaches*, *Revel*, and *Weston* the Prior, and divers others in a Chamber of the House.

Barston, an Hamlet in the Parish of *Berkswell*, anciently of far greater Note than now it is; for by the Conqueror's Survey, it is rated at ten Hides, with a Mill, and Woods half a Mile in Length and three Furlongs in Breadth. It was the Estate then of *Tunhil* of *Warwick*, but being by him mortgaged to *Robert Despenfer*, it is there recorded as the Lands of them both, in two Places. It came to *Turchill* by Descent, from *Alwine* his Father, who purchased it of one *Ailmarus*, by the Consent of *William* the Conqueror. But besides the ten Hides above specify'd, one *Robert* held here of the King half an Hide and a Mill. In the Survey it is written variously, *viz.* *Bertanestone*, *Berstanestone*, and *Bercestone*, from some ancient Owner of it. It was anciently given, partly to the *Templers* and partly to the Hospitallers; the former is said to be *De Fedo Roberti Marmionis*, and the latter the Gift of *Alan de Faleis*, as appears from King *John's* Confirmation to them. At the general Dissolution, the whole was granted out of the Crown 4 *Eliz.* to *John Fisher* and others. It was
a Custom

a Custom here, that the Tenants should not marry their Daughters without the Licence of the Lord of the Manor, nor sell any Horse-Colts foaled upon the Lands in the Manor, without the like Licence. The Chapel of this Place, dedicated to St. Swithin, hath long since been annex'd to the Church of *Berkwell*, the Parson whereof is to provide for the Cure.

Baxterley, an Hamlet involv'd in *Grendon*, and so not mention'd in *Domesday-Book*; but with it became the Estate of *Henry de Ferrers*, from whom it came to the Earl of *Warwick*, of whom *Richard de Harecourt* held it at the sixth Part of a Knight's Fee. From *Harecourt* it passed to *Luwel*, whose Son *John*, in the Beginning of the Reign of King *Edw. I.* sold it to Sir *John Chetwynd*, his Kinsman. He had certain customary Tenants here, which paid him 5 l. per Ann. Rents, and six Yard Lands, 16 Messuages, 6 Acres of Pasture, and two Acres of Wood. His Descendent sold *William de Henovere*, one Moiety of it, whose Feoffees passed it to the Abby of *Merevale* in this County, to find certain Priests to celebrate Divine Service in the Chapel of Our Lady, near the Gate of the Monastery, for his Soul. This Part, after the Dissolution of that House, was purchased from the Crown by Sir *Walter De Vereux*, Lord *Ferrers* of *Chartley*, and so was possessed by *Robert* Earl of *Essex* in 1640. Within this Moiety is a fair Mansion, call'd *Baxterley-Hall*, built and inhabited by *John Glover*, a Retainer to the Lord *Ferrers*. *Hugh Latimer*, after he was depriv'd of his Bishoprick of *Worcester*, often resorted to his House, and by his Instructions, so fixed *Robert Glover* his Brother, in the Protestant Doctrines, that he sealed it with his Blood at *Coventry*.

The other Moiety, was, 12 *Edw. 4.* possessed by *Thomas Littleton*, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, who gave it to *Roger Wall*, one of the Canons of *Litchfield*, and other Feoffees, for the Performance of his Will. From him descended Sir *Edward Littleton* of *Pillaton-Hall* in *Staffordshire*, who sold it to certain Trustees for the Freeholders in whom it now resteth.

The Church, which was anciently but a Chapel belonging to *Orton on the Hill* (anciently written *Overton subter Arden*) was given to the Monks of *Merevale*, by *Robert* Earl *Ferrers*, Pope *Lucius III.* confirming the Grant, *Anna 1185*; yet the Patronage of it, together with the Advowson, after the Grant of the Moiety to the Monks of *Merevale*, was in the Heirs of *Harecourt* as well as them, by Turns, as appears from the Institutions of the Incumbents, from the Year 1302, to the Year 1627, as they are found in the Registers of the Church of *Litchfield*.

Bentley, an Hamlet of the Parish of *Shustoke*, though lying two Miles distant from it, being united to it by the Founder of the Church, for the better Support of the Incumbent. When the Conqueror's Survey was taken, *Geffrey de Wirce* was possessed of it, and it was then rated for one Hide, having Woods a Mile in Length and three Furlongs Broad. It was then recorded by the Name of *Benechalie*, and held of the said *Jeffrey*, by one *Ansgot* a Priest, in pure Alms; but afterwards, with *Wirce's* Lands it came to *Nigel de Albani*, who enfeoffed the Ancestors of *Walter de Camville* therewith. They had large Woods here, and having given Part of them to the Monks of *Merevale*, in *Henry II's* Days, it hath born since the Name of *Monks Park*, and been reputed a Member of *Merevale*.

The *Camvills* being Lords of the Manor, had a Park here, which they held, 'till for want of Heirs Male it came to be divided between the Heirs general, *Petronill* and *Maud*, which last having in the Division most of the Lordship, and a Moiety of the Park, carry'd them by her Marriage to Sir *Thomas Astley*, who granted her Part of the Lordship to *John de Wilnechote*, and his Heirs, to be held of him and his Heirs, by the Rent of five Marks of Silver. Sir *Andrew Astley*, his Son and Heir, reduc'd that Rent to 40 s. per Ann. and his Heir, Sir *William*, gave it to the Sacrist of the Collegiate Church of *Astley*, and his Successors for ever. *Petronill*, the other Sister, marry'd *Richard de Curson*, who being seiz'd of a Moiety

Molety of the Park, left it to his Descendent *Henry Curson*, who being with *Sir Thomas Astley* in the Battle of *Evesham*, fighting against King *Henry III.* their Lands were seized by the Crown, and the whole Park became the King's. The Lordship was still possessed by the said *John de Wilnechote*, who in the Beginning of King *Edward II's* Reign granted it to *Henry de Lisle* and his Heirs, in whom it continu'd to 1640.

Here was anciently a Chapel Presentative, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, in the Patronage of the Lords of *Shustoke*, successively, and granted by *William de Clinton* Earl of *Huntington*, with the Manor and Advowson of the Church, to the Canons of *Maxtoke*, and appropriated to them together. It was then endow'd with an Annuity of four Marks per Annum, which being swallow'd up by the Appropriation, there doth not appear to have been more than one Presentation, and that to a Chantry, for a long Time, till *Sir William Clinton*, and *John de Bosteler*, gave a Tenement and half a Yard Land in *Bentley*, for the Maintenance of a Priest, celebrating Divine Service every Day in the said Chapel for ever; whereupon the Canons of *Maxtoke* took Care to provide a Priest to perform Divine Service, from 2 *Rich. 3.* to the Dissolution, after which it was of little or no Use, and is now only a Shell of a Chapel. In the East Window of the Chapel were the Arms of the *Astleys* and *Lisles*.

Berkswell, *Barkwell*, or as it is written in *Domesday-Book* *Berchewell*, which Name seems to be taken from the large Well that boileth up on the South-side of the Church Yard. Before the Norman Invasion, one *Lavenet* was Owner of it; but after the Conquest it was given to *Robert* Earl of *Mallent*; in whose Possession it was when the general Survey was taken, and was then certified to contain one Hide only, but it was because it was included in *Barston*. From the Earl of *Mallent*, it descended to *Henry de Newburgh* Earl of *Warwick*, his Brother, who gave it to *Ranulph de Mundevile*, in King *Hen. I's* Time. To *Ranulph* succeeded *Nigel*

de Mundeville, who, 12 *Hen. 2.* was certified to have held one Knight's Fee of the Earl of *Warwick*, *de Veteri Feoffmento*, in this Place. This *Nigel* had his Seat here, with a Park to it belonging, which, after his Death, *Oliva* his Widow had in Dower with the whole Lordship. The dead Wood of his Woods here he gave to the Canons of *Kenilworth*. To this *Nigel*, succeeded *Richard de Mundevill*, who bore many eminent and publick Employments, as Justice of Assize and Gaol-delivery, a Commissioner for assessing of Goods, Arms, &c. He procur'd a Charter of Free Warren for all his Demesne Lands here, and dying full of Years, left his Son *Richard* his Heir, 41 *Hen. 3.* This *Richard* was a Person every way equal to his Father in the publick Account, and bore the same Offices; but having no Child, passed over this Lordship to *William de Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, reserving only an Estate for Life in it for himself and his Wife *Maud*; in Consideration whereof, the Earl granted them 100 l. per Ann. out of his own Estate during Life. Being come to the Earls of *Warwick*, after their Deaths, it was assign'd 9 *Edw. 2.* to *Alice* the Widow of *Guy de Beauchamp*, for Part of her Dowry; but after her Death, it came to *Thomas* Earl of *Warwick*, who being attainted 22 *Rich. 2.* it was given to *Thomas Holland*, Duke of *Surrey*; but after King *Richard's* Deposition, he recover'd it, and it came with the rest of the *Warwick* Lands, to *Richard de Nevill* Earl of *Warwick*, from whom they all came to the Crown, and remained therein, till in 7 *Edw. 6.* it was given by that King to *John Dudley* Duke of *Northumberland*, upon whose Attainder 1 *Maria 1.* returning to the Crown, it was given to *Thomas Marrow*, Esq; and *Alice* his Wife, for their Lives, Remainder to *Samuel Marrow*, one of their Sons, and *Alice* his Wife, and their Heirs, to hold of the Crown in Capite, by the 10th Part of a Knight's Fee, in whose Line it was Anno 1640.

The Church here, dedicated to *St. John Baptist*, is a Rectory, valued, 26 *Henry 8.* at 14 l. 12 s. 4 d. per Ann. over and above

above all Reprises, and the yearly Pension paid out of it to the Colligate Church of *Tamworth*. In it is a Marble Monument, with the Portraiture of a Man and Woman in their Winding-sheets, the Man having under him five, and the Woman two Children. It is for *George Mathew* and *Alice* his Wife, set up in 1538.

Berwood, an Hamlet in *Curdworth*, given by *Hugh de Arden*, in King *Henry II*'s Time to the Canons of *Leicester*, which Grant was confirmed to them by *William de Waleran* Earl of *Warwick*, when the *Ardens* Lands came to them, and *Thomas Arden*, the Heir of the said *Hugh*.

Here was anciently a Chapel, dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, belonging to the Canons of *Leicester*, to whose Abbot, *Sir William de Arden*, Kt. gave one Messuage, one Mill, and a large Proportion of Land lying in *Curdworth*, to find two Canons to celebrate Divine Service therein, for the Health of his Soul, and the Souls of his Predecessors and Heirs. It is probable, the Chapel was in Use 'till the Dissolution, when it was sold with the Manor to *Thomas Arden* of *Park-Hall*, and *Simon* his younger Son, to be held of the King, his Heirs and Successors, by the 20th Part of a Knight's Fee, paying the yearly Rent of 30s. 4d. into the Exchequer. *Thomas* and *Simon*, being thus vested in them, enfeoffed *William*, the eldest Son, and his Heirs, in the Inheritance of them.

Blithe, originally a Member of *Shustoke*, came with that Manor to *Nigel de Albani*, who disposed of it to the Ancestor of a Family, whose Seat being at *Th'ester-waver* (now abridg'd to *Cester-Over*) assum'd the Name of *Waver*, from that Place. *William de Waver*, who inherited it from his Ancestors, gave it to *William* his younger Son, who making it his Seat in King *John*'s Time, took upon him the Name of *Blithe*, as seems evident from this, That *Waver* and *Blithe* have the same Arms. To the last *William de Blithe* succeeded *Roger* his Son, who 50 *Henry 3*. was one of the Jury appointed to set out the Lands of such of this Hundred, as had sided with the rebel-

lous Barons at the Battle of *Evesham*. His Posterity enjoyed this Lordship divers Successions; but Issue Male failing in *Thomas de Blithe*, in *Henry VI*'s Time, his Coheirs *Margaret* and *Alice*, by their Marriage transferr'd it to *Bishbury* and *Ringley*, who making no Division of it, held it in Common, as did their Posterity for a Time; but at Length, *Barbara*, the Heiress of *Ringley*, and Wife of *Richard Lawley*, sold her Moiety to *Reginald Bellers*, who some Years after purchased *Bishbury*'s Moiety, and so became Owner of the whole. He gave it, 21 *Eliz.* to his second Son *William*, who reserving an Estate in it for Life to himself and Wife, sold the Reversion to *Sir Edward Aston* of *Tixhall*, in *Staffordshire*, whose Son, *Sir Walter Aston* (afterwards Lord *Aston* of *Forsare* in *Scotland*) convey'd it by Deed to *Sir William Dugdale*, who resided here, when he wrote the History of this Shire.

Bole-Hall, originally a Member of *Amington*, but now an Hamlet in the Parish of *Tamworth*. In 13 *Rich. 2.* it was the Estate of *Sir John de Clinton* of *Maxtoke*, Knt. from whom, it descended to *John Lord Clinton*, who about the Beginning of King *Henry VII*'s Reign, suffer'd the Capital Messuage to run into great Decays. His Son, *Edward Lord Clinton* and *Say*, conveyed it, 19 *Hen. 8.* to *James Leveson*, Merchant of the Staple, who passed it among other Estates, with *Elizabeth* his Daughter, in Marriage to *Walter Aston*, Son and Heir of *Sir Edward Aston* of *Tixhall*, Knt. whose Grandson *Sir Walter Aston*, Knight of the Bath, and Bart. sold it to *William Anson* of *Lincoln's Inn* in *Middlesex*, Esq; of whom *William Cumberland* of *Tamworth*, Esq; purchased it, and left it to his Son *William*, who was in Possession of it in 1640.

Bordesley, originally a Member of *Aston*, and the Estate of the ancient Family of *Poganetts*, from whom, by a Female Branch, it descended to the *Somerles*, Barons of *Dudley*. *William Parcival*, 2d *Somerle*'s Son, is found to be the first Owner of it, and next to him, *Roger Somers*, whose Widow *Adabil* had it for Part of

her Jointure. These Barons had a Court-Leet here, to which, the adjoining Hamlets paid Rents and Service. This Roger had a Son and Heir Roger, and dying 19 Ed. 1. his Estate here was certified to be a Grange, with an Ox-House, sixty one Acres of Land in Demefne, a Meadow, a Portion of Pasture-Ground, sixteen customary Tenants, who held six Yard Lands in Villenage, and ten Acres; four Freeholders, who held in Socage four Messuages, and as many half Yard Lands, doing Suit of Court, and giving Heriots and Relief, &c. At length, this Lordship being long possessed by the Barons of Dudley, became reputed a Member of that Barony, and was therefore after the Death of *John de Someri*, 16 Edward 2. certified to be held of the King in Capite, as Part of that Barony, and so came to *Joan*, one of his Sisters and Co-heirs, then Wife of *Thomas de Botetourt*, and was inherited by his Son and Heir *John*, a great Baron in those Days, who made it his principal Seat. *Joyce*, the the Grandchild of this *John*, was his Heir; and by her Marriage with Sir *Hugh Burnell*, Knt. brought it into his Family; but leaving no Issue, it fell among divers collateral Heirs, who sold it to *Joan Beauchamp* Lady *Bergavenny*. She had to her last Husband, *James* Earl of *Ormond*, and had by him a Son nam'd *James*, to whom, she in her Will gave this Lordship; but he being attainted 1 Edw. 4. it escheated to that King, who gave it to Sir *Thomas Erdington*, and *Joyce* his Wife, for their Lives, and the Reversion to *John* Lord *Dudley*; but we do not find it ever came to him, because Sir *Thomas Ormond*, by Fine recovered the Inheritance of it, and left it to his Heir *Ann*, marry'd to Sir *James S. Legar*, Knt. whose Grandson Sir *John* sold it to *Edward Arden* of *Park-Hall*, Esq; in the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, whose Posterity enjoy'd it in 1640.

Bramcote, a Village belonging to *Green-don*, possessed originally by *Henry de Ferrers*, who enfeoffed Roger, the Ancestor of that *Walkeline*, who being seated here, assumed his Surname from it. His Son

William was a Benefactor to the Nuns of *Poleworth*, by giving them one Yard Land and four Acres, lying in this Village, and to the Monks of *Aucote*, by bestowing on them a Meadow call'd *Bramcote Mead*, but upon this Condition, That he and his Heirs should grind all their Corn at *Aucote-Mill* Toll-free, which *Robert* his Son confirmed. The Manor they held of the Heirs of *Ferrers*, by half a Knight's Fee. To *Robert* succeeded *William*, Sirnam'd *de Grendon*, in the Possession of this Manor, and left it to his Posterity, of which was Sir *Thomas de Grendon*, Knt. whose Daughter and Heir *Margaret*, marry'd one *Charnels*, whom she surviving, settled this Manor upon *John Charnels* of *Snarston*, Esq; her Son and Heir, and his Heirs in her Widowhood, 7 Hen. 6. From him descended *William Charnels*, who 6 Edw. 4. sold it to *Thomas Burdet*, Esq; the Ancestor of Sir *Francis Burdet*, who was the Owner of it in 1640, and had his Suit here, as his Family had before him for some Ages.

Bromwich magna, *Bromwich parva*, and *Castle Bromwich*, all of them Members of *Aston*, of which we have no fuller Account than this, viz. That *Bromwich magna* belong'd to the Court-Leet of the *Someris* Barons of *Dudley*, held at *Bordesley*, and that *Bromwich parva* was the Estate of *John de Bradewell*, 19 Edw. 1. when it was certified to contain three Yard Lands, held of *Roger Someri* Baron of *Dudley*, by the tenth Part of a Knight's Fee. After this, to the Reign of King *Henry VIII.* we find nothing of this Manor, when *John Bond*, a wealthy Clothier in *Coventry* possessed it, and bearing a good Affection to it, did, with the Consent of *Jeffrey Blythe*, Bishop of the Diocese, the Prior, and Convent of *Tikford*, and *Richard Stick*, then Vicar, build a Chapel here, to the Honour of the Virgin *Mary* and *St. Margaret*, for the Benefit of the Inhabitants of this Hamlet, who liv'd a great Distance from their Parish Church, and for the Maintenance of a Priest to perform Divine Service therein, obtained of them a Grant of all

all the Oblations of the said Villagers, and Tithes of his own Lands and Park, paying to the Vicar of *Aston* and his Successors, 6 s. 8 d. a Year for ever. From the Posterity of *Bond*, this Lordship, by the Female Heir, passed to the *Kynardesleys*, who had it in 1640.

Castle Bromwich, so called from its producing Broom, and lying upon the Crook of the River *Tame*, and a little Castle there built. It was also the Lordship of the Barons of *Dudley*, and by them given to one, who making it the Place of his Residence, took his Sirname from it. The first of this Family, *Wido de Bromewich*, whose Descendents were *Alan* and *Thomas*, whose Son *Henry* is sometimes written *Henricus del Chafel de Bromwiz*, because his Seat was in the Castle here, of which there remain some Footsteps. Of this *Henry* descended *Robert de Bromwiz*, who was one of the Collectors of the Revenues of the forfeited Lands of such as adhered to the Barons after the Battle of *Evesham*. He left *Anselm de Bromwich* his Heir, whose Grandchild *Isabell* inherited this Village, and his other Estates. She marry'd *William de Peto*, but had no Child by him, and after his Death, marry'd again to Sir *John de la Roche*, Knt. by whom she had several Sons, on whom she settled this her Paternal Inheritance after her own and Husband's Lives successively. *Thomas* her third Son happen'd to inherit her Lands, but left only two Daughters for his Heirs; of whom *Helena*, being marry'd to Sir *Edmund Ferrers* of *Chartley*, Knt. her Son *William* Lord *Ferrers* of *Chartley* inherited it, as his Mother's Part upon the Division. His Daughter and Heir *Anne* marry'd *Walter Devereux*, who was summon'd to Parliament by the Name and Title of Lord *Ferrers*; in whose Family it was in 1640. *Edward Devereux*, Bart. Son of *Walter Viscount Hereford*, built a Brick House here, and resided in it.

Caldecote, a Lordship, possessed before the Conquest by one *Tonna*, but after it by the Bishop of *Chester*, who held it when the General Survey was made, at which Time it was rated at two Hides of Land,

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which had on them a Church and a Mill, and Woods three Furlongs in Length, and as much in Breadth. How it came out of the Bishop's Hands we know not, but find *William de Archer* Possessor of it, 12 Hen. 3. who passed it over to *William Rouse* the next Year; *Margery* his only Daughter was his Heir, and being marry'd to one *Paynell*, she, with the Consent of *John* her Son and Heir, sold it to *Robert Herle* with the Advowson of the Church. *William de Herle* his Son inherited it, as did also *Robert* his Son, who was knighted, but this *Robert* leaving only a Daughter *Margaret* his Heir, marry'd to one — *Hastings*, her Son Sir *Ralph Hastings* became Heir of it, but within five Years alien'd it all, besides the Advowson, to the Priests of the Collegiate Church of *Noufeley* in *Leicestershire* for 400 l. and in them it remained 'till the Dissolution by the Statute of the 37 Hen. 8. Being thus come to the Crown it was by Letters Patents given to *Michael Purefoy* of *Whellesborough* in *Leicestershire*, Gent. and his Heirs, to be held of the Manor of *Hether* in Socage, without any Rent to be paid for the same. He settled here, and left it to *William* his Son and Heir, whose Son *Francis* was the Father of *William*, who was the Owner of it in 1640. He rebuilt the Manor-House with Brick and Stone, and in them had the Arms of the Family, with their Matches, fairly engraven and drawn.

The Church is dedicated to St. *Theobald* and St. *Chad*, and in it are several fair Monuments for divers of the Family of *Purefoy*, as *Michael*, who dy'd in 1570, *Jocosa*, who dy'd in 1585; another without Name; *Francis*, who dy'd in 1613; *William*, who dy'd in 1615; and another *William*, who dy'd in 1617; *Michael*, who dy'd in 1627; and *George Abbat*, Esq; who dy'd in the Year 1648.

Chadleswic, an Hamlet in the Parish of *Hampton*, the Estate of *Roger de Mowbray*, but granted by him to *Peter de Arden*, to hold of him by the Tenth Part of a Knight's Fee. From *Peter* it descended to *Roger* his Brother, whom he made his Heir, and by him it passed to *William de Arden*,

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Arden, who granted it in Dower (*inter alia*) to *Amicia* his Wife, by the Name of *Tota Villa de Chadeleirwiz*. In the 20 & 26 Hen. 3. *Peter de Montfort* is certify'd to hold it by the eighth Part of a Knight's Fee, but how it came so to pass we can't discover, for it is clear, that 29 Edw. 1. *John Peche*, descended of the Female Branch of *Arden*, enjoy'd it, which is all we know of it.

Chilverfcoton, written in *Domesday-Book*, *Celverdesfoche*, so called from one *Ceolfredus*, then the Owner of it. It was then rated at eight Hides, and Woods being a Mile and half in Length, and a Mile in Breadth, held by *Haroldus Fitz-Ralph*, which *Ralph* was Earl of *Hereford*, and Owner thereof in the Confessor's Days. *Haroldus* was Lord of *Sudley* also, and from it his Posterity took their Name; for *Bartholomew de Sudeley* obtain'd, 51 H. 3. a Charter of Free-Warren in all his Demesne Lands here. In this Parish the Templars had certain Lands given to them by *Ralph de Sudley*, which being afterwards reputed for a Manor, they procured a Grant for Free-Warren to them and their Successors. It came to the Crown 30 Hen. 8. with the other Possessions of the Religious, and was by Queen *Elizabeth*, Reg. 4. sold to *Thomas Dabridgcourt*, who gave it with to his Daughter *Christian* to *William Belcher* of *Gillesborough* in *Northamptonshire*, who sold it to *Walter Giffard* of *Chillington* in *Staffordshire*, who himself or his Son sold it to *Richard Chamberlain*, Esq; Register of the Court of Wards.

The Church was given to the Canons of *Erbury* in this County, together with two Yard-Lands, by *Ralph Sudeley* Founder of that Monastery. It was in 19 Ed. 1. appropriated to that Religious House, and a Vicarage appointed, valued 26 H. 8. at 7 l. 4 s. per Ann.

Church-Bikenhill, *Hill-Bikenhill*, and *Middle-Bikenhill*, are all in one Parish, the first being the Chief. They were all, in the Conqueror's Time, possessed by *Turchile de Warwick*, but then reputed, with some other Hamlets, but two Villages, each of them containing two Hides, and

the Woods of the one being four Furlongs in Length, and as much in Breadth, and the other twelve Furlongs in Length, and six in Breadth, which last was the Estate of *Aluric* in King *Edward the Confessor's* Days. In *Domesday-Book* it is written *Bichehelle*, and in after Times *Bykenhulle*, and *Bigenhull*. From *Turchil* it descended to *Henry de Arden* his Grandson, who settled it on his Wife *Latitia* for her Dowry. His Son *Eustace* assumed the Name of *Bikenhull*, and from him descended *Thomas* and *Alexander de Bykenhull*, who bound himself to Sir *Hugh de Arden* of *Hampton*, Knt. neither to sell nor pawn any Part of his Lands without his Consent. He was one of the Justices of Assize for this County; and after his Death, *Alice* his Widow had this Lordship in Dower, and after her, her Son *Thomas* about King *Edward II's* Time, at the latter End of whose Reign, it was alienated to *Walter Parles*, whose Son *William* passed it away to Sir *John Peache* of *Hampton* in *Arden*, Knt. whose Grandchild Sir *John Peache*, 28 Edw. 3. obtain'd a Charter of Free-Warren in all his Demesne Lands here. Whether it remains in his Family we know not.

The Church, dedicated to St. *Peter*, was at its first Foundation given to the Nunnery of *Henwood* in this County, but was soon after transmitted to the Nuns of the Holy Trinity at *Mergate* in *Bedfordshire*, to which being appropriated, a Vicarage was set out, which was valu'd, 26 H. 8. at 7 l. 17 s. 2 d. per Ann.

Hill-Bykenhill, and *Middle-Bykenhill*, was anciently reputed but one Hamlet, call'd *Little Bykenhill*, which in King *John's* Time was possessed by *Richard de Kaines*, who gave them to his three Sisters, *Rahace*, *Ala*, and *Margaret*; *William de Kaines*, their other Brother, confirming the Grant, and *Henry de Bykenhull* releasing to them all his Right and Title therein. It was divided by these Sisters, but a good Part came afterwards to the Nuns of *Henwood*, who held it 'till the Dissolution, when it was passed out of the Crown, among other Things, to *Edward Aglionby* of *Balsall*, Esq; and Hen-
ry

ry *Hugford* of *Solihull*, Gent. and their Heirs, by the Name of a Manor with certain Lands and Rents in *Hill Bickenhill*; all which were purchased a little Time after by *John Fisher* of *Pakington*, Esq; who dy'd seiz'd of them; and from him they descended to *Sir Clement Fisher*, Bart. who enjoy'd them in 1640.

Corley, or, as it is written in *Domesday-Book*, *Cornelie*, in which it is rated at one Hide, having Woods of a Quarter of a Mile in Length, and half as much in Breadth belonging to it, all which were in the Hands then of the same *Godvine*, who was the Owner of them before the Norman Invasion, from whom they passed (but how or when we find not) to the Family of *Hastings*, who enfeoffed *Hugh de Ringedon*, or his Ancestor therewith, and from him they descended to *Ralph de Ryngesdon*, who in 53 *Hen. 3.* was certify'd to hold them of *Henry de Hastings*, by the Service of half a Knight's Fee. This *Ralph* left only a Daughter for his Heir, who marrying to one of the Family of *Mancester*, Lords of *Mancester* in this County, brought them into that Family, yet holding them of the Heirs of *Hastings* by the same Tenure. How long they continued in that Family we can't discover, but believe for some considerable Time, because we do not find them in any other Hands, 'till 15 *Edw. 4.* when we observe, that *John de Champernoon* dy'd seiz'd of them, leaving them to his two Daughters and Heirs, one of which, *Blanche*, marrying to *Sir Robert Willoughby*, Knt. who was afterwards summon'd to Parliament among the Barons in 7 *Hen. 7.* by the Name of *Robert Willoughby* Lord *Brooke*, the Place of his Residence in *Wiltshire*. His Son and Heir *Robert Willoughby* Lord *Brooke* left only a Daughter and Heir, who marry'd *Sir Fulk Grevil*, and by that Means this Lordship with the rest of the *Willoughby's* Lands, came with the Honour of Lord *Brooke* to the Family of *Grevills*.

The Church of this Place was anciently given to the Monks of *Coventry*, but when and by whom we are not inform'd; yet 'tis certain, they were in Possession

of it in 44 *Hen. 3.* tho' they had not the Patronage of the Vicarage. In the North Window of the Church are the Arms of the *Champernoons*.

Curdworth, or, as it is written in *Domesday-Book*, *Credeworde*, from *Crida*, the most ancient Owner. Before the Conquest, in the Confessor's Time, *Turchilvinus* was the Owner of it; but after the Norman Settlement, *Turchil de Warwick*, who in *William Rufus's* Days wrote himself *Turchil de Eardene*. He left Issue *Siward* his eldest Son, but he was not permitted to enjoy much of his Father's Lands, the Earl of *Warwick*, *Roger de Newburgh*, having the greatest Part assign'd him by that King, and what he retain'd, he and his Posterity held of that Earl and his Heirs by Military Service. He gave to the Monks of *Thorney* in *Cambridgeshire* his Mill at *Riton*, and certain Lands in *Flekenhoe* in this County, and left Issue *Hugh* and *Henry*. *Hugh* was a very pious Man, and gave a large Proportion of Lands to several Monasteries, and among others, one Messuage, one Mill, and two Carucates of Land, 60 Acres of Meadow and as many of Pasture, 300 Acres of Wood, and 10s. Rent in this Town, with the Advowson of the Church, to the Canons of *Leicester*, and confirmed to the Monks of *Canwell* in this County the Grant made by his Sister *Cicely* of one Yard-Land and a Meadow in this Lordship. His Brother *Henry* (who was his Heir) was certify'd 12 *Hen. 2.* to hold five Knights Fees of *William* then Earl of *Warwick*, as his Brother *Hugh* had. He was also piously disposed to the Monks, to whom he gave some Lands, and confirmed others of his Ancestors Gift, as *Riton*, &c. His Heir *Thomas* was one of those that met at the Tournement at *Blithe* in *Nottinghamshire*, contrary to the King's Prohibition, and for that his Lands were seiz'd, but in 7 *Hen. 3.* they were restor'd to him. He left Issue *Thomas*, who siding with the rebellious Barons, was taken Prisoner at the Battle of *Evesham*, and tho' by the Statute call'd *Dictum de Kenilworth*, he might have redeem'd his Estates for a tolerable Fine, he chose rather

ther to pass them to others, among whom *Thomas de Arden* of *Hanwell*, and *Rose* his Wife, obtain'd the Inheritance of all his Lands in this Place, and some other Towns in this County, needless to mention at this Time.

This *Thomas* had his Seat at *Hanwell*, which came to him by *Rose* his Wife, the Daughter of *Ralph de Vernon*, and left only a Daughter *Joan*, who, by Reason of an Entail upon the Heir Male, (as we suppose) did not inherit this Lordship and other Estates of her Father's, but they descended to his Brother *Robert*, who living at *Wykam* near *Banbury*, was Governor of *Banbury-Castle*, 15 *Edw.* 2. He obtain'd a Licence of *K. Edward III.* Reg. 3. being then a Knight, to embattel his Manor-House at *Wykam*, and dy'd 5 *Edw.* 3. leaving a great Estate to his Grandson *Giles*, who leaving only a Daughter, this Lordship passed by a Descent to *Ralph*, Grandson of *Sir Thomas Arden* by his younger Son *Ralph*. He was certify'd, 17 *Edw.* 2. to be one of the principal Esquires of this County. He left Issue *John* and *Henry*, of whom *John* was a Knight, and a powerful Man in his County. His Seat was at *Pedimore* in this County, where he obtain'd by Licence to have Divine Service celebrated in his Oratory. He endeavour'd to recover the Advowson of this Place from the Canons of *Leicester*, but could not. He left none but Female Heirs, and so his Brother *Henry* succeeded him in this Lordship, &c. His Seat was at *Parkhall* in this Hundred, which he bought of *Sir John Botetourt* of *Weoleigh-Castle* in *Worcestershire*. He was a Conservator of the Peace in this County, and being a Knight, served in Parliament as a Representative of this Shire, 1 & 3 *Rich.* 2. *Rose*, his Brother *John*'s Heir, about this Time released all her Interest in this Manor to him, as he left it to his Son and Heir *Ralph*, who was one of the Earl of *Warwick*'s Retinue, and served that Earl as one of his Esquires at the Siege of *Calais*, where he behaved himself so well, that he was knighted. He dy'd 8 *Hen.* 5. and left a Son and Heir *Robert*, then a Minor, but being of full

Age, was esteem'd one of the chief Gentlemen of the County, which he served as Sheriff, and Knight of it in Parliament 29 *Hen.* 3. In his Time, the great Controversy about the Crown between the Houses of *Lancaster* and *York* happen'd, and he unhappily joyning with the latter, was taken in *Shropshire* as he was raising Forces for them, and put to Death for that Offence, 30 *Hen.* 6.

Walter his Son and Heir succeeded him, and obtain'd by the King's Precept to his Escheator a surrender of his Estate here and in other Parts of this County. By his Will he order'd his Body to be bury'd in the Church of *St. Peter* and *St. Paul* at *Aston* near *Birmingham*, and to be given the Vicar for his Mortuary and Tythes forgotten, his best Ox, and at his Burial six poor Men should carry six Torches of twelve Pound weight in Wax, and each of them to have a black Gown for that Service; and also that a Trental of Masses should be said for his, and Parents Souls. His Son and Heir *John Arden* was one of the Esquires of the Body to King *Henry VII.* and being taken away by *Richard Bracebrigge* of *Kingsbury*, Esq; to marry his Daughter, his Father *Walter* was at great Odds with the said *Richard* for so doing, and when the Difference was made up, he was oblig'd to give the said *Walter* the best Horse in his Park at *Kingsbury*. He also bequeath'd his Body to be bury'd in *Aston* Church, before the Image of the Lady of Pity, and gave his black ambling Gelding for a Mortuary, that God may the rather take his Soul to Mercy; 3 s. 4 d. to the High Altar for Tythes and Offerings forgotten; his white Harness to the Church there for a *George* to wear; to twelve poor Women, his Tenants, each a black Gown, a Hood, a Pair of Beads, 4 d. and a Dinner, &c. To this *John* succeeded *Thomas*, 17 *Hen.* 8. and to him *Edward* his Grandson, his Father *William* dying in his Father's Life-time, who by the Earl of *Leicester*'s Means, whom he had galled by some sharp Expressions, was condemn'd for High Treason against the Queen, and executed in *Smithfield*, *London*. Upon his Attainder, his

his Lands were given away to *Edward Darcy, Esq;* and his Heirs; and though his Son *Robert*, by virtue of an Entail made upon his Marriage in his Father's Life-time, recover'd much of his Father's Estate, he did not obtain this of *Curdworth*, and so it remain'd in *Darcy's* Family.

The Abbot of *Leicester* having a large Proportion of Land in this Parish, (as is above shew'd) claim'd, in 13 *Edw. 1.* a Court-Leet, Assize of Bread and Beer, and Infangthesf, which he justify'd by the Charters of *Henry II.* and *Richard I.* as also Gallows, and was allow'd them all in this Place by the Verdict of a Jury.

The Church here, which is dedicated to *St. Peter ad Vincula*, was given by *Hugh de Arden*, with the Lands above mention'd, to the Canons of *Leicester*, in King *Henry II's* Time, and was soon after appropriated to them by *Richard Peache*, Bishop of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*, and confirmed to them by his Successors *Hugh Novant*, and *Jeffrey Muschamp*. In 1291 (19 *Edw. 1.*) it was valued at 7 Marks and a half, and a Vicarage was then endow'd, with a certain Proportion of Glebe and Tythes for the Maintenance of the Incumbents successively, which were valued, 26 *Hen. 8.* at 5 *l. per Annum* above all Reprizes. In the North Window of this Church are the old Earl of *Leicester's* Arms.

Deretend, (or as it was anciently written, *Durypate-hend*) is within the Parish of *Aston*, but is a Parcel of the Lordship of *Birmingham*. There is nothing at this Time more memorable in it, than a certain Chapel erected about the Beginning of King *Richard's* Time, wherein, by the Agreement of the Monks of *Tykford* in Right of the Rectory of *Aston*, Sir *John Botetourt* their Patron, and the Vicar of *Aston*, the Inhabitants of this Hamlet, and *Dudston* adjoining, should have a Font for the Baptism of their Children, and have a Liberty to find at their own proper Costs, a fitting Priest to celebrate Divine Service therein, as also for Churching of Women. Provided, that the said Inhabitants should repair to the

Mother-Church of *Aston* on *Easter-Day*, and the other usual Times, then and there to render, and pay to God, and the said Parish-Church, all their Tythes great and small, with their Oblations, in such Sort as they are of Right bound to do to the Mother-Church. Which Priest so serving in this Chapel, was by the said Agreement, in Case the Vicar of *Aston* for the Time being, or his Parochial Priest, could not attend it, to visit the Sick of these two Hamlets, as also to administer to them, and confess and absolve them, so that once a Year they should shrive themselves to the Vicar of *Aston*, or his Parochial Priest, as of Right they ought. After this Agreement several pious Persons, by Licence, obtain'd 6 *R. 2.* did give certain Lands, of the yearly Value of Ten Marks, lying within the Parish of *Aston*, for the finding a Priest to celebrate Divine Service daily in this Chapel; but in 37 *Hen. 8.* all the Possessions thereunto belonging were seiz'd upon, as Chantry-Lands, being then valued at 13 *l. 19 s. per Annum*. In the Window of this Chapel was the Image of *Walter Arden* kneeling, and over his Head a Label with these Words on it, *Salvator Mundi miserere mei*; and the Arms of the Lord *Dudley* in one Coat, and empaled with *Berkley* in another.

Didington, an Hamlet in *Hampton*, of which we shall give the best Account we can find in *Kinwaldsey*, with which it did anciently go.

Dodenhale, a depopulated Place, which anciently did wholly belong to the Nuns of *Poleworth*, Part thereof being given to them about *Henry III's* Time, by *William Savage*, then Lord of *Pooley*, and the rest by *Richard Dodenhale*, Merchant of *Coventry*, 21 *Rich. 2.* In Consideration of which Gifts the said Nuns granted, 1 *Hen. 4.* that there should be every Day and Night a special Collect said for the same *Richard* in their Chapter-House, in such Sort as they used to do for their other Benefactors, and at his Death his Name should be register'd in their Martirology, as also his Anniversary should be kept with *Placebo*, and *Dirige*, and solemn.

1st Mass celebrated for the Soul of *Henry Dodenhale*, and the said *Richard*, with *Beatrice* and *Alice* his Wives, their Parents, Benefactors, and all the Faithful deceas'd; over and besides the Night of *St. Thomas the Martyr*; and likewise one Collect once a Year for the said *Henry*, *Richard*, *Beatrice*, and *Alice*, their Parents and Benefactors for ever. And lastly, at the Celebration of their Anniversary on the Feast-Day of *St. Thomas the Martyr*, all the Nuns present thereat shall have 12 Eggs, in the Name of a Corrody, for their Performance of that Office.

Dordon, originally a Member of *Polefworth*, and therewith possessed by the Marmions of *Tamworth Castle*, was granted, together with Part of *Waverton*, unto *Roger de Grendon* by *Robert Marmion* in King *Henry I's* Time, to hold by the Service of one Knights Fee. But in King *Edward I's* Time, it was in the Hands of *William Bagot* of *Hide* in *Staffordshire*, who sold the Inheritance of it to *Roger Meulend* Bishop of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*, reserving the yearly Rent of a Penny to be paid at *Easter* to *Sir Ralph Grendon*, and his Heirs, who not long after came into the Possession of it; for 22 *Edw. 1.* *Ralph de Grendon*, Son of *Sir Ralph*, had it, and from him the greatest Part of it devolv'd with *Grendon* to the Family of *Chetwin*, and was enjoy'd by them in 1640, but the Inhabitants are in the Leet of *Polefworth*.

Dosthill, if mention'd in the Conqueror's Survey, bears the Name of *Derce-laithere*, and was the Possession of *Turchil de Warwick*, but mortgaged or pawned to *R. de Oilgi*. It is then said to contain two Hides, a Mill, and Woods two Furlongs in Length, and as much in Breadth; but however that be, 'tis certain, that in 12 *Hen. 2.* *Hugh Fitz-Richard* was possessed of it, having been enfeoffed of it, with other Lands, by the Earl of *Warwick* in King *Henry I's* Time, by the Name of *Derteulla*. By *Hugh Fitz-Richard* it was granted to *Thomas* Son of *Thurstan*, whose Son *Robert de la Launde*, gave the Mill here to *Richard Fitz-Ralph* in Marriage with his Daughter. It was then written *Derchethull*. From *Rober*;

de la Launde it passed to *James* his Son, who was certify'd to hold it of the Earl of *Warwick*, yet not immediately, because *Albreda Marmion* granted his Service to her Son *William de Camvile*, which she could not have done had not he held it of the Marmions, who had it of the Earls of *Warwick*. *James de la Launde* passed all the Interest he had here, amounting to half a Knights Fee, to *Robert de Grendon*, who granted the same, 40 *Hen. 3.* to *Robert de Wycheford*, and his Heirs, for the Rent of a Pair of Gilt Spurs, and performing the Service of half a Knights Fee. This *Robert*, at the Request of *Robert de Grendon*, made it over to *Walter de Manceter*, and *Erneburga* his Wife, among whose Coheirs being divided, it was broken into such small Parts, that it would be endless almost to pursue the Succession longer.

Drakenedge, originally an Hamlet in *Nether-Whitacre*, and so the Possession of the Marmions of *Tamworth Castle*, and from one of that Family granted with it to *Nicholas Fitz-Ralph*, or his Father; for 'tis evident, that the Family of *Mancetre's*, who had it for a Time, held it of the Heirs of *Nicholas Fitz-Ralph* Lords of *Nether-Whitacre*, by the Service of a Pair of Gilt Spurs, as they did of the Marmions. *Hugh de Mancetre*, in 36 *H. 3.* procured a Charter of Free-Warren for all his Demesne Lands here, and left it to his Grandchild *Guy de Mancetre*, who passed it to *Robert de Herle*, and his Heirs, by the Name of a Manor; but he dying without Issue of his Body, it descended to *Sir Ralph de Hastings*, Knt. the Son of his Sister *Margaret*, as his next Heir; in whose Family having continued some Successions, it came at length to *William* Lord *Hastings*, Chamberlain to King *Edward IV.* who left it to *Sir Edward Hastings*, Knt. his Son and Heir, whose Descendant *Richard* had it, 9 *Hen. 8.* and was presented for depopulating the Manor-House, and 200 Acres of Land.

Dudston, a Village of great Antiquity, though there remains now no more of it than the Manor-House, for takes its Name from *Dodo*, or *Dud*, (as *Dudley* did) whose Town it was. It was involv'd in *Aston*, when

when *Domesday-Book* was compiled, and so is not found there, but came with it to Sir *Thomas de Erdington*, as a Member of *Aston*, yet was held of the Castle of *Dudley*; for 'tis evident, that *Henry de Ernington*, his Great Grandchild, 17 *Edw.* 2. did Fealty to *Joan de Botetort* Lady of *Weoley*, as Coheir of the *Somers's* Barons of *Dudley*, for this Place with *Aston*. This *Henry* being then a Knight, granted it by the Name of *Maneria de Dudeston*, to *Thomas Maidenhache*, and his Heirs, who obtain'd a Charter of Free-Warren for all his Demefne Lands here, and at *Aston*, 14 *Edw.* 1. His Lands were divided among his several Daughters and Heirs, and this Manor was allotted to *Sibill* the Wife of *Adam de Grymesfarwe*, who left it to his Son and Heir *John*, who sold it to *John atte Holt* for 40 Marks, 38 *Edw.* 3. His Descendant Sir *Thomas Holt*, Knt. and Bart. of *Aston*, was Lord of it in 1640.

But notwithstanding the *Holts* were esteem'd Lords of this Place, the Family of *Aylesburys* possessed so considerable a Part of it anciently, that *Roger de Aylesbury*, 5 *Edw.* 2. stiled himself, *Dominus de Dodeston*, as did his Descendant *Philip*, 10 *Rich.* 2. How or when it passed from the *Aylesburys* we can't discover; but find that in 2 *Hen.* 5. Sir *William de Bishopden*, Knt. granted to *Richard de Clodshale* all his Lands and Tenements lying here, which had formerly belonged to *Philip de Aylesbury*; after which we observe nothing material of this Place.

Dunton, so called from its Situation on an Hill, the Saxon Word *Dun* signifying an Hill, and *Ton*, Town. Of it we find no mention in any Record 'till King *Henry III's* Reign, when *Philip de Luvel* was the Lord of it. He was one of the King's Clerks, Reg. 34. and became his Treasurer by the Intercession of *Alexander* King of *Scotland*, that King's Son-in-Law, but being found Guilty of wasting the King's Deer in his Forests, and other Misdemeanors, he was outed his Place, and retiring to his Benefice of *Hamestable*, dy'd of Grief. He obtain'd a Grant of Free-Warren for his Demefne Lands here, which *Hugh de Mancetre* did also for his

Lands here, which were considerable, tho' not a Lordship. To *Philip Luvel* succeeded *Henry* his Brother, a Clerk also, and Lord of this Manor: He required Suit of Court from the Abbot of *Leicester* for a Yard-Land in this his Manor, call'd, *Monks-field*, which to avoid, the Canons made it over to *William de Bracebrigg*, of whom *Henry* required the like Service, and by Agreement obtain'd, that the said *William* and his Heirs should pay 20 d. a Year to the Lords of *Dunton* for it. This *Henry* dy'd without Issue, and *Ralph de Gorges*, who marry'd his Sister *Joan*, (as we conjecture) became Lord of this Manor. He was succeeded by *Hugh* his Son, who obtain'd Licence from *Guy de Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick*, to inclose a Wood in this Manor, call'd *Clapshaw*, for a Park, and make such a Fence about it as to keep out Deer, Goats, &c. yet with this Exception, that if any of the Earl's Deer in Hunting should break in, the Earl, or his Servants might pursue them, take, and carry them away, without doing any wilful Hurt to the said *Ralph's* Deer, &c. This *Ralph* shortly after this, passed away all his Right here to *John Lovel* of *Tichmersh* his Uncle, who in 3 *Edw.* 2. sold it to *Hugh de Quilly* or *Cuilly*, for 300 l. Sterling.

This *Hugh de Cuilly* was Constable of *Kenilworth* Castle, under *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaster*, and one of those that murder'd *Piers de Gaveston*, for which, with the Earl and others, he had a Pardon, 7 *Ed.* 2. He resided here, and was Knight of the Shire in several Parliaments, but being taken Prisoner in the Battle of *Burroughbrigg*, 16 *Edw.* 2. he dy'd in *Pomfret* Castle. *Roger* his Son succeeded him in his Estates, and was Prisoner at the same Time in the said Castle, but upon paying 100 Marks Fine, and giving Sureties for his future good Behaviour, he was releas'd. *Roger* his Grandson inherited this Lordship, and other Estates after him. He was much employ'd in several Commissions for raising the Taxes given the King *Edward III.* by Parliament, and departing this Life, Reg. 33. without Issue, left his Estates to *Thomas de Cuilly* his

his Uncle, who obtain'd a Licence of *Thomas Earl of Warwick*, to cut and fell Timber in his Wood call'd *Clapshaw*, provided he secur'd it 'till it was grown up. He left only one Daughter nam'd *Elizabeth*, then the Wife of *John Stanhope* of *Rampton* in *Nottinghamshire*, whose Son *Sir Richard Stanhope*, Knt. pass'd away the Inheritance of it, 10 *Henry 5.* to *Nicholas Rugley* of *Hawksherd* in *Staffordshire*, Esq; whose Posterity enjoy'd it in 1640.

This *Nicholas Rugley*, was the first of his Family that had any Thing to do in this Shire, for his Ancestors were of *Staffordshire*, and Men of good Note there; for *William de Rugley*, tho' forc'd to abjure the Realm for Murther, yet was was pardoned for his good Services in *Flanders*, 26 *Edw. 1.* and *Simon de Ruggeley* being Sheriff of *Shrop* and *Staffordshires*, had the Castle of *Salop* committed to his Custody. He is stiled *Valettus Regis*, i. e. *A Servant of the King's in an honourable Post*. This *Nicholas* ('tis probable) out of the great Affection he had to Hunting, bought *Dunton* to make his Seat, for he had the Rangership of *Sutton-Chase* twenty Years before he purchased this Lordship, and continued in that Place 10 Years after, 'till being grown old, he became unfit for that Employment; yet afterwards, he is put in and recorded among the Knights and Esqrs. of this County, who themselves made Oath, and were Commissioned to take the Oaths of all others in their several Counties, for promoting the Peace of the Nation, and (as it was thought) discovering all such as were disaffected to the *Lancastrian*, and favour'd the *York* Claim to the Crown. His Posterity, in a continu'd Succession, were Owners of this Lordship in 1640.

Edgbaston, a Village situate on the Rivulet *Rhea*, from *Rhe* or *Rhedge*, which signifies to run or flow, and may seem to have its Original from the Greek Word *Πέω, fluo*. It stands on the very Edge of the County next *Worcestershire*, and in *Domesday-Book* is certified to contain two Hides, and to have Woods three Furlongs in Length and half a Mile in

Breadth, but there it is written *Celbaldestone*, which shews that its Name was taken from some ancient Possessor of it. *William Fitz-Ausculf* was then Lord of it, but one *Drew* then held it under him. His Son *Henry* assum'd the Name of *de Egbaldestone*, who liv'd in King *Henry II's* Reign. His Son *Henry* was a Knight, and is said to have held this Manor by Military Service of the *Berminghams*, who held it over of the Barons of *Dudley*. To him succeded *Richard* his Son and Heir, who was entrusted with sundry great Employments in King *Edward II's* Reign, and left his Son *Richard* his Heir, who was also employ'd in publick Affairs in King *Richard II's* Reign. He left one Daughter for his Heir, who marry'd

Thomas de Middlemore, to whom he transferr'd thereby this Manor and other her Estates. His Family, before that Time, had their Seat at *Mapleborough* in the Parish of *Studeley*, and this *Thomas* founded a Chantry at *Studeley*, 7 *Hen. 4.* His Arms are in the Church-Windows of *Studeley*. His Son *John* succeeded him, and in 12 *Hen. 6.* was among those Persons of Note in this County, who made Oath for the Observance of certain Articles agreed on by Parliament, and who were appointed to take the Oaths of all others. He dy'd 25 *Hen. 6.* and was buried in the Church here, and left *Richard* his Son and Heir, then within Age, and Ward to *Sir William Birmingham*, Knt. He bequeath'd his Body to be bury'd in the Church Yard of this Place, and left *Margery* his Wife Executrix. She built the fair Steeple of this Church in her Widowhood, and having vowed Chastity in the remaining Part of her Life, appointed her Sepulchre in this Church, and 20 *l.* to be bestowed at her Funeral among Priests, Clerks, and poor People. To this, *Richard* succeeded *Robert Middlemore*, her Grandson, to whom she gave, over and above the Inheritance of his Ancestors, certain Lands by her purchased in *Hales-Owen*, that he and his Heirs should find a Priest to be Resident at *Studeley*, to sing for her and her Husband's Souls with

with all their Consanguinity and Affinity for ever, giving the Priest for the Time being, for his Salary, yearly seven Marks of lawful Money. This *Robert*, was a Justice of Peace and Sheriff of this County in Queen *Mary* and Queen *Elizabeth's* Reigns, and left his Son and Heir *Richard*, whose Posterity were Lords of this Place in 1640.

The Advowson of the Church, which is dedicated to *St. Bartholomew*, hath long appertained to the Dean and Chapter of *Litchfield*, but when it was first given them is not known. In 12 Ed. 1. *Henry de Eggebaston*, brought an Assize against them for the Right of Presentation, but they soon came to an Agreement about it; for the same Year the Dean and Chapter giving him 20*l.* he quitted to them all his Right therein, and from that Time they have put in a Curate to officiate here. In the Church were Tombs for *John*, *Richard*, and *Robert Middlemore*, before it was demolished by the Parliament Armies in the late Wars, and in the Windows the Arms of the *Eggebastons* and *Middlemores*, single and quartered.

Elmdon, so called from the hilly Part of the Town, where the Manor-House stands. It was the Possession of one *Tochi* before the Norman Conquest; but after it *Turchil de Warwick* had a Grant thereof, being then rated at half an Hide, having Woods thereto belonging, one Furlong in Length and as much in Breadth, held by one *Roger* his Under-Tenant. By some of *Turchil's* Descendents, it was granted to the Ancestor of *Simon de Barchestone*, who by levying a Fine 8 Hen. 3. enfeoffed *Simon de Whitacre* and his Heirs with it, to hold this Place of him and his Heirs by the Service of half a Knight's Fee; but it continued not long so, for 10 Henry 3. this half Knight's Fee was certified to be held immediately of the Earl of *Warwick*; and in the 36th of the same King, of *Thomas Arden*, (Heir to *Turchil*) and by him of that Earl. However, *Simon de Whitacre* having the Possession, obtained a Charter of Free-Warren in all his Demesne Lands here, and left it so Privileged to his Son *Richard*, who leaving

a Daughter and Heir, *Joan*, she by marrying *Alan Waldeise* carried it into his Family. *Margaret* was his sole Heir, and marrying to *Thomas Hore*, whose Ancestors had had their Habitation here long before, brought the Manor into their Possession. He was Escheator for this County and *Leicestershire*, and left *Alan Hore* his Son and Heir, who leaving only one Daughter for his Heir, named *Katharine*, then marry'd to *John Boteler* of *Solihull*, made him Lord of this Manor. This *John* was a Lawyer and Under-Sheriff to *Robert Arten*, Esq; 16 Hen. 6. but by his Marriage with the Heir of *Hore*, was put into higher Places, as Justice of Gaol-delivery, and Clerk of the Peace. He departed this Life 4 Hen. 8. and was buried in the Chapel of *St. Catharine* on the North-side of *Solihull* Church, near his Ancestors. To him succeeded *John*, his Son and Heir, who sold this Manor 34 Hen. 8. to *Thomas Marrow*, Gent. whose Son *Samuel* sold it to *Henry Mayne* of *Bevington* in *Hertfordshire*, whose Grandchild *John* enjoy'd it 1640. The Hall here was built by *John Boteler*, and on the great Beam of it are engraven the Arms of *Waldexffe*, *Whitacre*, *Hore*, and *Boteler*.

The Church here is a Rectory, and in the Windows of it are the Arms of the *Clintons* of *Maxtoke*, and *Earls* of *Huntington*, and the *Hores*.

Erdington, was before the Normans Settlement, the Estate of *Edwine* Earl of *Mercia*, but after it, through the Conqueror's Favour, the Lordship of *William Fitz-Ausculf*. When the General Survey was taken, it was valued at three Hides, and had a Mill, and Woods a Mile in Length and half a Mile in Breadth, belonging to it. It probably took its Name from one *Harding*, the ancient Owner of it, because in *Domesday-Book* it is written *Hardington*. It continu'd in the Posterity of *W. Fitz-Ausculf*, Barons of *Dudley*, 'till near King *Henry II's* Reign, when it was granted to *Henry*, who took his Name *de Erdington*, from it, by *Jervase Paganel*, one of these Barons, to hold of him by the Service

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of

of a Knight's Fee. He had his Residence here; and his Descendants, who held it 'till *Edward IV's* Time, and made it their Seat, strongly fortify'd it with a double Moat on all Sides but the South, where it is defended by the River. To this *Henry*, succeeded *William*, and to *William*, *Thomas*, who in 6 *John*, was Sheriff of *Shropshire* and *Staffordshire*. He had a Chapel in his House, but was suffer'd to enjoy it by the Parson of *Aston* upon these Conditions only, That the Mother-Church of *Aston* should suffer no Detriment from it in Tythes and Oblations, and that he and his Family should repair to it upon the principal Festivals, and especially upon that of *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*. He was afterwards Chamberlain to that Prince, and received many Favours from him, and particularly, 'when he was so greatly distressed by his Barons that he knew not what to do to secure his Crown. This *Thomas* was one of the Embassadors sent by him to *Murmelius* Emperor of *Morocco*, to offer him his Kingdom, and become a Mahometan, if he would assist him to subdue his rebellious Subjects. He dy'd 2 *Hen. 3.* and this Lordship, with other Lands, were assigned to *Rose* his Widow, for her Maintenance, 'till her Dowry could be set forth.

His Son *Giles* was his Heir and Successor in his Estate here, 14 *Hen. 3.* and became a Person of so great Honour and Reputation, that he was Justice of Assize for this County, from the 34th to the 51st Year of that King's Reign. He was a very religious Person after the Mode of those Times, for he was so great a Benefactor to the Canons of *St. Thomas* near *Stafford*, that by a special Instrument under the Seal of the Covent, they granted him and his Heirs the Power to put in a Canon into their Monastery, and obliged themselves not only to pray for his, and his Ancestors Souls, but celebrate his Anniversary in as solemn a Manner as their Patrons; nor did the Monks of *Tikford* promise much less, so great a Friend was he to their House. His Son and Heir was *Henry*, who at-

tending *William de Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick* in the Wars of *Wales*, 5 *Edw. 1.* was knighted by him there. He, for the Health of his own, and *Maud* his Wife's Souls, gave to the Nuns of *Catesby* in *Northamptonshire*, the perpetual Patronage of the Church of *Yerdley* in *Worcestershire*, that the Fruits of it should be wholly appropriated to their Use: In Consideration of which, the Nuns obliged themselves, as soon as they had the Appropriation, to appoint one of their Canons to pray for his and his Wife's Souls, and his Ancestors, solemnly keep their Anniversaries, and bury him in the Chapel of *St. Edmund* before the Altar there. He dy'd 10 *Edw. 1.* and left *Henry* his Son and Heir in his Minority; but this Manor was assign'd, among other Lands, for his Widow *Maud's* Dowry.

This *Henry* had Livery of his Lands, 23 *Edw. 1.* and being a pious Person, procured *Walter Langton* Bishop of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*, to ordain one *John de Hull Lemynston*, a Subdeacon, to celebrate Divine Service within his Chapel at *Erdington*, undertaking to settle the Sum of 3 *l. per Annum* for his Maintenance, and indemnify the Bishop for so doing. In publick Employments he was very active, being in Commission for the Peace and Gaol-Delivery for *Warwick*, an Assessor of the Tax, and Collector of the Scutage, and several other Offices in *K. Edward I.* and *II's* Reigns. He built the South-Ile of his Parish-Church of *Aston*, commonly call'd *Erdington's* Chancel, and gave a Rent-sock of 6 *d.* a Year to maintain a Gutter between the Church and it, in which Grant he calls it, *Nova Capella B. Mariae de Aston*. His Son and Successor *Giles*, was a Knight, and having been in the Wars of *France* with *K. Edward III.* Reg. 20. was afterward often in publick Trusts. To him succeeded *Thomas* his Son and Heir, who being a Knight, was the Representative of this County in Parliament, 9 *Rich. 2.* as was his Son and Heir *Thomas*, 18 *Hen. 6.* who was also Sheriff of the County twice in the same Reign, and in divers other Employments; but notwithstanding these Trusts put into his

his Hands in King Henry VI's Reign, his Heart was with the York Family, and he declar'd himself for King Edward IV. in his greatest Streights, for which Service he obtain'd of that King the Manor of *Bordesley*, escheated to the Crown by the Attainder of James Earl of *Wiltshire*, for his own and Wife's Life. He founded a Chantry in *Aston Church*; but what became of him after 7 *Edw. 4.* we can't discover.

In 11 *Edw. 4.* we find it in the Possession of *George Duke of Clarence*, that King's Brother; and in 11 *Hen. 7.* of one *Robert Wright*, but by what Title or Means we can't tell. He soon after pass'd it, together with the Advowson of the Chantry of *St. Mary Magdalen at Aston*, to *Sir Reginald Bray*, Knt. a great Favourite of that King's. *Sir Reginald* having no Issue, gave it, with his other Estates, to his Nephew *Edmund*, the Son of his Brother *John*, who sold it, 21 *H. 8.* together with the Advowson of the said Chantry at *Aston*, to *Francis Englefield*, Esq; (afterwards a Knight) from whom it was purchased, 4 *Edw. 6.* by *Humphry Dimock*, Esq; who left two Sons *Francis* and *Henry*, both of whom were successively Owners of this Lordship, and resided upon it, but leaving no Issue Male, *Sir Walter Earl of Charborough* in *Dorsetshire*, Knt. possess'd himself of it in Right of his Wife *Anne*, sole Daughter and Heir of *Francis*, and sold it, 1 *Car. 1.* to *Sir Walter Devereux*, Knight and Bart. of whom *Sir Thomas Holt* of *Aston* bought it.

Fillongley, or as it is written in *Domesday-Book*, *Filungelei*, *Filingelei*, *Felingelei*, and *Filunger*, was, when that Survey was taken, rated at two Hides, which were then possess'd by four Parts, or Quarters, viz. One half Hide by the Bishop of *Constance*, and then held by one *Leuvinus*, with Woods two Furlongs in Length, and one in Breadth; another half Hide by the Monks of *Coventry*, with Woods also of a Quarter of a Mile in Extent; a third half Hide one *Alsi* enjoy'd, as he had done before the Conquest, with Woods worth 10 *l. per Annum*; and the fourth half Hide did *Robert Dispensator* hold. This

had the Church on it, and Woods belonging to it two Miles in Length, and one in Breadth. The half Hide belonging to the Monks of *Coventry* came afterwards to *Gerard de Alspath*, who held it of them in King *Henry III's* Time, it being then call'd *Old Fillongley*, (of which more by and by) by the fourth Part of a Knights Fee. *Robert Dispensator's* Part devolved soon to *Marmion Lord of Tamworth Castle*, and the Residue pass'd to one of the old Earls of *Leicester*, by whom *Hugh de Hastings*, or *Walter* his Father rather, were enfeoff'd, yet holding them of the *Marmions*, as well as of that Earl and his Posterity. 'Tis probable, that the *Hastings* had their Seat here, because here are the Ruins of two Castles, the one on the North, and the other on the South-side of the Church.

Walter Hastings was an especial Benefactor to the Nuns of *Polesworth*, to whom he gave *Oldbury*, which they made a Cell to their Monastery. His Son and Successor *Hugh* marry'd *Erneburga*, Neice and Heir to *Robert de Flamville*. She gave the Church of *Barwell* to the Nuns of *Polesworth*. Of his Son and Grandson *Williams* we find nothing memorable; but *Henry*, the Son and Heir of the last, marrying *Ada*, the fourth Daughter of *David Earl of Huntington*, by *Maud*, one of the Sisters of *Ranulph Earl of Chester*, came to have a Share of that Earl's great Inheritance: He is thought to have been of the Retinue of *Richard Earl of Cornwall*, in his pompous Passage through *France*, and there dy'd. His Son and Heir *Henry* was a Minor at his Death, and his Wardship being granted to *Guy de Lusignan*, the King's half Brother, was by him pass'd over to *William de Cantilupe*, who marry'd his Daughter *Joan* to him. He was summon'd several Times to be in Arms for the Defence of the Nation by King *Henry III.* but not with a truly loyal Heart, for he join'd the rebellious Barons against the King, and that with such a remarkable Activity, that he was excepted in that favourable Decree call'd, *Dictum de Kenilworth*, and oblig'd to submit to the King's Mercy, or undergo seven

Years Imprisonment; but the King dealt very favourably with his Lady, in allowing her a large Maintenance out of his Lands. Where or when he dy'd we find not, but to him

John de Hastings his Son and Heir succeeded. He was one of the Coheirs to *George de Cantilupe*, his Uncle by the Mother's Side, and was allotted for his Part the Castle and Honour of *Bergavenny*, the Castle of *Kilgaran* in *Wales*, and Manor of *Aston-Cantilupe* in this County, but being in his Minority, he had not Livery of them 'till 11 *Edw. 1.* after which he was much employ'd in the Wars against the *Scots* and beyond Sea. He had Summons with the Barons to Parliament from 23 *Edw. 1.* to the 6 *Edw. 2.* in which Time he obtain'd a Charter for a Market weekly on *Monday* at this his Manor, and a Fair yearly for five Days, beginning on the Eve of *St. John Baptist's* Nativity. He dy'd 6 *Edw. 2.* and left Issue by *Isabel* his Wife, Daughter to *William de Valence* Earl of *Pembroke*, *John de Hastings* his Son and Heir. He was made Governor of *Kenilworth* Castle 16 *Edw. 2.* and dy'd two Years after, leaving by *Julian* the Daughter and Heir of *Sir Thomas Leybourne*, a Son and Heir *Lawrence*, then but five Years old: He was the King's Ward, and being educated at Court, was by King *Edward III's* Letters Patent, *Reg. 13.* made Earl of *Pembroke*, as being descended of *Isabel* the eldest Sister and Coheir of *Aymere de Valence* Earl of *Pembroke*. He, by *Agnes*, one of the Daughters of *Roger de Mortimer* first Earl of *March*, had Issue *John* Earl of *Pembroke*, a little more than a Year old at his Father's Death. This *John* being then about 25 Years old, was sent, 46 *Edw. 3.* to raise the Siege of *Rochel*, then beleaguer'd by the *French*, and being arriv'd at the Port there with his Army, was set upon by the *Spanish* Fleet by Surprise, and many of his Men being slain, was himself taken Prisoner; he continu'd four Years in *Spain*, a Prisoner, under hard Usage, and at length was redeem'd, but dy'd (of Poison, as was thought) before he could reach *England*. His Son *John*

succeeded him, and at the Coronation of King *Richard II.* claimed to carry the great Gold Spurs, but being under Age, the King assign'd that Office to *Edmund Mortimer* Earl of *March*, whose Daughter *Philippa* he marry'd, but had no Child by her, being slain at a Tilting at *Woodstock* by *Sir John St. John*, and so his Line was extinct.

Reginald Lord *Grey of Ruthin* was found his next Heir, being descended from *Elizabeth*, Sister to *John* Great Grandfather of the last Earl; but *John* his Father having entailed his Lands upon *William Beauchamp* his Mother's Sister's Son, he, upon the Death of the last *John*, possessed himself of this Manor, and left it to *Richard* his Son and Heir, who was afterwards created Earl of *Warwick*: He was slain in *France*, 10 *Hen. 5.* leaving only one Daughter, who being marry'd to *Richard Nevill*, Knt. a younger Son of the Earl of *Westmoreland*, brought this Manor into that Family, from whom *John Nevill* Lord *Bergavenny*, the Lord of this Manor in 1640, is descended.

The Church here, which is dedicated to *Our Lady* and *All Saints*, was valued in 19 *Edw. 1.* 1291, at 16 Marks; but being afterwards purchased of *Lawrence Hastings* Earl of *Pembroke* by *William de Clinton* Earl of *Huntington*, was given by him to the Canons of *Maxstoke*, and soon after appropriated to them, and a Vicarage appointed, which in 26 *Hen. 8.* was valued at 8 l. 9 s. 9 d. a Year. *Nicholas Burbache*, Clerk, by the Order of *Sir Thomas de Hastings*, gave 8 s. per Annum to this Church, for the Maintenance of a Lamp to burn in the Body thereof, to the Honour of the Blessed *Virgin*, and for the Souls of his Ancestors, to be paid out of certain Lands in this Parish, given for the same End, by the said *Sir Thomas de Hastings*.

In *Old Fillingley*, which was the Part of the Monks of *Coventry*, the Prior claimed a Court Leet, 13 *Edw. 1.* and divers other Privileges, by virtue of King *Henry III's* Charter, and they were allow'd; but in 20 *Edw. 3.* they were certify'd to hold it of the Lord *Hastings*, as the Superior Lord, by the eighth Part of a Knight's

Knight's Fee. We meet with nothing more of this Place 'till King Henry VII's Reign, when *Thomas Froxmere*, Esq; was found to die seiz'd of it, being brought into Possession of it by his Marriage with a Daughter and Heir of *Follingley*, of whose Family there were some anciently residing in this Place, as *William Tillingley*, 51 *Edw.* 3. and *Henry Tillingley*, who was one of the Knights for this Shire in Parliament, 31 *Hen.* 6. and Sheriff the 37th.

Fosharw, anciently a Member of *Solihull*, but being separated from it about the Beginning of King *Edward I*'s Reign, was given by *William de Odingfells* to *Nicholas* his younger Son and his Heirs; reserving to the said *William* a Penny yearly Rent for all Services, and for the Court-Lect a Pound of Cummin-Seed, both to be paid at *Michaelmas*. *Nicholas* his Son succeeded him in this Lordship, but having no Issue Male, *Margaret* his Daughter, and Wife of *John Waldelffe*, Esq; was his Heir. She had by her Husband two Daughters and Heirs, of which the youngest *Anne*, marrying *Sir Thomas Burdet*, carry'd it into his Family; for *Richard Burdet* dy'd seiz'd of it in *K. Henry VII*'s Reign, and *Joyce* his Widow had it for her Jointure; after whose Death it descended to *Anne* his Daughter, then the Wife of *Edward Conway*, Esq; who dy'd seiz'd of it 38 *Hen.* 8. leaving Issue *John*, who was afterwards knighted. Here was anciently a Park and Warren, which was esteem'd a Chace in *Richard Burdet*'s Time, but now they are destroy'd, and the Manor-House hath no Signs of it, but a double Moat which encompassed it, for there is now a Coppice-Wood where the House stood.

Fresley, a Member of *Polesworth*, and with it belonging anciently to the *Marmions*; by one of whom, *Robert de Kaily*, or his Ancestor, was enfeoffed with it, to hold of him by military Service; hence it was that *Robert de Marmion* call'd him his Knight; and when *R. de Kaily* had granted the Mill here to the Nuns of *Polesworth*, he confirmed his Gift to them. This *R. de Kaily* gave and sold to the Ca-

nons of *Lilleshull* in *Shropshire* full two Parts of this Village, and order'd his Body to be bury'd in their Monastery, leaving his two Sisters his Heirs, of whom one marry'd *Simon Whitacres* of *Upper Whitacre*, and the other one *Richard Packington*. This latter ratify'd her Brother's Grant to the Canons; but the *Whitacres* had many Suits with them for their Part, which began 25 *Hen.* 3. and were not finally accorded 'till 21 *Edw.* 1. when the Canons got a general Release of *Richard Whitacre* of all his Right to them, and so they enjoy'd them quietly 'till the general Dissolution by King *Henry VIII.* when coming to the Crown, this Manor was granted to *James Leweson*, Merchant of the Staple, to be held in *Capite* by the twentieth Part of a Knights Fee. He sold them to one *John Beck*. But the *Whitacres*, besides what they releas'd to the Canons of *Lilleshull*, had some other Lands here, for which *Simon de Whitacre* procur'd a Grant of Free-Warren, 41 *Hen.* 3. These, by the Female Heir, came to *Alan Waldeiffe*, and from him to one *Poultney*, but who hath them now we know not.

Gilsdon, or as it was anciently written, *Gudlesdon*, so called from the Hill on the North-side of the Village of that Name. The Lordship was, 10 *Edw.* 3. the Estate of *William de Wrounge* of *Colshell*, who about that Time pass'd away his Right to it to *Sir Richard de Peskale*, Knt. for an hundred Marks of Silver; but it seems that the Money was the Earl of *Hartington*'s, who, upon another Agreement with *Sir Richard*, obtain'd it for his own, and pass'd it upon an Exchange to *John de Collesley*, and his Heirs. From *Collesley* it pass'd to his Daughter *Margaret*, the Wife of *Thomas Holt*; but after his Death to *Philip de Budeford*, who joining together sold it to *William Masey* of *Swinley* in *Cheshire*; from whom, by divers Sales, it is come to *Richard Wise*, who enjoy'd it in 1640.

Glasfote, which in the *British* Tongue signifies a *Green Wood*. In this Manor *William le Franceii* gave certain Lands to the Nuns of *Polesworth*, whose Daughter and

and Heir *Maud* being marry'd to *William de Hatton*, Son of *Hugh*, in *K. Henry II's* Reign, he confirm'd the said Lands to the said Nuns. From him, or his Son, this Manor pass'd (but how is not known) to *Ralph Fitz-Ralph*, Lord of *Nether-Whitacre*, where his Seat was. He purchased some Lands here of *Hugh de Culi*, and left the whole to *Giles Fitz-Ralph*, by whose Daughter and Heir *Isabel*, it pass'd to *Robert Marmion* in Marriage, and so was united with *Nether-Whitacre*, till *King Edward III's* Time. In *King Henry VI's* Reign it belong'd to *Sir John Clinton* of *Maxtoke*, in whose Posterity it continu'd till 29 *Hen. 8.* *Edward* Lord *Clinton* sold it, together with *Bole-hall*, by the Name of a Manor, to *James Leveson*, Merchant of the Staple, by whose Daughter *Elizabeth*, it came to *Sir Walter Aston*, Knt, who marry'd her, and with her Consent sold it, with *Bole-hall*, to *William Anson* of *Lincoln's-Inn*; of whom *William Cumberland* bought it, and left it as *Bole-hall* above.

Grendon, a great Lordship, held in the Conqueror's Time by *Henry de Ferrers*, under whom one *Thurstone* held it. In the General Survey it is rated at five Hides and an half, having a Mill, and Woods of one Mile in Length, and half a one in Breadth belonging to it. One *Siward Barn* was Owner of it before the Conquest. *Henry de Ferrers* enfeoff'd *Camvile* with it, and *Camvile*, *Roger*, who took his Name from this Place in *King Stephen's* Time, to hold of him by the Service of one Knights Fee. His Son *Richard* was a considerable Benefactor to the Nuns of *Polesworth*, as well in confirming his Father's Grants to them, as adding half a Yard-Land more. To him succeeded *Sir Robert de Grendon*, who by his Mother became Heir to *William de Bray*. He was a Justice of Assize, &c. in *King Henry III's* Reign, and bought a Charter of Free-Warren for this his Lordship of the same King for 5 l. His Son *Sir Ralph de Grendon* succeeded him in this Manor, and had some Difference with *Jeffrey de Camvile* about the Services to be perform'd for this Lordship to the said *Jeffrey*; but at length *Sir Ralph* agreed, that he should answer 40 s. Scutage to the King, and

perform Suit of Court to the said *Jeffrey* at *Clifton-Camvile*. *Sir Ralph* dy'd; *Ed. 3.* leaving *Robert* his Son and Heir, and *Joan* a Daughter, then marry'd to *John Rochford*, Esq; *Robert* was a Man of weak Understanding, and was disinherited of this and his other Estates by his Aunts Husbands, till putting himself under the Protection of *Henry Duke of Lancaster* by giving him the Reversion of some Part of his Estate, he obtained the Restitution of the rest for Life; but dying without Issue, the Inheritance of his Lands pass'd to *Joan* his Sister, then the Wife of *John de Rochford*, whose Son *Sir Ralph* became afterward Lord of it, and in his Descendents it continu'd divers Years, but at length by some Accord with his Widow it came to

Sir William Cherwin, Knt. who seated himself here, and in the 16 *Rich. 2.* obtain'd a Licence from the Bishop of *Cowen-*try and *Lichfield* to have Divine Service for his House in his private Chapel. This *Sir William* built a great Part of the Church here, as appears by the Pictures of many of this Family in the Glass Windows. To this *Sir William* succeeded *Richard* his Son, whose Brother *John* was one of the chief Persons that subscrib'd to the Articles agreed on in Parliament, 12 *Hen. 6.* and in the same King's Reign, Anno 15. serv'd in Parliament as one of the Knights of this Shire. To this *Richard* succeeded *Philip*, a Person of great Eminency in his Time, and well prefer'd, who was succeeded by *William* his Grandchild, afterwards one of the Gentlemen-Ushers to *K. Henry VII.* in which Post he became envy'd so much by *Sir Humphrey Stanley*, one of the Knights of the Body to the same King, that having been allur'd out of his House at *Ingestrie*, he was way-laid upon *Tixhall-Heath* by some of *Sir Humphrey's* Servants, and others that join'd with them, and barbarously slain, *Sir Humphrey* at the same Time passing by as if he were Hunting. His Widow petition'd the King to oblige *Sir Humphrey* to answer for the Murder, but what was done in it don't appear.

Walter Cherwin, descended lineally from the said *William*, was the Owner of this

this Lordship in K. Charles II's Reign, and 'tis probable his Heirs are now Lords of it.

The Church here is dedicated to *All-Saints*, and was originally a Chapel belonging to *Overton under Arden* (now call'd *Orton on the Hill*.) It was confirmed to the Monks of *Merevale* in King *Henry II's* Time, by Pope *Lucius III.* but never appropriated, or if it were, they were not Patrons of it long, for the Advowson was for many Ages in the Lords of the Manor, who presented in 1253, and downwards; but the Monks, so far as we can find, not at all. It was valued 26 *Hen. 8.* at 20 l. 3 s. 4 d. per Annum.

Griff, a Member of *Chilverscoton*, when the Conqueror's Survey was made, and then possessed by *Harold*, the Son of *Ralph Earl of Hereford*. To him succeeded his Son *John de Sudley*, so called from his Residence at *Sudley* in *Gloucestershire*. *Ralph* his Son and Heir, founded the Priory of *Erdbury*, adjoining to this his Lordship. He left Issue *Otwell* and *Ralph*, which last, by the Death of his Brother, inherited this, and his Father's other Estate. He resided at *Griffe*, and had a peculiar Chapel in his Manor-House, in which, by a special Licence from the Canons of *Erdbury*; he had Divine Service celebrated at such Times as he himself, and Heirs, were present, and not otherwise, yet without Prejudice to the Mother-Church, and on Condition, that they should keep the great Feasts there. The Successors of this *Sir Ralph* were, *Ralph* his Son, and *Sir Bartholomew* his Grandson, who marry'd *Joan* the Daughter of *William de Beauchamp* of *Elmley*, and by her left Issue *Sir John de Sudley*. *Joan* the Mother, was bury'd in the Conventual Church of *Erdbury*. *Sir John*, 13 *Edw. 1.* claimed Court-Leet, Assize of Bread and Beer, Free Warren, &c. in this his Lordship, and was allow'd them. He was summon'd to Parliament among the Barons, from 28 *Edw. 1.* to 13 *Edw. 2.* and was a liberal Benefactor to the Canons of *Erdbury*. His Son *Bartholomew*, and Grandson *John*, have nothing memorable said of them. This last, left *John* his Son and Heir, who leaving no Issue, by Inquisition it was

Thomas Butler, Son of *Sir William Butler*, by *Joan*, the eldest Daughter of the last *Bartholomew*, was one of his Heirs, and to her, this Manor upon the Partition fell. *Sir Ralph Boteler* was their Heir, and inherited this Manor in his Mother's Right. He was a Man eminently employ'd, and highly advanc'd; for having served King *Henry VI.* in the Wars of *France*, he was created Baron *Sudley*, by that Prince, and soon after made Lord Treasurer of *England*, &c. He was in so great Esteem with the Canons of *Erdbury*, for his Bounty to them, that by their publick Instrument they obliged themselves to appoint two of their Convent to celebrate Divine Service every Day in their Monastery for the Health of this Soul, and observe his Anniversary with *Placebo*, *Dirige*, and Mass of *Requiem*. He dy'd 13 *Edw. 4.* without Issue, and *Sir John Norbury* and *William Belknap* were his next Heirs; to the former of which, upon the Partition, this Manor, with other Estates of his, came, 11 *Hen. 7.* *Jane* his Grandchild, Wife of *Sir Edmund Bray*, was his Heir, and dy'd seiz'd of it in the last Year of *Queen Mary's* Reign, leaving several Daughters and Heirs, of which *Frances*, the eldest of them, who was marry'd to *Thomas Lisfield*, Esq; inherited this Lordship, and with his Concurrence sold it to *John Gifford* of *Chillington* in *Staffordshire*, whose Grandchild *Peter*, about the Beginning of the last Century, pass'd the Manor, and certain chief Rents to *Sir John Newdigate*, Knt. and the Demesnes to *Thomas Lord Coventry*, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, which are accordingly enjoy'd by their Posterity, or late were. *Hallaton*, a Member of *Colshil*, as it was reputed 17 *Hen. 3.* and then settled upon *Elisant*, the Widow of *Osbert de Clinton*, as Part of her Dowry; but after this, it came into the Possession of *Robert Marmion*, Lord of *Nether-Whitacre*, with which Manor it seemeth to have gone, 'till *Queen Elizabeth's* Time, as is evidently shewed in that Place, for *Walter Devereux*, Viscount *Hereford*, sold it with that Manor to *Edmond Skerning*, of *Erdbury*, Esq;

Hall-

Hall-End, the Lordship of the Family of *Sturmy*, from whom it passed by a Daughter in King *Richard III's* Time to the Family of *Corbin*, whose ancient Seat was at *Corbinshall*, within *Swinford* Parish in *Staffordshire*, where most of them have had their Residence. *Thomas Corbin* is the last we find, who was born in 1624.

Hampton in Arden, a large Parish, with divers Hamlets, of which we shall treat in their proper Places. It was the Inheritance of *Luevinus*, before the Norman Settlement; but was given by the Conqueror to *Jeffrey de Wirce*, and by the general Survey rated at ten Hides, on which was a Church, a Mill, and Woods three Miles in Length and as much in Breadth. In ancient Records 'tis written *Hantona*, and takes its Name from its high Situation. All *Wirce's* Lands were afterwards given to *Nigel de Albani*, who had Issue *Roger*, Sirnam'd *Moubray*, who sold certain Lands in this Parish, called *Chadlesnore*, to one *Ralph*, who assum'd his Name from this Town, and was called *Radulphus de Hamptona*, and sometimes *Radulphus de Ardena*. The Manor-House and Advowson of the Church, were given in Exchange by *Roger de Moubray*, to *Ralph de Haca*, who sold them to *Robert de Arden*, Son of the abovemention'd *Ralph*. This *Robert* being a Clergyman and Archdeacon of *Lizeaux* in *Normandy*, gave all his Estate to *Peter* and *Roger*, his Brothers. *Peter* being a Clerk, had *Chadleswick* of his Fathers Gift; which, with all the rest of this Manor, he gave to *Roger* his Brother, who, to strengthen his Title, obtained Charters of Confirmation from *Roger Moubray*, and *Nigel* his Son and Heir, and the Bishop, Dean, and Chapter of *Lizeaux*.

To *Roger* succeeded *William*, and to *William*, *Hugh de Arden*, who underwent many eminent Employments in his County; as Justice of Assize, Escheator, &c. He obtained a Charter of Free Warren in all his Demesne Lands here, and had a Grant of a Market to be kept weekly on Tuesday, on this his Manor, with a yearly Fair on the Eve, Day and Morrow

of *St. Luke* the Evangelist; but the Market, if not the Fair, hath been long disused. He left Issue, *Sir William Arden*, Knt. who having adhered to the rebellious Barons, fled when they were vanquish'd, with young *Simon Montfort*, into the Isle of *Axholme*, and there remain'd till he had made his Peace with the King, according to the Statute call'd, *Distum de Kenilworth*, and then appearing publickly, was slain (as 'twas suspected) by one *Richard Lisle*, who took his Trial at *Warwick*, but was not found guilty. By the Inquisition taken after his Death, it appears that he had here a Manor-House, two Gardens, 460 Acres of Land, according to the large Hundred, a Meadow, two Parks, one Pool, two Water-Mills, a Fishing in the River *Blithe*, thirty one Yard Lands held in Villanage, the Advowson of the Vicarage, and in the Parks stood the Manor-House and a Castle, of which, the Intrenchments do yet appear, and are called the *Castle-Hills*. This *William* dy'd without Issue, and left this and his other Estates to *Richard* his Brother, but he being an Ideot, the Inheritance resorted to *Harvisia* and *Oliua* his Aunts, of which last

Sir John Peche, Knt. being her Son and Heir, after some Contests at Law, gain'd the Inheritance of it, and made it his principal Seat. He was much employ'd in Places of publick Trust, as a Justice of Gaol-delivery, a Conservator of the Peace, a Knight, Governor of *Warwick* Castle, and Constable of *Dover* Castle, &c. He being an aged Man, dy'd 12 *Edw. 3.* and left *John* his Grandson his Heir. He was also a Knight, and as such served in Parliament 28 and 32 *Edw. 3.* for this Shire, and was Sheriff for this County and *Leicestershire*, 43 *Edw. 3.* He departed this Life 50 *Edw. 3.* and left *John* his Son and Heir, who being also a Knight, attended *John* Duke of *Lancaster*, then called King of *Castile* into *Spain*, and either dy'd there, or soon after, leaving *Joan* and *Margaret* his Daughters and Heirs. *Joan* dy'd either single, or without Issue, and the whole Estate of the Family, came to *Margaret*, who

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marrying Sir William Montfort, Knight, brought this, and all the Peaches Lands into his Family, in which it continu'd many Descents, 'till the Attainder of Simon Montford, 10 Hen. 7. for assisting Perkin Warbeck, when it was forfeited to the Crown, and disposed of to other Families. Simon Montfort, Esq; Grandson of the abovemention'd Simon, endeavour'd to have recover'd it, and by Means of Sir Edmund Dudley, (a Person of great Power in that King's Time) had a Promise of it; but the King's Death happening before the Agreement was perfected, it remain'd in the Crown. King Henry VIII. Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth, made several Grants of it to divers Families, but being in Tail upon the Heirs Male, it return'd to the Crown, and there remains to this Day.

The Church here was dedicated to Our Lady and St. Bartholomew, and out of it was given by Jeffrey de Wirce, a third Part of the Tithes to the Monastery of St. Nicholas, at Angiers; to which, Kirby-Monackorum in this County, was a Cell; but when Roger de Moubray became possessed of Wirce's Lands, he gave the whole Glebe and Tithe, with all the Chapelries to the Canons of Kenilworth, which Roger de Arden, and Richard Peache, Bishop of Coventry, confirm'd, and G. Muschamp his Successor appropriated. The Monks of Kirby, after this, put in their Claim for their third Part, and obtain'd an Allowance for it from the Canons of Kenilworth, who thereupon press'd hard for an Appropriation of all the Tithes, and obtained it of William de Cornhull, Bishop of Coventry, 2 Hen. 3. This was no sooner done, but William de Arden, Lord of the Manor, call'd in Question their Right to the Advowson, and brought them to this Agreement, That upon the Election of a new Vicar he should nominate a fit Person, and the Canons present him to the Bishop for Institution, which being settled, a Revenue for the Vicar was set out, viz. That he should have the Alterage with all the small Tithes and Obventions, and the Tithes of Corn and Pease of the Chapelries of

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Badfley and Nuthurst, and all the Glebe belonging to the Church of Hampton; upon Condition nevertheless, that the Vicar of Hampton should pay all Dues to the Bishop and Archdeacon, and William Arden and his Heirs, with their Family, should have Liberty to hear Divine Service in his Chapel at Knoll, without any Detriment to the Mother-Church at Hampton. This Vicarage, 26 Hen. 8. with the Chapel of Nuthurst thereunto annex'd, was valued at 15 l. 6 s. 8 d. per Annum. In 1643, the Spire of the Church was beat down, and the Steeple and Body of it much torn and cleft by Thunder and Lightening. In the Windows are the Arms of Delabere, Peache, Allain, Bradston, and Say.

Hartshill, which in the Conqueror's Survey is join'd with Ansley, and reckon'd at 2 Hides, was then the Earl of Chester's, and held of him by one Hugh, who seated himself here in a fair Manor-House, and took his Name from it. Tradition calls it a Castle, and 'tis probable 'twas embattled; as the Walls yet standing shew. To Hugh succeeded Robert his Son, and after him William his Grandson, who wrote his Name de Hardreshull. He was Sheriff of this County and Leicestershire, and gave the Church of Ansley to the Nuns of Polesworth. Robert his Son and Heir succeeded him here. He was one of the Justices of Assize in this County, 5 and 6 Hen. 3. and left William his Son and Heir. He was in Commission for taking Assize of Novel disseisin, 10 Hen. 3. and dy'd in the 46th Year of the same King's Reign, leaving Robert his Son and Heir. He siding with the rebellious Barons of those Times, was slain at the Battle of Evesham, and his Lands being seized (and this with the rest) were given to Warine de Bassingbourne; but being redeemable by Dilem de Kenilworth, Sir John Hardreshul his Brother, got the Possession of this Lordship, and left it to William his Son. He obtain'd a Charter of Free-Warren for all his Demesne Lands here, and dy'd 32 Edw. 1. leaving John his Son and Heir. He attended the King, 6 Ed. 2. in his Expedition into Scotland, and was taken

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taken Prisoner in the Battle of *Bannocksborn*. He obtained a Licence from *Roger Northburgh*, Bishop of the Diocese, to have a Priest to celebrate Divine Service within his Manor-house here. He left three Daughters and Heirs by *Margaret* his Wife, *Elizabeth*, *Joan*, and *Margaret*; of which, the Eldest marrying *John Culpeper*, had this Lordship for Part of her Share, and it became the Inheritance of *Sir Alexander Culpeper*, whose Son *Thomas* of *Bedgbury* in *Kent* sold it to *Sir Anthony Cooke* of *Giddy-Hall* in *Essex*, who dy'd seiz'd of it, and left it to *Richard* his Son and Heir.

Hawkswell, a Member of *Colshill*, and being involv'd in it, hath been all along, and is still enjoy'd by the Owners of that Lordship.

Henwood, a Part of *Langdon*, and by *Siward de Arden*, Son to *Turchil de Warwick*, granted to one *Chetilburn*, who gave it, in King *Henry II*'s Reign, to the Nuns of *Fstwell*, for so the Monastery here, upon the first Foundation of it was called, because it was built on the Side of a Spring lying Eastward of *Langdon*. This *Ketelburn*, by his Charter, granted the Nuns a Free Court, with all the Customs and Liberties which he had from *Hugh de Arden*, his Superior Lord, with Pasturage for all their Cattle in every Place where his own used to feed, and gave them Power to take Timber out of *Langdon-Wood*, for the building of a Church or any other Structure, as a Mill, &c. It came afterward to be called *Hean-Wood*, from the tall Oaks growing about it. It was one of the small Monastries destroy'd by the Statute of 27 *Henry 8*. and in Consideration of 207 *l. 5 s.* the Site, and some Lands belonging to it, were granted to *John Higford* and his Heirs, 31 *Henry 8*. to be held of the Crown in *Capite*, by the 20th Part of a Knight's Fee, and 23 *s. per Annum* to be paid by the Name of a Tenth. He pulled down the Church, alter'd the House, and made himself a Seat of it. His Grandson *John* sold all they had here to *Mr. William Spooner*, who was the Owner in 1640.

Heybarns, a Member of *Bordesley*, and by an Inquisition taken at the Death of *Sir John Botetourt*, Knt. certified to contain one Messuage and three Carucates of Land, all which have all along been, and still are possessed by the Owners of *Bordesley*.

Holt juxta *Kingsbury*. See *Kingsbury*.

Horeston-Grange. See *Solihull*.

Hulverley. See *Olton*.

Hurley, or as it was anciently written *Hurnlei*; so called from its Situation in a Nook or Corner of the Lordship of *Kingsbury*; for *Hurn* or *Hyrne* in the Saxon Language signifies a Nook or Corner. It was anciently a Part of *Kingsbury*, and so the *Bracebriggs* in those Days were Lords of it, as appears from a Grant of it from *Ralph Bracebrigg*, about 25 *Hen. 3*. to *Amicia* his Mother in the Name of her Dowry, in which it is called *Manorum de Horley*, which shews, that though it was reckon'd as a Member of *Kingsbury*, yet it was a Manor in it self, at least in Reputation; and so we find, that in after-times *John Waldeiffe*, Esq; died seiz'd of it 31 *Hen. 8*. and from him it descended to *Joan*, the only Daughter of *Nicholas Nightingale*, by *Joyce*, Sister and Heir to the said *John*, and Wife to *Thomas Willington*, whose Posterity enjoy'd it in 1640: But the *Waldeiffs* had lived here long before this; for in 36 *Hen. 6*. *Joan* the Daughter of *William Waldeiff* of this Place, was married to *Robert Willenhale* of *Greenburgh* in the Chapel here, by a special Licence from the Bishop, directed to the Vicar of *Kingsbury* for that Purpose.

Kimberley-Hall, a Village in the Parish of *Kingsbury*, wherein was anciently a Chapel, dedicated to *St. Edmund*, and in it a Chantry, founded by one of the *Bracebriggs* of *Kingsbury*, about the Beginning of King *Edward II*'s Reign, when it was called *Cantaria de Kenelbaldslea*. It seems to have been remov'd to the Church of *Kingsbury* about the Beginning of King *Henry VIII*'s Time; because, by the Survey of 26 *Hen. 8*. it is valued as belonging to that Church; but 'tis thought to have been so done by

by Mistake, for in 37 Hen. 8. 'tis called *Cantaria de Hurley*, because it was situate in the Precincts of that Hamlet, and then it was valued at 5*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* per Annum.

Kingsbury, a Seat of some of the *Mercian* Kings, as the Name imports, which is the more probable, because of its delightful Situation by the River *Tame*, among Hills, and Woods, and pleasant Meadows, upon the Verge of *Sutton-Chace*, all conducing to Health and Pleasure. Here, it is reasonable to suppose, *Bertulphus* King of *Mercia* resided, when he had his Council of his Prelates and Nobles, in 851. But however that be, we are sure that it was in the Confessor's Days the Estate of *Leofrick* Earl of *Mercia*, and *Godeva* his Countess, as we find in the Conqueror's Survey; wherein it is said to have contained six Hides of Land, two Priests, one Mill, twelve Acres of Meadow, and Woods a Mile in Length, and as much in Breadth, being then in the Possession of one *Nicholas*, as a Farmer to the King of all the said Countess's Lands.

After the Conquest, *Turchil* of *Warwick* possessed it in Right of his second Wife *Leverunia*, whose Inheritance it was. He residing here, assum'd the Name of *Arden*, because all the Woodland Country, North of the *Avon*, was so called. By *Leverunia* he had a Son named *Osbert*, who held this Manor of the Earl of *Chester*, as his Posterity did. His Son and Successor *Osbert*, left only two Daughters, who, tho' both marry'd, left no Issue; and so this Lordship and his other Estates were inherited by *Amicia* his Sister, then the Wife of *Peter de Bracebrigg*, who had their Seat here, as had also their Descendants 'till Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign. The two Daughters of the aforesaid *Osbert*, were *Amabil* and *Adeliza*, the former of which gave with her Body for her Burial, to the Nuns of *Polesworth*, the Mill of this Place, with some Grounds thereunto belonging; and the latter, the Mill of *Harley* for the Health of her Soul. *Peter* was a military Man, and gave *William de Fundus*

some Lands here, to carry his Launces. To him succeeded *John*, who had much ado to defend his Inheritance against the Claim of *Thomas de Arden*, but at length effected it. He confirmed the foremention'd Mills to the Nuns of *Polesworth*; and dying without Issue, was succeeded by *William* his Brother and Heir, 2 Hen. 3. He was a Justice of Assize at *Warwick*, and confirmed to the Monks of *Mercvale* a Yard Land in *Holt*, and some other Things, which his Brother *John* had given them. He was succeeded by his Son and Heir *Ralph*, who commenced a Suit against the Nuns of *Mergate*, about the Advowson of the Church; but seeing the Grant of *Osbert de Arden* and *Peter de Bracebrigg*, he ceased his Claim. His Successor was *John de Bracebrigg*, his Son and Heir. He procured a Fine to secure certain Lands to himself and his Heirs in this Place, paying three Shillings yearly Rent to the Nuns of *Mergate*. He paid a Fine to respite his being made a Knight three Years, and was after that knighted. He sided with the Rebellious Barons against King *Henry III.* and was taken Prisoner at *Northampton*, and his Estate seiz'd, but he regain'd it by the *Dictum de Kenilworth*; yet by the Composition run himself 500*l.* in Debt to one *Robert de Typetot*; who, thinking to make this Manor his own, because it was Leased to him, procured a Charter of Free Warren for it, with his other Lands; but *John de Bracebrigg* the next Heir freeing it from the Incumbrance, enjoy'd it again, and 29 Edw. 1. procured a like Charter of Free Warren for it. He was a Knight, and dy'd 9 Edw. 3. leaving *John* his Son and Heir. He presented to the Chantry of *Kynebaldesley*, 25 Edw. 3. and was knighted the 31st of the same King. *Ralph* his Brother succeeded him in his Inheritance; he was also a Knight, and presented to the abovemention'd Chantry. He dy'd 19 Rich. 2. and left Sir *John Bracebrigg*, Knt. his Heir, who dy'd soon after, and *Ralph* his Brother succeeded him; but the Lady *Joan* his Mother had this Lordship for her Dower, and 20 Rich. 2. obtained a Licence from

Richard Scroop Bishop of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*, to have Divine Service in a private Chapel in her Manor-House here. *Ralph* her Son, who succeeded his Father, was a Knight, and being reckon'd among the chief Gentlemen of the County, had a Summons to attend the King in Defence of the Realm, 7 *Hen. 5.* and serve the Earl of *Warwick*, in preserving *Calais*. *Ralph* his Son and Successor, was one of the Esquires who subscrib'd the Articles agreed on in Parliament, 12 *Hen. 6.* and in the 14th dy'd, leaving *Richard* his Son and Heir, who being accus'd of stealing *John Arden's* Son an Heir to marry him to *Alice* his Daughter, left such a Disgrace upon his Family, that none of his Successors were afterwards employed in publick Affairs; and *Thomas* the 4th in Succession from the said *Richard*, having disinherited the Children of his first Wife to settle his Estate on those by his second, utterly ruined his Family, partly by his own Extravagancies, by which, he run himself so much in Debt, that he was forc'd to sell this Manor to *Sir Ambrose Cave*, Knt. Chancellor of the Dutchy of *Lancaster*, and partly by his Contests with *Thomas* the eldest Son of his 2d Wife, who also so entangled himself with Debts, that he also was oblig'd to part with the rest to *Sir Fr. Willoughby*. From *Sir Ambrose Cave*, this Manor by his Daughter and Heir *Margaret*, passed to *Henry Knoles*, Esq; and by his Daughters to the *Willoughbys*, who were the Owners of it in 1640.

The Church of this Place, dedicated to *St. Peter*, was given to the Nuns of *Mergate* in *Bedfordshire*, by the first *Osbert de Arden*, in King *Stephen's* Reign; but they did not quietly enjoy it 'till 36 *Hen. 3.* as we have shewed in *Sir Ralph Bracebrigg* and *John* his Son, above; but one Moiety was then appropriated only, and the other Moiety, by Reason of these Disputes, was not appropriated 'till 12 *Rich. 2.* and a little after that, there was a Vicarage ordained, which in 26 *Hen. 8.* was valued at 8 l. 9 s. 10 d. per Annum. In the North Ile of this Church, called *Bracebrigg's Ile*, are

three ancient Tombs for some of that Family; two of them are Men in Armour in their full proportion'd Effigies, cross-legg'd, as having been in the Holy War; the other seems to be a Woman, but we know not who. In the Windows are many Coats of Arms, as those of *Bracebrigg's*, &c. and two Inscriptions, one in the Church for *Hugh Beresford*, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, who dy'd in 1610; the other in the Chancel, for *Francis Bennet* of *Doffhill*, who dy'd Jun. 11. Ann. Dom. 1634.

Kingshurst, the Lordship of the *Montforts* in *Edward III's* Time; for *Peter de Montfort*, in the 41st Year of that King's Reign, bequeathed by Will to *Richard* his younger Son all his Goods, moveable and immoveable there. He resided there, and after his Death, *Rose* his Widow enfeoffed *John de Catesby*, who had marry'd her Grandchild, with it. But *Sir Baldwin Montfort*, Grandchild of *Peter* by *John* his eldest Son, recover'd the Possession, and made it his Seat, as did also *William* his Son. He obtained a Licence of *Richard Scroop*, Bishop of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*, to have Divine Service celebrated in his Chapel; and having establish'd his Title against the Claim of *John de Catesby*, inclosed it and gave it to *Sir Edmund Montfort* his Son, by a second Wife. He also resided here, and made a Park to his House, 26 *Hen. 6.* leaving it to his Grandson *Simon*, whose Descendants *Simon* and *Francis* dwelt upon it; but this last being much disturbed in the Possession of it, by *George Digby* of *Colshull*, Esq; (to whose Ancestor King *Henry VII.* had granted that Manor) claiming it, as a Member of *Colshull*, gave the said *George* 1000 l. to quit his Title; but that not fully satisfying *Sir Robert* his Son, *Sir Edward Montfort*, Kt. Grandchild to the said *Francis*, passed over all his Right to the said *Sir Robert* and his Heirs, who enjoy'd it in 1640.

Kingwood, the Estate of *Hugh de Meinil*, in 11 *Edw. 2.* who then entail'd one Carucate of Land lying in it, on the Issue Male of his Body, with several Remainders. In it was a Messuage called *Ward-bernes*,

bernes, which Maud the Wife of John Charnelle dy'd seiz'd of, and left it to Joan and Katharine her Daughters. How it descended afterwards we find not, but that it had the Reputation of a Manor in King Henry VI. and VIII's Reigns, appears, and since the Cokains of Pooley have had it, and have alienated it.

Kington, alias Kingsford, a Lordship, lying Part in Bikenhill and Part in Solihull Parishes, is a very ancient Place, and had a Church in King Henry III's Time, which was granted to the Nuns of Mergate by one Henry le Notte, but afterwards, 16 Edw. 2. it was accounted no more than a Chapelry to Bikenhill. In 37 H. 6. it was the Lordship of the Montforts, and Sir Baldwin, Sir William, and Sir Simon successively inherited it; but the last of them, who in 7 Hen. 7. gave it by the Name of a Manor to Henry and Thomas his younger Sons, but being attainted before his Death, it, with his other Estates, escheated to the Crown, from which it was soon after granted to Gerard Earl of Kildare, and his Heirs Male, and so it came to Sir James Fitz-Gerald, Knt. their Son and Heir; who also being attainted, 28 Hen. 8. it was seiz'd by that King; and by King Edward VI. Reg. 7. granted to Thomas Lucy of Cherlcote, Esq; and his Heirs, who sold it to Thomas Dabridgecourt, and his Heirs.

Kinwaldsey, a Petty-Hamlet, so call'd from one Kinwald the ancient Possessor of it in the Saxon Times; but since reputed a Member of Hampton, and given to the Nuns of Mergate by Roger de Moubray, or one of the Ardens; and most probably by the last, because it was demised by the Priorefs and Nuns to Hugh de Arden in King Richard II's Time, for a reserved Rent of 30 Marks per Annum; but afterwards it came to the Monks of Westminster with

Knolle, a Member of Hampton, and as such belonging to the Family of Arden; of which, William de Arden granted it to Amicia his Wife, as Part of her Dowry, to hold during her Life. Hugh de Arden his Son and Heir, in 35 Hen. 3. procured a Grant of Free-Warren in all his De-

mesne Lands here; and leaving it to his Son William, who dy'd soon after him, Agatha his Widow had it assign'd to her for Part of her Dowry; but he and his Brother dying without Issue, the whole Inheritance went to Amicia, the Wife of John le Lou, who passed it away to Queen Eleanor, Wife of King Edward I. who gave it after her Death to the Monks of Westminster, to sing a Placebo and Dirige annually upon St. Andrew's Day, her Anniversary, &c. for her Soul, and the Souls of all the Faithful deceas'd, engaging the Prior and Convent, and their Successors, to distribute to the Poor that shall repair to their Monastery on that Day, a Penny Sterling each, the Number of Poor not exceeding seven Score; to bear which Charge, she gave them six Manors in divers Counties, and Lands in seven more in this County. The Monks being thus possessed of this Manor, leased it out for a Time to Ralph de Perham, and afterward held it themselves, 'till the Dissolution by King Henry VIII. who having made Westminster a Bishoprick, this Manor was continu'd to it, as it was when made a Deanery by King Edward VI. 'till it was united to the See of London by the same King; but Queen Elizabeth, Reg. 2. having a Commission of Re-assumption, took it from the Bishop of London into her own Hands, and gave it, Reg. 15. to Robert Earl of Leicester and his Heirs, who exchanging it with that Queen for other Lands, it remain'd again in the Crown, 'till King James I. gave it to Sir Fulk Grevil Lord Brook, in Consideration of his good Services, Reg. 20. to be held of the Manor of East Greenwich, for the Rent of 68 l. 16 s. 8 d. per Annum.

Here was a Chapel erected at the latter End of Richard II's Reign, by Walter Cooke, a Canon of Lincoln, for the Health of his Parents Souls, at his own proper Charge, with a Steeple and Bells in his Father's own Land, to the Honour of John the Baptist, St. Lawrence the Martyr, and St. Anne, with a Church-yard to it; purposing to endow it with Maintenance sufficient for one Priest to celebrate Divine Service therein, as also to have a

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Font for Baptizing all such Infants as shall be born in the Hamlet of Knolle, and all Persons deceasing there to be bury'd in the Church-yard; for the Accomplishment of which, he obtained a special Bull from Pope Boniface IX. a Licence from John Burghill, Bishop of Coventry and Litchfield, and a Patent from King Henry IV. Reg 4. by which last, a Licence was granted to Walter Cook and Adam his Father, to found and establish a Chantry of one or two Priests to celebrate Divine Service perpetually therein; which having accordingly done, the said Walter granted the Advowson and Patronage of it to the Monks of Westminster. Some Years after, viz. 14 Hen. 4. he obtained a Licence for a Gild in the same Chapel, to which, so many Persons, and those many of them of Quality, were admitted, that it maintain'd by their Benefactions, three Priests continually singing; the Lands given to it being valued 37 Hen. 8. at 29 l. 15 s. 7 d. per Annum. He improved it afterwards to a College, 4 Hen. 5. of which we shall give an Account hereafter.

Langdon, so called from its Situation on a long Ridge or Hill. In the Conqueror's Time it was held by one Almar under Turchil of Warwick, when it was certified to contain two Hides and an half, having Woods a Mile in Length and half as much in Breadth. Siward de Arden Son of Turchil, let it to one Childebern, his Sewer; whose Daughter, Sirnam'd Launde, inherited it, as did also her Posterity by that Name, tho' she was the Wife of Thomas the Son of Thurston, called Tamewarda. Her Descendants were Robert de Launde her Son, and Ralph her Grandson, of whom we find nothing memorable, 'till James de Launde, who 37 Hen. 3. had a Charter of Free Warren for his Demefne Lands here. He passed away his Estate here, to Gilbert Kirkby, who granted it to William de Arden, reserving to the said James (as he himself held it) as Capitalis Dominus Feodi, all such Services as did of Right belong to the same. Richard his Grandson leaving no Male Issue, Amice his Daughter, then the Wife of John le Lou, inherited it;

who disposed of it to Queen Eleanor, Wife of King Edward I. who gave it to the Monks of Westminster, to solemnize her Anniversary, as is above said in Knoll, with which it passed all along, 'till the Re-assumption by Queen Elizabeth, when being held by John de Laund, it passed, for want of Male Issue, by Alice his Daughter to Thomas Dabridgcourt, whose eldest Daughter Katharine carried it by Marriage to John Fulwood of Ford Hall, as his eldest Daughter Frances did to William Noel of Wellesborough in Leicestershire, whose Posterity enjoy'd it in 1640. Langley, a Member of Sutton, held of the ancient Earls of Warwick by Walter de Beresford; to whom succeeded Walter his Son and Heir, and to him Osbert, and after him William his Brother, a Knight, and being learned in the Laws, was Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in 2 Edw. 2. His Son and Heir was Edmund, who in 1 Edw. 3. obtained a Licence to fortify his Manor-House here with a Wall of Lime and Stone, and embattle it. His Title in the Record is, Dilectus Clericus noster, yet was he a Knight. It seems, that Henry de Beresford, Parson of the Church of Corson had some Title to this Manor, which he gave up to this Sir Edmund the same Year. This Sir Edmund, bequeath'd his Body to be bury'd in the Church of Chautomb, leaving his Son and Heir John to inherit his Lands 22 Edw. 3. He had two Wives, but by them no Issue, so that his Brother Baldwin, a Knight, succeeded him. He was Servant to the Black Prince, and afterward to his Son Richard, both when he was Prince of Wales and King; but had the Misfortune to be voted by Parliament one of that King's evil Counsellors, and as such, with several others, expell'd the Court, 2 Rich. 2. This Sir Baldwin had no Issue, and so his Estate passed to John Hore and Joan his Wife, who was descended of Joan the eldest Sister and Coheir of Sir Edmund Beresford above-mention'd. In the Family of Hore this Lordship continu'd divers Successions, 'till in King Henry VII's Time, Male Issue failing, Edith the Cousin and Heir of Gilbert

bert Hore, marrying to *Rowland Pudsey*, brought this Lordship into his Family, who enjoy'd it in 1640.

Leos, a Village involv'd in *Whitacre*, and consequently possessed by the *Marmions*, Lords of *Tamworth* Castle, one of whom, the Ancestor of *James de Laund*, was enfeoffed with it. He procur'd a Charter of Free Warren in it, and left it so privileged to *John de Laund* his Son and Heir; who having manifested that his Ancestors had enjoy'd a Court-Leet, with Assize of Bread and Beer, &c. obtained a Charter from the King, *Edw. 3. Reg. 3.* for the Confirmation of them to himself and his Heirs. To him succeeded *James* his Son and Heir, who *41 Edw. 3.* quitting all his Interest in this Manor to *Eleanor* his Mother; she reserving in it her own Life, passed it away to *Sir Baldwin Frevill* and his Heirs, which happen'd to be his three Sisters; of whom, *Elizabeth* the Eldest, having this Manor for her Part, carried it by Marriage into the Family of *Ferrers*, who possessed it, 'till in King *Charles I's* Reign, *Sir John Ferrers* sold it to *Charles Adderley*, Esq; afterwards an Equery to the said King, who enjoy'd it in 1640.

London, an Hamlet, but no Manor, but lying in divers adjoining Lordships. *Ganilda de Linden*, seems to have been a chief Possessor here, *34 Hen. 3.* when she brought an Assize of *Novell disseisin*, against divers that injuriously encroach'd upon her Inheritance.

Manceter, anciently a Roman Station, and then called *Mandessedum*, seated on the old Military Way, call'd *Watling-street*. The Name signifies a small Castle. In *Ninius's* Catalogue it is call'd *Caer Mancegued*; and Mr. *Cambden* tells us, it took its Name *Manduessedum*, from a Stone-Quarry near it, from *Main*, signifying a Stone, and *foswad* in the *British* Tongue, Digging. Its great Antiquity appears from the many Coins, Silver and Brass which are frequently dug and ploughed up, and an old Fort called *Oldbury*, of which we shall speak afterward. It was involv'd in *Atherston*, when the Conqueror's Survey was taken, and so 'tis not mention'd

there. Being Part of the Countess *Godova's* Lands in the Confessor's Days it came at the Conquest to *Hugh* Earl of *Chester* and his Heirs, by whom *Walter de Hastings* was enfeoffed with it, and from him *Walkellne*, who resided here and took his Name from it, had it. To him succeeded *Hugh de Mancester* his Son, whose Son and Heir *Hugh*, was one of the Justices for Gaol-delivery at *Warwick*, and obtained a special Charter of Free Warren for his Demesne Lands here, *36 Hen. 3.* He left Issue *Walter* and *Simon*, which last settled at *Tamworth*, and had Issue *Sir Simon de Manceter*, who was one of the Knights of the Shire in Parliament. His elder Brother *Walter* hath nothing memorable said of him; but to him succeeded *Sir John de Mancester*, Knt. who discharged the Nuns of *Polesworth* from the Scutage due to him for their Lands here, and claiming Court Leet, Free Warren, &c. was allowed them. He dy'd without Issue, and his Sisters being his Heirs, his Lands were divided, and this Manor coming to the second Sister, passed thro' many Hands, and then was purchased by *William Fielding* of *Newnham*, Esq; of whose Descendant, *Alice* Lady *Dudley*, *20 Jac. I.* purchased it, and causing it to be enrolled in Chancery, settled *20 l. a Year* on divers small Vicarages for ever, among which, *Manceter* is one, upon Condition that the Incumbents should preach once every Sunday, and on *Whitsunday* preach a special Sermon in Commemoration of herself and *Alicia* her Daughter, then dead.

The Church here was in the Patronage of the Lords of the Manor 'till *28 Hen. 6.* when the Monks of *Merevale* purchased the Advowson of the then Lords, whereupon the Appropriation of it presently ensued by *William Booth*, Bishop of *Cowenry* and *Litchfield*, and a Vicarage endowed valued *26 Hen. 8.* at *10 l. 19 s. 4 d. per Annum*. In it the Abbot and Convent of *Merevale*, founded a Chantry at the Altar of the Holy Trinity for one Priest to celebrate Divine Service for the Souls of King *Henry VI.* *Thomas Stanley* and his Wives, and all the faithful

deceas'd, 37 Hen. 6. A Gild also was founded the same Year, at the Instance of *John Riggeley*, for one Priest to celebrate Divine Service in this Church, at the Altar of the Blessed Virgin, for the good Estate of the Brethren of it.

Maney, an Hamlet, Parcel of the Lordship of *Sutton*, and so nothing more to be said of it.

Maxtoke is called in the Conqueror's Survey, *Machitone*, and there said to contain five Hides of Land, except one Virgate, with Woods a Mile in Breadth and half a Mile in Length. One *Ailmundus* was the Possessor of it in the Conqueror's Time; but after the Norman Settlement it belonged to *Turchil* of *Warwick*, and his Tenant *Alnod*. From some one of *Turchil*'s Descendants it was granted to the *Limoses*, Lords of *Solihull*, of which it was reputed a Member, 15 Edw. 2. *Amabil*, the Wife of *John de Braose*, was Heir to *John de Limosey*, the last Heir Male, and had Possession of it after *Alice* his Widow's Decease. She dy'd without Issue, and *William de Odingels*, Son of *Basilis* her Sister, was found the next Heir. He, in 34 Hen. 3. had a Charter of Free Warren for all his Demesne Lands here, and 13 Edw. 1. claimed by Prescription a Court-Leet, Assize of Bread and Beer, &c. and was allow'd them. He was succeeded by *Edmund* his Son, who dying without Issue, his Inheritance came to be divided among his four Sisters, of whom *Ida* the eldest marrying *John de Clinton*, had this Lordship for her Share, and carry'd into his Family. He resided at *Arimington*, as his Father had done, 'till after his Marriage, and then had his Seat here. He serv'd as one of the Knights for this Shire in the Parliament at *Lincoln*, and attending the King in his Scotch Wars, so highly merited of him, that the King called him his beloved Esquire, and gave him an Estate of 40 l. per Annum in Scotland, belonging to *Melcolm Drummond*, then in Arms against him. He dy'd 8 Edw. 2. and left two Sons, *John* and *William*.

John was a Knight and a Conservator of the Peace, 3 Edw. 3. and not long

after was summoned to Parliament among the Barons, but 'twas thought by his Brother's Means, for *William* was a much more famous Person, and being constituted Justice of *Chester*, he was admitted into the highest Trusts, as Constable of *Dover* Castle, and Warden of the Cinque Ports, in which Places he gave such conspicuous Proofs of his Conduct and Fidelity, that he was summoned to Parliament among the Superior Nobility, and created Earl of *Huntington*. After which, being still much in Favour, he was constituted Admiral of the Western Seas, Keeper of the King's Forests South of *Trent*, &c. and being thus highly honour'd and enrich'd, he laid the Foundation of a fair and strong Castle here, in a Quadrangular Form, for a Seat for his Nephew *Sir John Clinton*, and his Heirs, and made a Park of the Outwood. He dy'd August 23, 1354 (28 Edw. 3.) and left *Sir John Clinton*, Kt. his Brother's Son, his Heir. He was summoned to Parliament from 31 Edw. 3. to his Death, which happened 10 Rich. 2. leaving *Sir William Clinton*, Knt. Lord *Clinton* and *Say* (his Mother being one of the Coheirs of the Lord *Say*) his Grandson and Heir. He was also summoned to Parliament among the Lords, and much employ'd in publick Services all his Life, which ended 10 Hen. 6. leaving *John* his Son and Heir, who pass'd away the Inheritance of this Castle and Lordship soon after to *Humphry* Earl of *Stafford*, and *Ann* his Wife, in Exchange for *Whiston* and *Wodeford* in *Northamptonshire*.

The Earl of *Stafford* being thus in Possession of this Castle and Manor, much adorn'd and strengthen'd it, and constituted *William Draicote* Constable of it; and being created Duke of *Buckingham*, obtained a Licence of *Reginald Boucher* Bishop of the Diocese, to have the Marriages of his Children solemniz'd in his Chapel there. To him succeeded in his Honour *Henry* his Grandson, upon whose Attainder, 1 Rich. 3. the Custody of it was committed to *Walker Grant*, one of the Queen's Gentlemen Ushers; but that King being soon after slain in *Bosworth Field*, King

King Henry VII. made William Trussell, Esq; his Constable there, 'till Edward Duke of Buckingham was restored to his Father's Estate, and then John Harswell of Waven-Wotton, Esq; was made Constable of it by that Duke. He enjoy'd it 'till the Duke being attainted and executed thereupon for High Treason, 13 Hen. 8. it was seized by the King and given to Sir William Compton, Knt. and the Heirs of his Body, to be held of the Crown in Capite by Knight's Service, and to his Posterity it continued, 'till William Lord Compton his Great Grandchild sold it 39 Eliz. to Sir Thomas Egerton, Kt. Keeper of the Great Seal, from whom, Thomas Dilk, Esq; purchased it, 41 Eliz. whose Posterity enjoy'd it in 1640.

The Church here, is dedicated to St. Michael, and was, by Sir William Clinton, Knt. given to the Chantry, which he founded in it, with divers other Lands, for five Priests, (one of them to be the Warden to celebrate Divine Service daily in the said Church, where his Ancestors lay interr'd, for the good Estate of the Souls of himself, Wife, Father, and Mother, as also of King Edward III. all the Lords Hastings, &c.) This Chantry was afterwards by him dissolved, and incorporated with the Monastery, which he built in this Place, of which we shall speak in its Place. The Advowson of the Church being at first appropriated to the Chantry abovemention'd, and afterward to the Priory, a Vicarage was appointed; but it being done in a peculiar Manner, we shall set it down as we find it given in by the Parishioners, to the Visitors in the Beginning of Queen Elizabeth's Reign, viz. That the Vicar should have for his Support, 1. Meat and Drink for himself and a Child to wait upon him. 2. Every Year a Gown. 3. Every Week three Casks of Bread and two Gallons of Ale. 4. His Barber, Launder, Candle, and Fire-Wood as much as he would spend, with 40s. Wages yearly, and all at the Cost of the Convent. In the Chancel are these Grave-stones, for Richard Slade, Esq; and Margaret his Wife, da-

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ted in 1480; Thomas Slade, Esq; and Elizabeth his Wife, dated 1530; Edward Pyes, Esq; and Margery his Wife, dated 1500; and Thomas Dilke, Esq; Lord of this Castle, dated 1632; and in the East Window, the Arms of the Beauchamps Earls of Warwick, and Clintons Earls of Huntington, and Maxtoke. The Vicarage, 26 Hen. 8. was valued at 5 l. 6 s. 8 d. per Annum.

Mireden, or Myredene, called so from its Situation in a miry or dirty Dene or Valley, most anciently called *Alspath*, but of late grown from an inconsiderable Hamlet to a Village, of such Credit by standing upon the Road to London, and having Inns built in it, that it hath almost quite eclips'd the Town; yet in the Conqueror's Survey it is recorded by the Name of *Ailespede*, and therein is certified to contain four Hides, with Woods, a Mile and an half in Length, and a Mile in Breadth. In Edward the Confessor's Days it was the Estate of Earl Leofrick, and after his Death, enjoy'd by Godeva his Countess; but when that Survey was made, it was in the Conqueror's Hands, and farmed by one Nicholas, and granted soon after to the Earl of Chester; but Nicholas's Posterity still holding it, Ivo his Descendent, who liv'd in King Henry II's Time, took his Sirname from it, being called *Ivo de Alspath*. To Ivo succeeded Walter and Gerard, who had each of them a good Share in this Place, for Gerard's Son, of his Name, obtained a Charter of Free-Warren for his Demesne here. 41 Hen. 3. and Walter was stiled *Dominus de Alspath*. Walter's Part descended to William, who procured Free Warren for his Part also, 32 Edw. 1. Gerard's Son Sir Gerard Alspath, inherited his Part, but Margery his Niece had some Suits with his Descendents, and got some Lands from them, which she sold to John Chetwyn, whose Son Thomas sold them by the Name of the Manor of *Alspath*, alias *Meridene*, with the Appurtenances, to John Hales of Coventry, Gent. from whom it passed to his Brother Christopher and his Heirs, 4 Ed. 6. and from them, by Aglianby, Foster, Corbet, Andrews,

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Andrews, and *Halfal*, to *Thomas Holbech*, 10 Jac. 1. whose Son and Heir *Matthew Holbech*, Gent. enjoy'd it in 1640.

The *Segraves* had anciently certain Lands and Rents in this Parish, held of *Hugh de Albini* Earl of *Chester*, by the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee, which in Process of Time came to have the Reputation of a Manor. *John de Segrave* made good Additions to them by a Purchase from *Gerard de Alspath*, and *Maud* his Wife. He obtained a special Charter from King *Edward II.* Reg. 12. for a weekly Market upon Tuesday, and a Fair yearly for eight Days, beginning the Eve of *S. Lawrence* the Martyr, but now it is no Market Town, tho' the Fair may be continued. From this Family it passed by a Daughter and Heir to the *Moubrays*, Dukes of *Norfolk*, 1. *Edw.* 4. and from them to the *Earls of Darby*.

The Family of *Waldeive* had anciently a Seat here, which continued in their Line divers Descents, of whom *Gerard Waldeive* gave certain Lands here to the Monks of *Coventry*; and *William*, an annual Rent of 20 d. for the Maintenance of two Lamps to burn before the Altar of *St. Nicholas*, and *St. Lawrence*, in the Church of *Alspath*, and two Tapers at the Elevation of the Host there; but *Alan Waldeive* leaving only two Daughters, *Margaret* and *Ellen*; this last obtained this Manor for her Share, and brought it into the Family of the *Walshes* by Marriage, and from them the Manor-House was call'd *Walsh-Hall*. They possessed it 'till the Reign of King *James I.* when *Sir Richard Walsh's* Daughter and Coheir inheriting it, did, with the Consent of her Husband, *Sir Rowland Cotton*, Knt. sell it to *William Andrews*, Gent. from whom it hath since passed to *Sir Robert Fisher*, the Owner in 1640.

The Church here is dedicated to *St. Lawrence*, and was anciently given to the Monks of *Coventry*, to whom it was appropriated in 44 Hen. 3. but no Vicarage was appointed then, so far as we can discover, for the first Presentation to the Vicarage is in 1301. In the South of the Church was a Chantry founded by

John Wyard, 5 Hen. 4. who endowed it with Lands valued at 5 l. per Annum. His Monument stands in the Ile or Chantry, and hath this Inscription; Here lieth *John Wyard*, heretofore Esquire to the Earl of *Warwick* (*Thomas de Beauchamp*) and Founder of this Chantry. He was one of the Knights for this Shire in the Parliament at *Westminster*, held 2 Rich. 2. There is also another Monument in the Church (as is supposed) for one of the *Walshes*, Lords of the Manor, but hath no Inscription nor Arms on it. In the Windows both of the Church and Chancel, are many Arms.

Merevale, or *Mirevale*, in the Conqueror's Survey involv'd in *Grendon*, to which it belonged as an Out-wood, and therewith became the Possession of *Henry de Ferrers*. His Grandson *Robert*, having a great Esteem for the Monks of the *Cistercian* Order, founded a Monastery for them in this woody desolate Place. He endow'd it well, as we shall shew in its Place; and lieth buried in it, wrapt up in an Ox-Hide. He was, for his good Services done against *David* King of *Scots*, advanc'd to the Earldom of *Nottingham*. His Posterity long flourish'd in other Parts of *England*; but since we find nothing of them particularly relating to this Place, saving that several of them were bury'd in the Abby-Church, we shall pass to the Dissolution of the Abby, 30 Hen. 8. when the Site of it, with the Lands and Woods to it belonging, were given to *Sir Walter Devereux*, Knt. Lord *Ferrers* of *Chartley*, and to his Heirs, who gave them to *Will. Devereux* his younger Son, who repaired it and dwelt in it. He gave it to *Joan* his Wife for Life, Remainder to *Walter*, Viscount *Hereford*, his Nephew, and his Heirs. He was after created Earl of *Essex*, and his Son *Robert* possessed it in 1640.

In the Church is a Monument for *Robert Earl Ferrers* of *Chartley*, who dy'd in 1441. and in the Windows are the Images of some of the Families of *Ferrers* and *Appleby*, and their Arms in divers Places; as also those of many other Families, as *Beauchamps*, *Devereux*, &c. Merston

Merston-culy was, before the Conquest in the Confessor's Days, possessed by one *Aluric*, who, after the Conquest, sold it, with King William's Licence, to *Robert D'Oilgi*, of whom *Robert Venator* held it at the Time when the General Survey was drawn up, and then it was accounted two Hides, with Woods four Furlongs in Length, and two in Breadth. In King Henry III's Reign, *Hugh de Culy* was Owner of it; but after that we find no Lord of it, 'till Sir *Fouk de Bermingham* possessed it in 21 *Edw.* 3. Of him descended *Thomas de Bermingham*, whose Daughter and Heir *Elizabeth*, marrying to *Thomas Roche*, brought it into his Family; who sold it to *Robert Leecroft*, whose Ancestor *Ranulph Leecroft* had a good Proportion of Land in this Place, when *Fouke de Bermingham* was Lord of it; for of him he obtain'd a Licence to amortize two Messuages, two Yard-Lands, and 12 s. yearly Rent lying here, for the Maintenance of a Priest to celebrate Divine Service every Day in the Chapel of St. Leonard, for the Health of his own, and his Ancestors Souls, and of all the Faithful deceas'd. To the Posterity of the said *Robert Leecroft* it was continu'd 'till King Henry VIII's Time, when *Anne* the Daughter and Heir of *William Leecroft* of *Colshill* marry'd to *John L'Isle* of *Maxhull*, Esq; whose Son and Heir *Nicholas* sold it, 25 *Hen.* 8. to *Reginald Digby* of *Colshill*, Esq; in whose Family it was in 1640.

Metley, a Part of *Fillongly* Parish, called *Metley-End*, lying Westward of the Church near two Miles. In 6 *Edw.* 2. *Nicholas Burbache* held half a Knight's Fee here of the Heirs of *Henry de Hastings*. In the Line of *Burbache* it continu'd 'till 3 *Edw.* 6. when *Richard Burbache* sold it to *Edward Pye* of *Maxtoke-Hall*, Esq; by the Name of the Manor of *Metley*; since which Time we find no mention of it in our Histories.

Middleton, the Inheritance of one *Palinus* in *Edward the Confessor's* Days, but after the Norman Settlement it had other Owners; for in the General Survey it is twice mention'd, viz. Among *Hugh de*

Grantmaishills Lands, where it is rated for four Hides, having a Church, as also a Mill; next, among the Lands of *Adelin*, the Wife of the said *Hugh*, where it is rated the same in Quantity, but there 'tis said to have been the Freehold of one *Turgot* before the Conquest, but after that it was given to one of the *Marmions* with *Tamworth* Castle. The *Templars* had some Lands here given them, 31 *Hen.* 2. by *Geffrey Marmion*. In this Family it continu'd so long as the Male Line lasted, for *Philip Marmion*, in 13 *Edw.* 1. claim'd a Court-Leet and Gallows here by Prescription, and was allow'd them, but was fined for challenging Free-warren, because the Earls of *Warwick* had Free-chase here. He having no Issue Male, his Lands were divided between his several Heirs, but became united again in Sir *Baldwin Frevil*, who bought out the rest, and left it entire to his Daughter and Coheir *Margaret*, who left it to Sir *Hugh Willoughby*, Knt. her Grandson by Sir *Hugh* her first Husband. This Sir *Henry* dy'd 20 *Hen.* 8. and was bury'd in the Church of *Wollaton* in *Nottinghamshire*, leaving three Sons, Sir *John*, Sir *Edward*, and Sir *Hugh*, which last being a skilful Sailor, was frozen to Death in the Northern Seas, as he was endeavouring to find a Passage that Way. Sir *John* dying without Issue, *Henry*, his Brother *Edward's* Son, became his Heir, and left his Honour and Estate to *Thomas* his Son and Heir, from whom, for want of Issue, it passed to *Francis* his younger Brother, who built the stately House at *Wollaton* for his Seat and that of his Family. He left no Issue Male, and so the Inheritance of this Lordship pass'd with his eldest Daughter (*inter alia*) to Sir *Percival Willoughby*, whose Son and Heir Sir *Francis Willoughby* enjoy'd it in the Year 1640.

The Church, which is dedicated to St. *John Baptist*, was in the Presentation of the Lords of the Manor, 'till Sir *Philip Marmion* sold the Advowson to the Dean and Chapter of the Collegiate Church of *Tamworth*, 41 *Hen.* 3. after which it being appropriated thereto, it became a Prebend thereof, and the Cure is supply'd

by a Stipendiary. In the Chancel is a Tomb for *Richard Bingham*, one of the Justices of the King's-Bench, second Husband of *Margaret*, one of the Coheirs of the *Frevils*, by *Joan de Marmion*, one of the Heirs of *Philip Marmion*, the last Heir Male of that Family, who after his Marriage resided here, and was bury'd with her Anno 1476. In the Windows of the Church are the Arms of the *Marmions*, *Willoughbys*, and *Frevils*, empaling one another, and other Families.

Minworth, the Freehold of one *Godrick* before the Normans coming, was given to *Turchil de Warwick*, who held it when the Conqueror's Survey was made, when it was certify'd to contain one Hide, with Woods half a Mile in Length, and three Furlongs in Breadth. It is called in that Record *Menerworde*. The Lordship of this Village was in the Family of *Ardens* very early, and so continu'd 'till the Attainder of *Edward Arden*, 27 Eliz. when being forfeited to the Crown, it was given the next Year to *Edward Darcy*, Esq; and his Heirs. *Edward Arden* aforesaid had before empaled the Park, which lieth on the North Side of the River, about the Beginning of that Queen's Reign; and tho' *Robert Arden* his Son recover'd it from *Darcy*, all the Wood was cut down and gone.

Monwode, a Village in *Ansley*, lying on the West Side of it. It had the Reputation of a Manor, and by that Name Sir *John de Hardreshull* calls it, in 39 Edw. 13. when he settled it with *Ansley* and *Hardreshull* upon certain Feoffees; and so it is termed in the Records of later Times; but as it was originally a Member of *Ansley*, so it is now esteem'd, and there is no Part of it that retains the Name, but a Piece of Waste Ground lying on the Skirts of it, call'd *Monwode Lee*.

Morcote-Hall, a Place of great Antiquity, for *Hamon de Morcote* had his Seat at it in King *Henry II's* Reign, and after him *Alan de Morcote*, *John de Morcote*, and *Walter de Morcote* successively inherited this Manor. This last was one of the four Coroners of this Shire, and leaving only a Daughter and Heir *Elizabeth*; she marry'd to one *William Ward*, who joined

with her and sold it to *Thomas Botrye*. He also was one of the Coroners of the County at that Time, and dy'd the Year following; but it continu'd in his Family 'till the latter End of King *Edward IV's* Reign, when *John Matthew*, a Skinner of *Coventry*, marry'd the Daughter and Heir of that Family, and dying in 13 Hen. 7. left it to his Son *George*, whose Great Grandchild *Henry* enjoy'd it in 1640. *George* the Father of *John* was a *Welshman*.

Moxhull, or *Mukehull*, now in the Parish of *Wishaw*, but originally a Member of *Curdworth*, which the Family of *Ardens* held of the Earls of *Warwick*, and under him *Henry del Isle*, who seated himself here, and his Family after him held it by the same Tenure; as *William*, who was one of the Justices for Gaol-Delivery at *Warwick*, *Nicholas*, *Anketil*, and *Henry*, who was Servant to *Ralph Lord Bassett* of *Draiton*, and one of the Knights of the Shire for this County in 18 Edw. 2. To him succeeded *John* his Son, who paid 33 s. 4 d. to *Ralph de Arden* for a Relief for his Lands in this Place. He appointed his Sepulture in the Abby of *Merevale*, and gave certain Lands to find Wax Lights, &c. His Descendents were many, as *John*, *William*, *Henry* (who was Sheriff of this County and *Leicestershire*) *John* was so signal for his Piety, that *Q. Anne Bolein*, after her Delivery of Queen *Elizabeth*, desired his Prayers for her Babe's Health and Preservation, *Nicholas*, *Thomas*, *John*, *Francis*, and *John*; but having little said of them in other Respects, and nothing particular as to this Place, we cease to say more of them than this, that the Family continued in this Place to King *Charles I's* Reign, if it doth not now.

Nechels, a Wood at first, and afterwards made an Hamlet to *Aston*, when it belonged to one of the old Barons of *Dudley*, who granted it to one of the Family of *Parles*, who having held it some Time, *Osbert de Parles* gave it his Bastard-Son *Reynald de Affeles*. His Successor was *Simon* his Son, who had three Daughters for his Heirs, and with the eldest of them gave

gave his Lands in this Place to Sir Robert Handsacre, Knt. in Franc-marriage; but she dying without Issue, they came to Alice her Neice, who sold them to Simon de Holt of Bermingham, and his Heirs, who enjoy'd them in 1640. This Village was anciently the Seat of Sir Thomas Arden, Knt. and in it he had an Oratory or Chapel; and Philip de Aylesbury wrote himself Dominus de Nechels; but now 'tis quite depopulated, and the Lands are Sir Thomas Holt's.

New-Hall, a Member of Sutton, possessed by one William de Sutton, granted to him by one of the Earls of Warwick, and from him devolved to Robert de Sutton, a Merchant of Coventry, who passed it in 13 Edw. 3. to Thomas de Beauchamp Earl of Warwick, in Trust for Sir John Lizours, to whom the Earl soon after released all his Right, in which Release 'tis call'd a Messuage nam'd New-Hall. In the 15 H. 6. Sir Richard Stanhope dy'd seized of it, and it was presented by the Homage at the Court-Baron by the Name of the Manor of New-Hall, held of the Earl of Warwick by the Service of 10 s. 10 d. per Ann. and an Heriot, which was seized by the Earl's Bailiff, but deny'd by James the Son of Richard to be paid. Soon after this, viz. 20 Hen. 6. we find Katharine, the Widow of William Bassett, demised it to William Deeping of Sutton, and Richard Ley of Maney, for 21 Years, by the Name of Dominium vocatum New-Hall, which is all that we meet with about it.

Newton juxta Austrey, a Member of Sekindon, was in the King's Hands, and then was call'd Newton-Regis, 'till 5 H. 2. when it was granted to Jeffrey Sauvage, in whose Family it continu'd as long as the Male Line lasted, and then descended to the Sisters and Coheirs of the last William. It was held of the Crown by the Service of half a Knight's Fee. Lucia the eldest Sister marry'd to Thomas de Ednesfoure, and Philippa the youngest to Hugh Meneil, and among them and their Heirs was this Lordship divided. They claimed a Court-Leet, Affize of Beer, Gallows, and Free-Warren, and were allow'd them. From Thomas Ednesfoure the Heir of Lucia,

that Moiety descended to Herthulls, and from them by mean Conveyance to Cokain of Pooley, in whose Family it continu'd 'till Sir Edward Cokain sold it. Philippa's Part, which came to the Meneills by her Marriage, continu'd in that Line divers Descents, but at length Sir Ralph dying without Issue, 12 Rich. 2. his four Daughters were his Heirs, and it being allotted to the second Daughter Elizabeth, who was marry'd to William Crawshaw, it passed by her Daughter and Heir Margaret to Sir Ralph Shirley of Stanton-Harold in Leicestershire, Knt. and in his Family it continu'd 'till Sir Thomas Shirley, Knt. Son of Sir George Shirley, Bart. sold it in the Beginning of the last Century to the Tenants.

The Church of this Place, dedicated to the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, was in King Henry II's Time a Chapel to Sekindon, but how it became a Rectory, as it now is, and long hath been, we find not. In the East Window of the Chancel is the Effigies of one of the Family of de la Ward, as we judge, by the Coat of Arms he holds up, and another near his Head; and divers Arms of other Families, as Hertshulls and Shirley, but most of the de la Wards.

Nuthurst, a Member of Hampton originally, and with it coming to the Mountbrays, one of them passed it to the Montforts, who granted it to one of the Hastings of Limington-Hastang, paying the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee. How long the Hastings held it we know not, but it could not be many Successions, because in 2 Edw. 1. William Trussel of Flore in Northamptonshire was Owner of it, and in the 5th of that King's Reign, had a Charter of Free-Warren, and a Licence to make a Park of his Woods in this Place. In this Family it continu'd several Descents, 'till Edward Trussel sold it in the Beginning of the last Century to William Jesson an Alderman of Coventry. The Extent of the Trussels Lands here was one Messuage, 200 Acres of Land, 300 Acres of Pasture, 10 Acres of Meadow, 30 Acres of Wood, as also 4 s. a yearly Rent.

The Chapel of this Place, by Reason of the great Distance of this Hamlet from the Parish Church, hath some Parochial Rights belonging to it. It was, with the Church of Hampton, appropriated to the Canons of Kenilworth by Bishop Cornhill, 2 Hen. 3. and by an Agreement with the Vicar of Hampton, the Priest of the Chapel was allow'd the Glebe and Tythes of the Hamlet, Funeral Oblations, &c. upon Condition, that he and his Clerk should serve every Day in the Chapel, &c. Edmund Fulwood, Esq; dwelling near it, viz. at Cley-Hall, gave a Messuage and certain Lands to the Use of such a Priest as shall be continually Resident, but in Case of Non-Residence the Churchwardens should have Power to give the Rent to the Poor of the Place on Good-Friday, or if there were a just Occasion, to repair the Chapel therewith.

Oldbury, a Place of great Antiquity, as appears by a Quadrangular Fort, (from which it takes its Name) containing seven Acres of Ground, inclosed by such high Ramparts, as shew the great Strength of it. It was, without doubt, chosen by the Romans to be one of their fix'd Stations, because of its nearness to Manceter. On the North Part of this Fort, the Plough hath brought up divers Flint-Stones curiously ground into the Form of a Pole-Ax, thought to be Instruments of War, brought hither by the Britains before the Art of making Arms of Brass or Iron was known, because there are no Flints found near it within less than 40 Miles. On the South Side of this Fort the Nuns of Polesworth had a Cell, dedicated to St. Lawrence, of which we shall speak more hereafter.

Olton, now corruptly call'd Oken-End, but at first upon the Plantation of Solihull call'd the Old-Town, and for shortness Olton. Roger de Sameri Baron of Dudley, is certify'd in 19 Edw. 1. to have had one Meadow and a Pasture here, in which Ela de Odingfels and William her Husband were entcoffed in 23 Edw. 1. in which Record it is called *Manerium de Oulton*. William de Odingfels's Daughters inherited his Lands, and Margaret, one of them,

carry'd this Lordship by Marriage to Grey of Rotherfield; and Joan, Sir Robert Grey's Heir, brought it by Marriage to Sir John Deincourt, whose Daughter and Heir Alice marrying Sir Ralph Boteler, Knt. entail'd it upon her Issue by him; but for want of such Issue, gave it to Anne the Lady of Sir Remfride Arundel, who demised it to Katharine Boteler, Widow, for 20 Years. In 33 Hen. 8. Henry Ogard was Lord of it; and after him one Mr. Oliver Briggs, a Shropshire Man, who sold it to Mr. Midlemore of Eggeston in this County.

Oushtirne, some Time a Grange belonging to Merevale Abby, and on that Account still esteem'd a Member of it, but originally the greatest Part of it belong'd to Shustoke, being given to the Monks of Merevale by Walter Camville in Henry II's Time, who was then Lord of Shustoke. Upon the Dissolution of the Priory of Merevale, this Grange came to the Crown, and was granted, with the Site of that Monastery, by King Henry VIII. Reg. 32. to Sir Walter Devereux Lord Ferrers of Chartley, who left it to Sir Edward Devereux, Bart. his Son by a second Wife, whose Son and Heir Walter sold the Site, with most of the Lands thereunto belonging, to Sir Charles Adderley, Knt. Lord of Lea, a little Village adjoining to it.

Packington Magna, the Possession of one Aluwardus, a Saxon, in the Confessor's Reign, but given to Turchil de Warwick by the Conqueror, of whom Godmund his Brother held it when the General Survey was taken, and then it was certify'd to contain four Hides, two Mills, and Woods a Mile in Length, and as much in Breadth. Turchil, or his Son Steward de Arden, granted it to Jeffrey de Clinton, who founded the Castle and Priory of Kenilworth in King Henry I's Time. His Son Jeffrey gave it to that Monastery to make his Brother Robert a Canon of it; yet reserving to himself the Service of half a Knight's Fee, which he was to perform to the Ardens. Those Canons, in 19 Edw. 1. obtain'd a Charter of Free-Warren in all their Demesne Lands here; their Possessions in this Lordship being then one Carucate

rucate and a Virgate of Land, 20 s. Profits of the Store, 6 l. 19 s. Rent of Mill, three Mills, &c. When the Monastery of *Kenilworth* was dissolved, 30 Hen. 8. and all came to the Crown, it was sold to *John Fisher*, Esq; one of the Pensioners of King Henry VIII. and in Queen Elizabeth's Reign Steward to *Ambrose Dudley* Earl of Warwick for his Estates in this Shire. The Canons foreseeing the Storm coming upon them, leased out these Lands for 60 Years, to one *William Wheeler* of *Kenilworth*, who left it to his Son *Simon*, whose Widow marrying to this *John Fisher*, brought him into Possession of his Purchase. He built the Seat of his Family, a stately Fabrick, here, in which he lived in great Repute, being Sheriff of the County and a Justice of Peace to his Death, which happen'd 13 Eliz. His Son *Clement* succeeded him, a Person much esteem'd for his Integrity and Prudence. He made a Park here, and having been employ'd in the Affairs of this County of greatest Moment, left his Son and Heir *Robert*, then a Knight and afterward a Baronet, his Successor. He much adorn'd his Seat with Things of Delight, and dying, left several Sons and Daughters.

The Church, dedicated to St. James, belonged anciently with the Manor to the Priory of *Kenilworth*, whose Canons at first had only a yearly Pension of 28 s. granted to them out of it by *Jeffrey Muschamp*, Bishop of the Diocese's Allowance in King John's Time; but afterwards, 6 Edw. 1. was totally appropriated to them by *Roger Molend* then Bishop, and by him a Vicarage was appointed, which 19 Edw. 1. was valued but at one Mark, but afterwards, 26 Hen. 8. was rated at 7 l. 10 s. 1 d. over and above Reprises. In the North Ile of this Church is a magnificent Monument for *John Fisher* and *Katharine* his Wife, who dy'd Anno 1570; and *Sir Clement Fisher* and *Dame Mary* his Wife, who dy'd in 1619; and in the Body of the Church lyeth *John Wright*, Vicar of this Parish, who dy'd in 1527. The Arms of *Warren* Earl of Surrey, and of the *Buncebriggs*, Benefactors (as 'tis suppos'd) to this Church, are found in

the East Window of the Chancel. The *Fishers* are Patrons of the Living, and have been so ever since their Purchase of King Henry VIII.

Packington Parva, the Lordship and Estate of Earl *Mallent*, from whom descended the ancient Earls of *Leicester*, who after him were Lords of the Fee. Under them it was possessed, in King Henry I's Time, by *Robert de Cerafo*, and after him by *Gilbert de Picot*, in whose Line it continu'd 'till the Middle of K. Henry III's Reign; but then by Daughters and Coheirs it descended two Parts to *Murdac* and *Ireys*, and a third to *Nicholas Pikot*. *Sir Henry Murdac* was the Chief of these Coparceners, for he doing Homage to *Roger de Quincy* Earl of Winchester, as Lord of the Honour of *Leicester*, for the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee, had Authority thereby given him to receive the Homage of the other Coheirs. *Sir William Murdac* succeeded his Father in this Part of his Lands, but having no Issue Male, *Alice* his Daughter and Heir carry'd it to *Sir Thomas Boywile* of *Stakston* in this County; Knt. He or his Successors obtain'd a third Part more of this Lordship, but *John* the last Heir Male leaving only three Daughters and Heirs, *Elizabeth* the eldest marrying *John Cokain*, obtain'd this Manor in the Partition, by Name of *Packington-Picot*. Her Son *Edmund* inherited it after her, and in K. Henry VII's Reign sold it to *Sir Robert Brudenell*, whose Descendent *Thomas* passed it, 4 Jac. 1. to *Sir Edward Brabazon*, Knt. whose Heirs enjoy'd it in 1640, having about the same Time purchased in the other Part, and so they became Owners of the whole.

Here was anciently an Hermitage, (the Place where it was, is still so called) built by one *Hemerie*, Parson of the Parish, in the Time of *Robert de Cerafo* Lord of the Manor, which with the Church of *Packington*, was given by *Gilbert de Picot* to the Monks of *Worcester*, for the Health of his Soul, &c. and confirmed by his Son *William*, who added a large Portion of Land more, which was encreased by other Benefactors; but all being seiz'd by King Henry

Henry VIII. at the Dissolution, were given to the Dean and Chapter of *Worcester*, who now enjoy them, and are Patrons of the Church, as the Monks were before.

Park-Hall, a Manor originally belonging to the Barons of *Dudley*, and from them passed to the *Ardens*, but when, we can't discover. It was the chief Seat of that Family for near 300 Years last past. Their House stood upon an Hill, and was moated round. They made a small Park about it at first, which in 2 Hen. 8. was enlarged with 140 Acres of Wood and Pasture, and ten Acres of Arable Ground, by *John Arden*, Esq; It was after this, viz. 32 Hen. 8. called *Manerium de la Logge*, alias *Park-Hall*.

Pedimore, an ancient Manor of the *Ardens*, who had a Seat here, but neglecting it, because they had their Residence at *Park-Hall*, it ran greatly to ruin. They held it of the Earls of *Warwick* with *Sutton*, in which it lies. In 9 Edw. 1. one *Thomas Arden* of *Rotley*, Esq; was the Owner of it, and convey'd it to *Thomas Arden* of *Hanwell*, and *Rolfe* his Wife. He being thus in Possession of it, took great Liberty to hunt in *Sutton-Chace*, which belonging to the Earls of *Warwick*, *William de Beauchamp*, the present Earl, sued him, and obliged him to submit to his Allowance of Fishing in his own Lands in the River *Ebroke*, Agistment and Paunage for his Hogs, Wood for Fuel and Hedging by the Assignment of the Earl's Forester, and to inclose 20 Acres for Tillage, yet with as little Damage as possible to the Chace and Deer.

In the Manor-House here, there was anciently a Chapel; for Sir *John Arden*, Knt. had a Licence from *Robert de Stretton*, Bishop of that Diocese, 34 Edw. 3. to have a Priest for the Celebration of Divine Service therein; but now all is Level with the Ground, the Site thereof not discernable, though the Lands thereunto belonging remain in his Posterity to this Day.

Pipe, a Manor lying in the Precincts of *Erdington*, and anciently possessed by one *William Maunsel*, who resided here, was Sheriff of this County and *Leicester-*

shire, and in Commission for the Gaol-Delivery at *Warwick*. He left only one Daughter and Heir *Emme*, who marry'd Sir *Henry Harecourt*, Knt. by whom she had one Daughter and Heir, who marrying *John Pipe*, brought this Manor into his Family, and had many Children by him. *Richard* the eldest succeeded him, as did *Henry* his Son and Heir; but he leaving only one Daughter legitimate, who was prevail'd upon to settle this and her other Estates upon the Abby of *Stonely*, *Thomas Pipe* being then Abbot, whose Successor *John de Colshull*, with the Convents Consent, sold this Manor to *Thomas de Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, from whom descending to his Posterity, it was forfeited to the Crown, 3 Hen. 7. with his other Lands, and there rested 'till 36 Hen. 8. when it was passed to Sir *William Staundford*, one of the Justices of the King's-Bench, who sold it to *John Boteler*, Citizen of London, whose Son *Richard* sold it to *Edward Holt*, Esq; in whose Family or Name, after it had passed through divers other Hands, it rested in 1640, Sir *Thomas Holt* being Owner of it.

Piricraft, originally a Member of *Tamworth*, being held of that Castle, and therewith possessed by the *Marmions* about King *Henry II's* Time, who gave it to the Ancestor of *Ralph Fitz-Ralph*, in whose Family it continu'd 'till *William de Clinton* Earl of *Huntington*, in 16 Edw. 3. obtain'd a Moiety of it in Exchange for a Moiety of the Manor of *Nether-Whitacre*. From him it descended to Sir *John Clinton*, Knt. who passed it to *James Leveson*, Merchant of the Staple, in 29 Hen. 8. who gave it in Marriage with *Elizabeth* his Daughter to Sir *Walter Ashton*, Knt. whose Grandson Sir *Walter* sold it, 1 Car. 1. but to whom we know not. The other Moiety continu'd in the Hands of *Richard de Whitacre*, by whose Female Heir it passed to *Edmund Lord Ferrers* of *Chartley*, whose Lineal Heir *Robert* Earl of *Essex* was in Possession of it (then call'd but a fourth Part of a Manor) in 1640.

Plumpton, a Manor lying on the East Side of *Kingsbury* Parish, possessed in King

King Henry III's Time by *Walter de Plumpton*, who held it by a certain Weapon call'd a *Danish Ax*, which after bore the Name of *The Charter of Plumpton*, and was a long Time kept in the Hall of the Manor-House, in Remembrance of the said Tenure; but at length, in the Reign of King *Edward III.* Sir *John Bracebrigg*, Lord of *Kingsbury*, (by what Title is not known) seiz'd upon it, and pull'd the House down to the Ground, but the Ax was kept by *William de Plumpton* at *Hardreshull*. Sir *John's* Posterity enjoy'd it some Successions, by the Name of the Manor of *Plumpton*, 'till 12 Hen. 4. when Sir *Ralph Bracebrigg* sold the same, (containing 100 Acres of Land, 40 Acres of Wood, and 40 of Moors) to *Robert Watterton*, Esq; and his Heirs; from whom it came to one *Roger Horton*, who dy'd seiz'd of it, and left it to his Son *William*; but he never enjoy'd it, for upon *Roger's* Death, it was seiz'd by King *Henry V.* and continu'd in the Crown 'till 13 Hen. 6. when *William Waldeiffe* obtain'd a Grant of them for 10 Years, and making it appear, that he was Cousin and Heir to *Joyce Plumpton*, Daughter and at length sole Heir of *Roger Plumpton*, of whose Inheritance they were, he granted them to *Thomas* his Son, by whose Daughter and Heir they passed to the *Willingtons* of *Hurley*, who are still Owners of them.

Polefworth, a Village, chiefly famous for its Monastery of Nuns, of which we shall give an Account afterwards in its proper Place, but now we shall only speak of it as a Village. It is situate upon the Bank of the River *Anker*, which being deep there, it was call'd *Polefworth*, *Pol* signifying *Deep*, and *Worth* a *Dwelling* or *Habitation*. The Lordship, in the Saxon Times, was chiefly in the Crown, but at the Conquest was given, with other Estates, to *Robert Marmion* by the Conqueror. He expell'd the Nuns from thence, and forc'd them to retire to *Oldbury*, where they had a Cell; but within a Twelve-month after, *St. Edith* appear'd to him as he lay in his Bed in the Habit of a veil'd Nun, and told him, That if he did not restore the Abby of

Polefworth unto her Successors, he should come to a bad Death, and go to Hell; at which being rous'd, he rode immediately to *Oldbury*, and begging the Nuns Pardon for the Injury he had done them, brought them back to their House here, and gave them totally the whole Town of *Polefworth*. Being thus restor'd, and their Foundation confirm'd by King *Stephen*, they soon had Benefactors in great Numbers, (whose Gifts shall be more particularly mention'd when we speak of the Monastery;) and that they might want no Convenience, they obtain'd a special Charter from King *Henry III.* for a weekly Market on *Thursday*, and a Fair yearly for three Days, beginning on the Eve of *St. Margaret*, *July 20.* with a Power to hold a Court-Leet for all their Tenants, &c. The Market hath been long disused, but the Fair and other Privileges (for ought we know) continue. These Nuns held this Lordship and Rectory, with the Advowson of the Vicarage, peaceably, 'till the Dissolution of their House by King *Henry VIII.* Reg. 30. when all their Estates coming into that King's Hands, the Site and Demesne of this House, with the whole Lordship of the Town, was sold to *Francis Goodere*, Gent. whose Son Sir *Henry Goodere*, Knt. leaving only two Daughters and Heirs, the eldest of which marrying her first Cousin Sir *Henry Goodere*, Knt. had this Lordship for her Share, and having four Daughters and Heirs by him, *Lucia* the eldest had this Manor for her Purparty, and by her Marriage brought it to Sir *Francis Nethersole*, Knt. Agent to King *James* in *Germany*, and Secretary to the Queen of *Bohemia*.

This Sir *Francis*, at the earnest Request of his Lady, who bore a special Affection to this Town, which had long been the Possession of her Ancestors, erected a School-House of Stone, and on the Front, under their Arms, is this Inscription.

Soli Deo Gloria.

Schola Pauperum

Puerorum Puellarum.

Y y y

And

And endow'd it with impropriate Tithes of other Parishes, and a Rent Charge of 40 *l.* out of certain Lands, which, together, made a Revenue of 140 *l.* per Ann. for a liberal Maintenance of a School-Master and Mistress, to teach the Boys to write and read, and the Girls to read and work with their Needle, and both to be instructed in their Catechism, and otherwise to be employ'd for the Benefit of the Poor; and in Defect of these, to be apply'd to increase the Maintenance of the Vicar for the Time being, &c. or to set up another School for the teaching of the three learned Languages; or relieve poor Widows, &c.

The Church here, is dedicated to St. *Edith*, and is supply'd by a Vicar, the Rectory being appropriated to the Nunnery, which also had the Advowson of the Vicarage 'till the Dissolution; but since, the Crown hath presented to it. In the Church are three good Monuments, viz. One without any Inscription, but by the Arms on the Sides, we judge it to be for one or more of the Family of *Herthull*; another for one of the Family of *Cokain*, the Arms quartering *Herthull's*; and the third for the above-mention'd Lady *Lucia*, Wife of Sir *Francis Nethersole*, Kt. who dy'd in 1652. *Æt.* 58. On the South Side of this Church is a Place for the including of an Anchorets, where one *Margaret Salle* dwelt, and had a Confessor assign'd her by the Bishop in 36 *Hen.* 6.

Within the Precincts of this Town was anciently an Hermitage, which being built of Stone, still remains, though now put to other Uses. It stands near the Road leading from this Town to *Tamworth*, and by it is St. *Edith's* Well. It seems, that such as liv'd an Hermit's Life in it, were Women only, as is plain from a Window in it, where are the Pictures of two Women in Surcoats of Arms. As also a Chapel, dedicated to St. *Leonard*, built and endow'd with Lands, by *Roger de Grendon*, in King *Henry I's* Time. His Successors had the Patronage of it, and *Roger*, a younger Son of that Family was admitted to it by *G. Muschamp*,

Bishop of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*, in King *John's* Time, by the Presentation of Sir *Robert Grendon*, Knt. whose Son *Robert* gave it to the Nuns of this Place, for the Maintenance of two Priests to celebrate Divine Service therein daily, for his own Soul, and the Souls of his Grandfather, *William Bray*, and all the Faithful deceas'd; which Service was perform'd 'till the Dissolution of the Nunnery; for in 26 *Hen.* 8. it appears, that the Priests serving there had a Stipend of 10 *l.* per Annum.

Pooley, a Member of *Poleworth*, anciently belonging to the *Marmions* of *Tamworth* Castle, who made it over in Fee-Farm to one *Burdet*, as he did to one *Savage* about King *Stephen's* Time, for the Rent of 10 *s.* yearly, which *Robert Marmion* afterwards released to *Jeffrey Savage*, for the yearly Payment of a Spar-Hawk to himself and his Heirs, or 2 *s.* to be paid on the Feast of St. *James* the Apostle. From the Family of *Savage*, this Lordship by a Daughter and Heir, came to Sir *Thomas Endeshoure* of *Derbyshire*, Knt. who sometimes residing here, obtained a special Licence from Pope *Urban IV.* to build a Chapel here, and have a Priest for the celebration of Divine Service, and administering Sacraments; but it rested in his Family but two Descents, and then, by a Female Heir, passed to the *Herthulls*, in whose Male Line it continued divers Ages; but at Length, by the Marriage of *Elizabeth*, the Daughter and Heir of Sir *Richard Herthull*, the Wife of *Edmund Cokain*, came into his Family, of which Sir *Aston Cokain*, Bart. the Lord of it in 1640, is lineally descended.

These *Cokains* were originally *Derbyshire* Men, and had their chief Seat at *Ashburne* in that County; but Sir *John Cokain*, Knt. Son and Heir of the above-mention'd *Edmund* and *Elizabeth*, had his Residence here for some Time; for 13 *Hen.* 4. he made his Will at this Place, being then about to go into *France*, in that King's Service. His Son *John* resided here also, but was slain by *Thomas Burdet* of *Bromcote*, Esq; before his Father's

ther's Death, and *Thomas* his Son succeeded his Grandfather in this Estate. He was a brave spirited Gentleman, and was with King *Henry VIII.* at the Sieges of *Therouenne* and *Tourney* in *France*, where he was knighted. He built the Manor-House here of *Brick*, and impark'd the Woods on the West of it, but was bury'd among his Ancestors at *Ashburne*. To him succeeded *Francis*, and to him Sir *Thomas*, who resided here frequently in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, but since, his Descendents have seldom dwelt here.

Saltley, or as it was anciently written, *Salutley*, was originally a Member of *Aston*, and so possessed by *Jervace de Paganel* Lord *Dudley*. He granted it to the Ancestors of *Henry de Rokeby*, to hold by the fifth Part of a Knight's Fee. Of him descended *Ranulph de Rokeby*, whose Daughter and Heir *Annabil* marrying to Sir *John Goband*, Kt. carry'd her Inheritance into his Family, but then it was held of *John de Someri* Baron of *Dudley*, by the same Service. Sir *John* and *Annabil*, 5 *Edw. 3.* granted it to *Walter de Clodshall* and *Richard* his Son, to hold of them for 10 l. per Annum Rent, during their Lives, and then to return to them or the Heirs of *Annabil*; but surviving her Husband, and marrying again to one Mr. *Brown*, made over all her Right and Title to it to them, 17 *Edw. 3.* They and their Descendents in the Male Line had their Seat here, and having much increased the Estate by Marriages, were accounted among the principal Gentlemen of this County.

Their Ancestors were originally Townsmen of *Birmingham*; and this *Walter*, out of the good Affection he bore to that Place, obtained a Licence, 3 *Edw. 3.* from Sir *William Burmingham*, then Lord of it, to amortize four Messuages, twenty Acres of Land (held of him) and 18 d. Rent for the founding a Chantry at the Altar of the Blessed Virgin *Mary*, in the Church of *St. Martin* in *Birmingham*, for celebrating Divine Service for the Souls of himself, Wife, Ancestors, Successors, and all the Faithful decens'd. *Richard*, his Son and Successor, added five

Messuages, ten Acres of Land, and 10 s. a Year Rent to the said Chantry, for his own and Wife's Souls Health. He, 34 *Edw. 3.* obtained a Licence of *Robert Stretton*, then Bishop of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*, for a Chapel in his House here. The last Issue Male of this Family, was *Richard de Clodshall*, who had a Suit at Law with *William de Birmingham*, touching the Advowson of the Chantry abovementioned, and overcoming, presented to it 5 *Hen. 4.* He made his Will at *Egbaston*, May 7, 1428, and bequeathed his Body to be buried in his own proper Chapel at *Birmingham*; but dying without Issue Male, *Elizabeth* his Daughter, was his Heir to this Manor and his other Lands; and marrying to *Robert Arden* of *Park-Hall*, Esq; brought them to his Family, in which they are at this Time, viz. 1640.

Sekindon, a Place famous for a Battle fought here, Anno 757, between *Cuthred*, King of the *West Saxons*, and *Ethelbald* King of the *Mercians*, who was slain by *Beornred*, one of his military Commanders, and bury'd in the Monastery of *Repandune* (now called *Repton*) in *Derbyshire*. *Beornred* usurp'd his Kingdom but a little while, for *Offa* claiming the Crown as the next Heir, soon slew him, and took upon him the *Mercian* Government. In the Conqueror's Time the Earl *Mallent* possessed two Hides and an half in this Village, which, with the Woods half a Mile in Length and three Furlongs in Breadth were held of him by one *Leuwinus*, having been the Freehold of *Celred* and *Godric*, in the Confessor's Time, who at the same Time held of that Earl other two Hides and an half, which before had been his Inheritance, and were of the same Extent in Woods, and had a Mill. *William Carbucionis Filius*, held at the same Time two Hides and an half, farmed by one *Ichellus* his Under-Tenant, which one *Ernwi* had been Owner of before the Conquest. The Earl of *Mallent's* Part was by himself, or his Son *Robert* Earl of *Leicester*, transferred to the Father of *Richard Bruton*, who sold it to

William Camville, whose Posterity by some Means got Possession of all the Parts, and held them of the Earls of *Warwick*. *Gerard Camville* was the last of his Family, who had to do here; for his Daughter and Heir *Elizabeth* marrying to *Robert Burdet*, brought this Lordship into his Family. He procured a Charter of Free-Warren for all his Demesne Lands here, 1 *Edw.* 3. and his Posterity have been Lords of it ever since. Sir *Francis Burdet*, who is lineally descended from the said *Robert*, being now the Possessor of it in 1640.

At a little Distance from the Church, Northward, upon an ascending Ground, is yet to be seen a notable Fort, made after a circular Form, the Dimensions of which are, *viz.* The Breadth of the outward Ditch at the Top 20 Foot, and at the Bottom 10 Foot, and the Depth 12 Foot, the Diameter within the Bank 197 Foot. On the North-Side opposite to the Entrance is a round Hill, raised by Art, 42 Foot in Height, and on the Top 23 Foot in Breadth, on which, as is supposed, a Watch-Tower stood anciently. The Inhabitants say, it was a Castle built by the *Burdets*, and pulled down in K. *Henry II's* Time, to build the little Monastery at *Aucote*; but the *Burdets* were not so long ago possessed of this Lordship.

The Church here is a Rectory, and the Patronage hath gone all along with the Lordship, as appears from the Catalogue of Presentations. On the North-side of the Church is a Monument for *Robert Burdet*, Esq; descended of the *Burdets* of this Place, who dy'd March 27, 1603. There is also another plain Altar-Tomb for a Woman, but being without Inscription or Arms, we are not able to conjecture who it is for. In the Windows of it are the Arms of 20 Families, who were, we suppose, Benefactors to it in some Things.

Sheldon, a Member of *Colshill*, and with it possessed by *Jeffrey de Clinton* in King *Henry I's* Time, whose Daughter *Lesclina* carry'd it by Marriage to *Verdon*, who, or his Descendents, enfeoffed *Anselme de Sheldon*, or one of his Ancestors,

with it, to hold of them by the Service of half a Knight's Fee, and they of the Earls of *Warwick*, as *Clinton* did. To this *Anselm* succeeded *Henry de Sheldon* his Son and Heir, who was a Commissioner, 7 *Edw.* 1. to enquire and certify who were the Lords of the Manors in this County, and what were their Liberties, Privileges and Extent, and concerning the Patrons of Churches, and their Endowments, as also concerning all those who had 20 l. a Year Lands, or one Knight's Fee, and ought to be knighted. His Son and Heir was *Nicholas de Sheldon*, who left Issue *Henry*; but he dying Childless, none of his Name had any Thing to do here afterward. But *Joan* his Mother having it for Life, as soon as it reverted to him by his Mother's Death, he entail'd it, for want of Issue by *Beatrice* his Wife, upon Sir *John de Murdack*, Kt. and his Heirs. To him succeeded Sir *Thomas Murdack* and his Son and Heir, who, 48 *Edw.* 3. passed away all his Right and Title to Sir *Roger Meres*, who sold it to Sir *Ralph Basset* of *Drayton*, Knt. who dy'd seiz'd of it 9 *Rich.* 2. leaving it to *Thomas* Earl of *Stafford*, and *Alice* the Wife of *William Charworth* his next Heirs.

The Earl of *Stafford* inherited this Lordship, as did also successively *William* his Brother, and *Edmund*, who granted this Manor (*inter alia*) to Sir *Hugh Shirley*, Knt. by the Name of *East-Hall* and *West-Hall*. His Son Sir *Ralph*, 10 *Hen.* 6. was certify'd to be Lord of this Manor, but how it came to pass we know not, the Earl of *Stafford* got Possession of it again, 23 *Hen.* 6. In his Family (created Dukes soon after) it remain'd, 'till it fell to the Crown by the Attainder of *Edward* Duke of *Buckingham*, 13 *Hen.* 8. soon after which it was by Patent conferred on *Thomas Grey* Marquess of *Dorset*, and his Heirs Male. But his Son *Henry* being attained, 1 *Mar.* 1. under the Title of Duke of *Suffolk*, it came again to the Crown, and Queen *Elizabeth*, *Reg.* 2. granted it to *Henry Grey*, Esq; in Fee-Tail, who sold his Estate in it to Sir *George Digby* of *Colshill*, Knt. who left it to *Robert* his Son and Heir, who procured a Patent to settle it on himself, and his Heirs, who have

have ever since enjoy'd it, to the Year 1640, and may probably still. Here was also in this Parish a Rent of 5 *l.* per Annum, payable partly by the Freeholders, and partly by such as held in Villenage, to Alice, Widow of Sir Hugh De Spenser, whose Son Sir Hugh had 8 *l.* a Year here, which was at length called a Manor, but being a Member of Solihull, hath long passed with it, 'till it is now, thro' divers Hands, come with the Advowson to Sir George Digby above said.

The Church here is dedicated to St. Giles, and the Patronage of it hath always been in the Lords of the Manor; of whom John de Peto having oblig'd the Canons of Kenilworth by his great Benefactions to them, to charge themselves with the Payment of eight Marks to a Chantry Priest for ever, built a Chapel adjoining to this Church, dedicated it to Our Lady, and procur'd Roger de Northburgh, Bishop of this Diocese, to ordain a Chantry in it, call'd the Chantry of John de Peto, jun. for one Priest to serve therein, to be presented by the Prior of Coventry for the Time being, at the Nomination of the said John, Beatrice his Wife, and his Heirs, to pray for the good Estate of the said John, the Earl of Warwick and his Countess, Beatrice his Wife, his Father, during this Life, and for their Souls after their Decease. He also order'd, that his Anniversary should be solemnly kept by the Parson of the Parish and Chantry Priest, as also the Annunciation of Our Lady, when 50 *s.* yearly should be given to the Poor at a Penny a-piece. The Chantry-Priest had an House built by John de Peto, and a Garden of seven Perches given by Jeffrey Scrope, Parson of Solihull.

Shustoke, or as it is written in Domesday-Book, Scotescote, in which it is said to contain four Hides, having Woods a Mile in Length, and half a Mile in Breadth. It was then possessed by Jeffrey de Wirce, and held of him by one Sotus, from whom it is thought to take the Name Sotus-stoke, or Sote-stoke. From Geffrey de Wirce it passed to Nigel de Albani, the Progenitor of the Family of Moubray, who granted

it to the Ancestor of Walter de Camvill, to be held of them by the Service of one Knight's Fee. To Walter succeeded Roger de Camvill, who gave a Rent of 8 *s.* out of certain Lands in this Lordship to the Nuns of Henwood in this County, for the Health of his Father's, Mother's, and Ancestors Souls. He dy'd without Issue, and left his Estates to his three Sisters and Heirs; of whom this Manor in the Division fell to Alice the eldest, who was marry'd to Robert Esby, who in 52 Hen. 3. being convicted of Felony in killing a Man maliciously in Catesby Priory, this Manor escheated to the Lord Moubray, of whom it was held.

John de Moubray was in Possession of this Manor, 9 Edw. 2. but taking Part with Thomas Earl of Lancaster, 15 Edw. 2. he was beheaded at York; and his Estates being seiz'd by the King, this Lordship was given by him to Eleanor, the Wife of Hugh Spenser the younger, and Gilbert her Son; but she held it no longer than that King's Reign, which was about five Years; for John de Mowbray, 1 Edw. 3. obtain'd it, and made it over to Richard Pesehale, who exchanged it with William de Clinton Earl of Huntington for the Manor of Gudsledon; and the Earl settled it upon the Canons of Maxstoke, and their Successors, who exchanged it with John de Clinton the Earl's Nephew, for that Part of Maxstoke (soon after, as now it is) call'd the Priory Lordship. This John having thus obtain'd it, granted it to the Earl his Uncle for Life, who procured a Charter for himself for Life, his Nephew, and Heirs, to have a Court-Leet in it, with Assize of Bread and Beer, Tumbrell, &c. as also of Free-Warren; and so left it to his Nephew, 28 Edw. 3.

From him descended John Lord Clinton and Say, who having forfeited his Estates by adhering to the Family of York, King Henry VI. Reg. 38. gave this Lordship to Sir Edward Mountfort, Knt. one of his Carvers; but the King being soon after deposed, the Lord Clinton regained his Estate, which continued in his Posterity 'till Edward Lord Clinton, 31 Hen. 8. sold it to James Leveson, a rich Merchant of Wolver-

Wolverhampton, who gave it in Marriage to *Walter Aston*, whose Grandson *Sir Walter* having plunged himself into vast Debts by his Embassy into *Spain*, sold it in the latter End of King *James I's* Reign, viz. the greatest Part of the Farms to the Tenants, and the Lordship to *Sir George Devereux* of *Sheldon*, Knt. who was the Owner of it in 1640.

The Church here is now dedicated to *St. Cuthbert*, but was not so at its first Erection, for the present Fabrick was erected in King *Edward II's* Days, whereas we have the Names of the Rectors as ancient as King *Henry III's* Time. Who was the Founder we can't discover, but have Reason to think that *John Lord Moubray*, who was beheaded at *York* for his adhering to *Thomas Earl of Lancaster*, and whose Portraiture in one of the North Windows appears kneeling before *St. Cuthbert*, was doubtless a great Benefactor to the new Structure, and bearing an extraordinary Respect to *St. Cuthbert*, some Time Bishop of *Durham*, did, upon the rebuilding of it, honour him with the Dedication. *William Clinton* Earl of *Huntington*, gave the Advowson of it, together with their Manor, to the Priory of *Maxstoke*, when he founded it, and thereupon ensued the Appropriation, and the Appointment of the Vicarage, which was valued, 26 *Hen. 8.* at 5 *l. 7 s. per Annum.*

Shuttenton, an Hamlet in that Part of *Sekindon* which was possessed by the Earl of *Mallent*, from whom, or his Son *Robert*, surnamed *Bossu*, Earl of *Leicester*, *William Burdet* was enfeoffed with it. He, upon his Foundation of the Priory of *Aucote*, gave all the Lands of it thereto, except those call'd *Coppenhull*, which he had before disposed of to the Nuns of *Polefworth*. It was then written *Schetynton*, and continu'd a pretty Village 'till King *Henry VIII's* Time, when the Nuns of *Aucote* depopulated six Messuages and two Cottages in it. After the Dissolution of *Aucote-Priory*, it remained in the Crown, 'till King *Henry VIII. Reg. 34.* passed it away to *Thomas Lord Audley*, Chancellor of *England*, in Exchange for

other Lands; but that Lord kept it but one Year, and then sold it, with the Site of the Priory, to *Joan Robinson*, Widow of *Geo. Robinson* of *London*, Mercer, from whose Descendents *Robert Earl of Leicester* got it, and passed it to Queen *Elizabeth* in Exchange for other Lands, so that ever since it hath been in the Crown.

The Church here was very anciently appropriated to the Monks of *Aucote*, but no Vicarage appointed, so far as we can find; but when the Rectory, together with the Site of the Priory, was granted to Chancellor *Audley*, in 34 *Hen. 8.* there was a Reservation of 6 *l. per Annum* made for a Curate to perform Divine Service therein. There never was, so far as we can discover, above one Presentation made to this Church, and that was by the Prior of *Great Malven*, to which Monastery the Priory of *Aucote* was a Cell, and the Person presented was one *Richard*, then Prior of *Aucote*, who was instituted July 17, 1341.

Slately, is a pretty Hamlet, Parcel of the Manor of *Kingsbury*.

Stanidelf, lies in the Precincts of *Wilnecote*, and is now a Manor in Reputation. It was the Seat of *Henry*, the Son of *Jeffrey Stanidelf*, in King *Edward III's* Time. This *Henry* left Issue two Daughters and Heirs, *Joan* the Wife of *Robert de Aston*, and *Katharine* of *William Rodburne*. To which of them this Lordship upon the Partition came we find not, nor any Thing of it, 'till it came to the *Ferrers* of *Tamworth Castle*, of whom *Sir John Ferrers*, Knt. dy'd seiz'd of it, 20 *Hen. 7.* How and when they parted with it we do not know, but that it came to the Crown, appears by a Grant made from Queen *Elizabeth* for three Lives to *Sir Christopher Blount*, Husband to *Lettice Countess of Leicester*, *Reg. 38.*

Stiperhill, a Place where the Ground hath a natural and steep Descent to the River *Anker*, a little above *Polefworth*. It seems to have been a little Fortification by the Form of an old Entrenchment made about it. In King *Edward III's* Time it was written *Stipurushul*, and was made

made Use of by the Lords of *Tamworth-Castle*, for the keeping of their Three Weeks Court, as it had been in the *Marmions* Time, which Court continu'd so to be kept here a long Time after, as our Records shew; all the Tenants of that Fee doing their Suit and Service there, but now 'tis kept no more than twice a Year.

Stokinford, a Member of *Nun-Eaton*, and as such given to *Robert* Earl of *Mallent*, from whom it descended to his Son *Robert Boscu* Earl of *Leicester*, who granted it in Exchange for *Witterwike* in *Leicestershire*, to *William de Newmarche*, who gave it to the Canons of *Leicester*. These Canons, at that Time, had a Chapel here, by the Grant of *Jeffrey de Turvil*, and certain Lands bordering on *Hardreshul*, given them by *Jeffrey* the Hermit. Within the Precincts of this Place the Nuns of *Eaton* had a Grange, containing three Carucates of Lands, but it seems to have been by the Grant of the Canons of *Leicester*, who had at the same Time one Carucate here.

In 10 *Edw.* 3. this Lordship appears to have been in Lay-Hands, though by what means we cannot discover, for it was then in the Family of *Jabet*, and entail'd upon the Male Issue of *William Jabet* and *Maud* his Wife; and in Default of such Issue, on the right Heirs of *Maud*. After this we find no mention of it 'till 14 *Hen.* 4. when the Reversion of it belong'd to *Hugh Lilbourne*, and was granted 1 *Hen.* 5. to the Canons of *Erdbury* in this County, by the Licence of the Canons of *Leicester*, of whom it was held by the yearly Rent of 3 l. 3 s. 4 d. as appears by the Survey of 26 *Hen.* 8. Upon the Dissolution of the Priory of *Erdbury*, it came into that King's Hands, and was by him granted to *Charles Brandon* Duke of *Suffolk*, Reg. 30. who passed it to *Sir Edward Wootton*, Knt. *John Danet*, and *Anthony Cooke*, Esqrs. between whom, it was not long after divided; and *Mary Danet* convey'd her third Part to *George Medley* for certain Uses. The other two Parts became *Mr. Cooke's*, who died seiz'd of them 18 *Eliz.* leaving them to *Richard* his Son and Heir. But that Part (which was much

the largest) and which belong'd to the Nuns of *Eaton*, was granted out of the Crown to *Sir Marmaduke Constable*, Knt. and hath been possessed by divers Owners thereof ever since.

Stretford by *Tamworth*, is now a depopulated Place, and had its Name originally from the Situation thereof upon *Watling-street*, where it crosses the River *Tame*, near *Faseley*. In 37 *Hen.* 3. one *James de Launde* was possessed of it, and had Free Warren granted to him in all his Demesne Lands here. It was anciently a Member of *Tamworth*, and granted by one of the *Marmions* to the Ancestors of the said *James*, whose Sirname was *de Tamworth*. In the Line of these *de la Launds* it continu'd to 19 *Edw.* 3. but was soon after passed to the *Frevils*, Lords of *Tamworth-Castle*, as appears from a Feoffment in Trust made of it by *Sir Baldwin Frevil* the Elder, Knt. to *Sir William Beauchamp*, Knt. and others, about that Time. In 31 *Hen.* 6. the Estates of the *Frevils* came to be divided among Female Heirs, and then this Lordship was allotted to the *Ferrers*, in which Family, with *Tamworth-Castle* it continu'd in 1640.

Tamworth, or *Tameworth*, the most eminent Town for Situation and Antiquity on this Side of the County; but of it there is but one half in this Shire, wherein the Castle is included; the other half, with the Church, is in *Staffordshire*, where we have describ'd it as far as came then to our Knowledge, and shall only add what we have discover'd of it since; which, tho' it may not concern the Castle Part, but something of the Town, we hope the Reader will pardon, because we transgress our Limits, only to compleat the History of it.

It is a Place almost encompass'd by the Wood-Land, and water'd with delightful Rivers, which make rich Meadows, yet wants not a spacious Campaigne near at Hand, which invited the *Mercian* Kings to make it one of their Royal Seats, as appears not only from *Offa's* Grant to the Monks of *Worcester*, but *Coenulf's* Charter, dated 814, as also *Berthulf's*, dated

dated 841, and *Burtherd's*, 854. The King's Dyke is taken for another Proof of it, not only from the Name, but Greatness of it, being some hundred Paces in Length, and forty five Foot Broad. When Queen *Ethelfleda* rebuilt this Town, which had been destroy'd by the *Danes*. She raised a strong Tower upon an artificial Mount of Earth, called the *Dun-geon*, to be a Defence to it against any violent Assault. The present Castle was built in its Room in later Times, for the old Castle stood below, where the Stables are at present.

Concerning the Borough, we find nothing remarkable, but that it belong'd to the Crown in the Days of King *Edward the Confessor*, and so was of ancient Demefne, and continued in the King's Hands successively, 'till the latter End of King *Hen. 3.* but was then let to *Philip Marmion*, Lord of the Castle for Life, and afterwards to *Baldwin Frevil*; but returning again, it was granted to the Inhabitants of the Borough, 12 *Edw. 2.* reserving to the Crown the ancient Term of of 5 *l. 16 s. 9 d. per Annum*; and together with it a Licence to take Toll of all vendible Commodities brought to their Market, towards paving their Streets, and repairing *Boll-Bridge*. The Market was held weekly on Saturday, by Prescription, from the Times of the *Saxon* Kings Residence here, and the Inhabitants, after the Burrough was granted them, obtained two Fairs yearly; one on *St. George's Day, April 23,* and three Days after, and the other on *St. Edward's* and three Days after. But it seems as if this Town, in after Times had fallen into so great Decay, that it had lost the Name of a Borough Town almost, and so continued, 'till Queen *Elizabeth*, at the earnest Request of the Inhabitants, by her Letters Patent restored it, *Reg. 3.*

In them, her Majesty having taken Notice, that this Place had been a Market Town, and the Inhabitants had not only held it Time out of Mind of her Royal Progenitors in Fee-Farm, by the Rent of 5 *l. 16 s. per Annum*, but enjoy'd divers

Jurisdictions by several Charters (which are lost or burnt) did ordain it to be a Borough Corporate, consisting of two Bailiffs, the one for this, and the other for *Staffordshire*, who should have Twenty four of the most substantial Inhabitants for their Assistants, and should be called the *Principal Burgesses*, who, together with the Bailiffs, should have a Power to call Courts, choose Serjeants at Mace, be Justices of the Peace in their Borough, keep a three Weeks Court of Record, have a Gaol, a weekly Market on Saturday, and three Fairs yearly, on *St. George's, St. Swithin's,* and *St. Edward's Days*, and four Days after; to have a Court-Leet twice a Year, have a Steward, choose a Recorder, have a Common Seal, &c.

Of the Castle, and that Part of the Town that lyeth in this County, we shall now give the best Account we can find. It was in the Conqueror's Hands at his Settlement on the Throne, and given by him to *Robert Marmion*, one of his Captains, who left it to his Son *Robert*, who renew'd the Privilege of Free Warren to it which it had in his Father's Time. He had two Sons, both named *Robert*, by two several Wives, the youngest of which obtained the keeping of this Castle for 500 *l.* of King *Henry III. Reg. 2.* and gave that King good Security to keep it for his Use, and deliver it up to him when required; which was done when *Robert* his elder Brother had made his Peace, for then the Possession of this Castle was deliver'd up to him by that King's Order, *Reg. 5.* His Heir *Philip* was a very eminent Person, and much in publick Trust, 'till the Barons broke out in Rebellion, in which, he so steadfastly adhered to the King, that *Reg. 50.* he had, for the Reward of his faithful Services, a Grant of all the King's Demefnes in this Town, as well in this as *Stafford Shires*. He claimed a Court-Leet, Gallows, Weyfs, and Free Warren in this Manor, and was allowed them. At his Death, which happen'd 20 *Ed. 1.* it was certified that he held this Castle of the King *in Capite*, by a Knight's Service, to find three Knights at his own Cost

Cost, forty Days in the Wars of Wales. He left no Issue, and so by Joan, one of the Coheirs, it passed to

Alexander Frevile, by her Marriage, and *Baldwin* her Son and Heir, inherited it, as did two *Baldwins* more successively, which last, claimed at the Coronation of King *Rich. II.* to have the Office of the King's Champion, by the Tenure of this Castle, as his Predecessors the *Marmions* had had; but it being proved before the Constable and Marshal of *England*, that the *Marmions* enjoy'd that Office not as Owners of this Castle, but as of *Sonvelby* a Manor in *Lincolnshire*, then in the Possession of Sir *John Dimock*; it was adjudg'd to him, and his Family have enjoy'd it ever since. To this Sir *Baldwin*, succeeded another, who, for want of Issue left his three Sisters his Heirs, to the Eldest of whom, *Elizabeth*, marry'd to *Thomas Ferrers*, and her Issue, *Thomas*, this Castle and Lordship came upon the Division. He dy'd 14 *Hen. 7.* and was bury'd in the Collegiate Church of this Town, as was Sir *John Ferrers* his Grandchild and Successor, in the Chancel. From that Time to this the *Ferrers* have been Owners of this Castle, and *John* the Son of *Humphrey* was Owner of it in 1640.

The Church here is Collegiate, and hath two Monuments on the North Side of the Choir for the *Trevill's*, and one for Sir *John Ferrers* and *Dorothy* his Wife, who dy'd in 1512, and in the Chancel are two other Tombs for Sir *John* and Sir *Humphrey Ferrers*, who dy'd in 1633. Queen *Elizabeth* founded a Grammar-School here, on the *Staffordshire* Side, but we have had no other Account of it, either in that Shire or here.

Ward-End, was anciently called *Bromwich the less*, which see in *Bromwich* above.

Warmley, an Hamlet in *Sutton*, where it is spoken to.

Water-Orton, a Village, situate upon the River *Tame*, whose Manor originally belonged to the Barons of *Dudley*, as a Member or Hamlet of *Aston*. *Gervase Paganel*, who held the Castle of *Dudley* for the Empress *Maud*, or the *Someris*, descended from him by his Daughter

Harwife, granted it to the Ancestors of *Richard de Clodshale*, by whose Daughter *Elizabeth*, it came to *Ralph de Arden*, her Husband. His Family had some Lands in this Place before this Match with *Clodshale's* Heir, but had not the Manor 'till his Marriage with her. There is another Manor (at least in Repute) within the Precincts of this Hamlet, which was in 6 *Edw. 6.* held by one *Richard Tate*, whose Descendent *William Tate* was in Possession of it 43 *Eliz.* when it was certified to be held of *Arden's* Manor abovementioned.

The Inhabitants of this Village being in the Parish of *Aston*, did use to hear Divine Service in the Chancel of *Bromwich*; but in 20 *Edw. 3.* they built a Chapel of their own, and obtained a Licence from *Roger Northburgh*, then Bishop of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*, for a Priest to perform Divine Service therein for one Year, provided they did not keep back any of their Dues from the Vicar of *Aston*. The said Licence is dated August 2, 1346.

Here is a Bridge over the River *Tame*, it lying in the Road from *Sutton* to *Colshil*, and from thence to *Coventry*. Who was the Builder of it is not distinctly known, but there is a Tradition that *John Harman*, alias *Vesfy*, Bishop of *Exeter* in King *Henry VIII's* Time, erected this, and that at *Curdworth*, at his own Charges, causing the Stone for that Purpose to be brought from the Old Manor-House of *Sutton*; but this we cannot be certain of, wherefore we have no more to say of it but this, That in 37 *Hen. 6.* *Reginald Bowlers*, then Bishop of this Diocese, considering that it was out of Repair, and become dangerous to Travellers, granted a special Indulgence of forty Days to all the Inhabitants in the Archdeaconry of *Coventry*, who should within the Space of three Years next following, charitably contribute to the Reparation thereof.

Wavers-Merston, an Hamlet in *Church Bickenhill*, and as such, being of *Ardens* Fee, from some one of which Family *Anketill de Crafts*, was first enfeoffed with it about King *Stephen's* or King *Henry II's* Reign. He was the Lord of it, and had

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his Residence here, and from him it passed to *Roger de Crafte* his Nephew, his Brother *Roger's* Son, who about the Beginning of King *Richard I's* Time sold it to *William de Waver*, Son of *Robert de Waver* his Kinsman, for 40 l. in Silver, to be held of him the said *Rogen* and his Heirs, by the 6th Part of a Knight's Fee: Whereupon, for Distinction of it from other Places of the Name of *Merston* in this County, it came to be called *Wavers-Merston*. His Grandchild *William* succeeding to this Lordship, obtained 41 Hen. 3. a Charter of Free Warren in all his Demesne Lands here. But taking Part with the rebellious Barons, in the 49th of the same Reign, his Lands were seized, and this Manor was given to *Roger de Someri* Lord of *Dudley*, to whom, tho' he had the Benefit of redeeming it by the Statute of *Kenilworth*, yet being necessitous, he was forced to sell it outright for 200 Marks of Silver. But all this notwithstanding, his Son *Robert* redeemed it; for in 35 Edw. 1. he entail'd it upon his Son's Marriage. In the Line of this Family it continu'd 'till 6 Hen. 6. when *John Waver* of *Th'Ester-Waver*, Esq; pass'd it to *John Catesby* of *Lapworth*, in whose Family it continu'd some Successions, 'till about the Beginning of King *James I's* Reign, when *John Catesby* sold it to *Henry Maine* of *Bovington* in *Hertfordshire*, from whom, it is now come to *John Maine* of *Elmedon*, Gent. in 1640.

Waverton, so called from its high Situation, *Waver* signifying *Over* or *Supra*, is a Member of *Polesworth*, and with it belonged to the *Marmions* of *Tamworth-Castle*. It was given entirely by *Robert de Marmion* and *Milisent* his Wife, to the Nuns of *Polesworth*, about King *Henry I's* Time, yet it appears, that the said *Robert Marmion* did enfeof *Robert de Grendon* with some Lands in this Village, which, with the Female Heir of the *Grendon's*, passed with *Grendon* to the *Chetwins*. Several other Parcels there were in this Village, held of the *Marmions* by the *Culies*, and the Heirs of *Langdon*, *Fago*, and *Hillary*; but when, or how granted, we can't discover.

Wedington, the Possession of one *Hereuuarde*, before the Conquest, but after the Norman Settlement, given with divers other Lordships in this and other Counties, to *Robert Earl of Mallet*, who was in Possession of it at the General Survey, when it was rated for three Hides of Lands, having Woods belonging thereto of two Furlongs in Length and one in Breadth, but in that Record it is written *Watitune*. From the Earl of *Mallet* it descended to *Henry de Newburgh* his Brother, the first Norman Earl of *Warwick*, who granted it (with *Astley* and *Hill-Morton*) to the Progenitor of the *Astleys* in King *Henry I's* Time, to be held by the Service of one Knight's Fee. It continued in their Family to 49 Hen. 3. when it was seized into that King's Hands for the Rebellion of *Thomas de Astley*, who was slain in the Battle of *Evesham* that Year, and given to *Warine de Bassingbourne*, with all his other Possessions, which were then forfeited; but afterwards *Andrew de Astley*, compounding for his Estate according to the Statute of *Kenilworth*, recovered it from the said *Warine*. This *Andrew*, in 13 Edw. 1. claimed here by Prescription, a Court-Leet, Gallows, Free Warren, and Weyff, and was allowed them. In his Family it continu'd so long as the Male Line lasted, but then by the Female devolving to *Grey*, it was inclosed, and then depopulated by *Thomas Grey* Marquess of *Dorset*, who demolished ten Messuages, to which 300 Acres of Land belonged; after which, *Henry Duke of Suffolk*, his Grandson, being attainted, it escheated to the Crown, and 4 Eliz. was granted to *Henry Earl of Huntington* and his Heirs, to be held by the twentieth Part of a Knight's Fee, who sold it to *Humphrey de Aderley*, Esq; who died seized of it 41 Eliz. and his Grandchild enjoy'd it in 1640.

The Church here was valued 26 Hen. 8. at 8 l. 10 s. 6 d. per Annum.

Whateley, originally a Member of *Kingbury*, had in it certain Lands, anciently given to the Canons of *Studley*, which after the Dissolution of the Monastries, were passed out of the Crown (with other Estates)

Estates) 36 Hen. 8. to *John Beaumont, Esq;* by the Name of the Manor of *Whateley*. He sold them the same Year to one *Nicholas Wilson*, by whom they were conveyed soon after to one *Thomas Overton*, who died seized of them in 32 Eliz. leaving them to *Nicholas* his Son and Heir, which is all we know of it.

Whittington, a small Village, originally a Member of *Grendon*, in which Parish it lies. *Robert Earl Ferrers* gave Part of it to the Monks of *Merevale*, when he founded that Monastery. The Residue of it did the Family of *Grendon* (Lords of *Grendon*) possess, as a Branch of that Lordship; but granting it away in Process of Time, it came to be reputed a Manor; and one *Margery Ribbif*, in 6 R. 2. held it for Life by that Name, the Inheritance being then in *Sir Jeffrey Fuljambe*, Knt. who about six Years after dying, left *Alice* his Daughter and Heir, then very young. After this, we have no Account of this Place 'till the 13 Hen. 6. when it was granted by *John Hekling*, and *Joan* his Wife (how it came to them we find not) unto *William Repington* of *Amington* in this County, Esq; under the Name of ten Messuages, 400 Acres of Land, 30 Acres of Meadow, and 40 Acres of Pasture, from whom it hath passed ever since in his Family; and *Sir John Repington* of *Amington*, Knt. was the Owner of it in 1640. That Part which the Monks of *Merevale* had here, to whom it yielded 54 s. yearly Rent of Assize in 26 H. 8. came to the Crown by the Dissolution of the Abbeys in 32 Hen. 8. and was granted, with the Site thereof, and many other Lands thereunto belonging, to *Sir Walter Devereux*, Knt. Lord *Ferrers* of *Chartley*; and after some Successions, descended to *Robert Devereux* Earl of *Essex*, who was the Owner of it in the Year 1640.

Whitacre Superior, and Inferior, which have of a long Time been distinct Lordships and Parishes, yet were not originally so. In the Conqueror's Reign, several Persons had Possessions in it, viz. *Turchil de Warwick* had two Hides, all but one Virgate, to which belonged Woods one Mile in Length, and half a one in

Breadth, all which were then held of him by one *Edwinus*, and in *Edward the Confessor's* Days appertain'd to the two *Ulric's*; *Hugh Grentemaisnill* had half an Hide, then held of him by one *Walter*, and had before the Conquest been the Freehold of one *Baldwin*. And *Robert de Veci* had three Virgates, held at that Time of him by one *Robert*, which had been before the Conquest the Freehold of *Ailricus*; but in that Record it is written in two Places *Witecore*, and in a third *Witacre*.

These Parts became soon united in the Family of *Marmions*, Lords of *Tamworth*, who enfeoffed that which is now called the *Upper Whitacre*, upon the Ancestor of *Simon*, Sirnam'd *Whitacre*, from his Residence on this his Lordship, to hold of them by the Service of half a Knight's Fee. This *Simon* obtain'd the Residue of this Lordship of the Family of *Ardens*, whose Seat was at *Hampton* in *Arden*, and his Posterity enjoy'd the whole 'till about the End of King *Edward III's* Reign, when it was, by Daughters and Heirs, transferr'd to other Families, as will hereafter appear. But to this *Simon* succeeded

Alan Whitacre, and to him another *Simon*, who seating himself at *Barcheston*, assumed his Sirname from that Place; but he granted this Place to his Kinsman *Simon*, the Son of *Jordan Whitacre*, to be held by the Service of half a Knight's Fee, and to perform Military Service in Warding *Tamworth* Castle for the said *Simon Barcheston*. As to that Part of this Lordship which the above-mention'd *Simon* obtain'd of the *Arden* Family, *Simon de Barcheston* granted it again to *Hugh Arden*, Superior or Lord of the Fee, for the tenth Part of a Knight's Fee. This Succession of *Simon's* in this Place gave Occasion to call it *Whitacre Simon*. The last *Simon de Whitacre* was a Knight, and in 41 Hen. 3. procured a Charter of Free-Warren in all his Demesne Lands here. To him succeeded *Jordan Whitacre*, who was afterwards a Knight, and one of the Justices of Gaol-delivery in this County. He was succeeded by *Richard de Whitacre*, Kt. who

who among other Things was an Assessor and Collector of the Tax given by Parliament to King Edward I. Reg. 25. for his Confirmation of *Magna Charta* and *Charta de Foresta*. He left Issue Richard his Son, and Heir, who having engag'd in the Rebellion of Thomas Earl of Lancaster, 15 Edw. 2. purchased his Pardon for an hundred Marks, and finding good Security for his future Behaviour, was knighted and employ'd in many publick Offices. He left Issue only one Daughter, who marry'd to Alan Waldeif of *Alspath*, who had by her two Daughters and Heirs; Eleanor, marry'd to Richard Walshe of *Onelip* in *Leicestershire*, and Margaret, to Thomas Hore of *Elmedon*. The Walshes enjoy'd their Share for a while, but at length alien'd it to Hore, whose Son enjoy'd the whole; but leaving only a Daughter Katharine, marry'd to John Boteler of *Solihull*, his Son sold the whole to Thomas Marow, from whom the Lordship was passed to John Miller, but most of the Terms were sold before to the particular Tenants.

The Church here, dedicated to St. Leonard, was originally a Chapel belonging to *Colshill*, yet did the Patronage then pass by the Name of a Church, 3 Joh. as appears by the Grant thereof then made unto the Nuns of *Mergate* in *Bedfordshire*, by Jordan Whitacre; but we do not find the Appropriation thereof, because of the Antiquity of it, but it has been officiated in by a stipendiary Curate, which shews there was no Vicarage appointed, if it were ever appropriated. In the Church are the Arms of Boteler, Whitacre, and Waver, upon the Rood-loft, to which 'tis probable they were Benefactors; and in the Belfrey Window are the Arms of Waver empaling, and in the East Window of the Chancel the Arms of Waver, signifying, that those Families either built or glazed those Windows.

Whitacre-Inferior, or the Under, being one with the former, viz. Whitacre-Superior, while they remain'd without distinction, belong'd with it to the Marmions of *Tamworth* Castle, as the former did, and in King Stephen's Reign, or

King Henry II's, was granted by Robert Marmion to William Fitz-Ralph, to hold of him and his Posterity by the Service of one Knight's Fee. His Son and Successor was Ralph Fitz-Raphe, who in 20 Hen. 3. was certified to hold this Manor of the said Robert Marmion by the Service of one Knight's Fee. He and his Successors, for some Descents, resided here at the Manor-House, which seems to have been a fair Place, and had anciently a Park belonging to it. His Son Nicholas Fitz-Ralph inherited this Manor after him, and being knighted 29 Hen. 3. left Issue Giles his Son and Heir, whose Daughter and Heir Isabel, by Marriage to Robert de Marmion, a younger Son of Philip Marmion, Lord of *Tamworth* Castle, brought him into Possession of this Manor, and he gave to the Nuns of *Poleworth*, a Yard Land here, for the Health of his own and Wife Isabel's Souls; and, 14 Edw. 2. in Consideration of an Annuity of 40 l. to be paid him during his natural Life, did by Deed pass away all his Right to this Manor, and some others, to Ralph Lord Bassett of *Draiton*, to hold during that Term. This Robert had Issue a Daughter named Amice, married to Eustace de *Hardreshull*, who with her covenanted to pass over all her Interest and Right in it to

Ralph Lord Bassett of *Draiton*, aforesaid, who having gotten Possession of this Lordship, gave 20 l. in Lands and Rent lying therein, for the Endowment of a Chantry, consisting of three Priests founded by him in the Church of *Draiton Bassett*, by a Licence obtained of the King, Edw. III. and Sir Baldwin Frevile, superior Lord of the Fee; and not long after, passed away all the Residue thereof to William de Clinton Earl of *Huntington*, and his Heirs; which Earl granted away the same in Exchange to Richard de Whitacre, and Amabil his Wife, who it seems had some Lands here before, descended to them by the Marriage of Amice with John de Whitacre, their Ancestor, 16 Ed. 3. After this, we find John Waryn and Hulma his Wife, granting two Messuages, two Yard Lands, sixteen Acres of Pasture, and the

the Moiety of a Messuage, to Sir Fulk de Bermingham, and his Heirs, from whom they descended to Edmund Lord Ferrers of Chartley, and George Longville of Little Billington in Northamptonshire, who, 10 Hen. 6. were certified to be Lords of the whole in their Wives Right.

From George Longville, the Moiety of this Manor descended to Arthur his Son, in 34 Hen. 8. who sold it to John Cheyney of Chesham-Waterside in Buckinghamshire, and the other Moiety coming by the Daughter and Heir of the Lord Ferrers, to Walter Devereux, was purchased of his Descendent Walter Devereux, Viscount Hereford, and Lord Ferrers of Chartley, by Edmund Skerning of Erdbury in this County, Esq; who 18 Eliz. sold it to Henry Cheyney, Son and Heir of the above-mentioned John, and so the whole Manor became the Estate of the said Henry, who conveyed it the next Year to John Puresey, Gent. who, about five or six Years after, passed it to Lawrence Washington of Grays-Inn, Gent. who sold it to George Villers of Brokesby in Lincolnshire, 31 Eliz. from whom, in less than ten Years it was purchased by Sir Edward Brabazon, Kt. whose Son and Heir William Earl of Meath in Ireland, 6 Car. 1. sold it to Sir John King, and Sir Robert his Son, Knts. which last enjoy'd it in 1640.

The Church of this Place, dedicated to St. Giles, was anciently given and appropriated to the Nuns of Mergate in Leicestershire, as Over-Whitacre was, but was anciently reputed a Chapel belonging to Co'shil. Sir Nicholas Fitz-Raphe, 32 Hen. 3. challenged a Title of Presentation to it, it being then void, and to that End put in his Caveat to the Bishop, that he should admit no other Clerk but his; but we don't find he did present: But there never having been a Vicarage endow'd, and the Nuns of Mergate receiving all the Tithes, they provided a Stipendiary to serve the Cure. In the South Window of this Church are the Arms of the Ferrers of Chartley, Belknap, and Clintons, Earls of Huntingdon. Wideney, an ancient Manor, but no

Village ever as we can find, was in the Beginning of King Henry III's Reign, the Estate of one Philip de-Cumtune, who about that Time granted to William de Parles his Kinsman, sixty Acres of Land here, *per magnam mensuram de Ardern*, which were certainly much larger Acres than what we now repute so. In that Deed it is written *Withenhall*. From this William, descended another William, who in King Edward I's Time granted to Walter de Aylesbury all his Lands in Wydenay, as it is called in the Deed in which Sir William Bagot of Hide near Stafford, Knt. is acknowledg'd the superior Lord. This Walter, in 13 Edw. 1. obtained a Charter of Free Warren in all his Demesne Lands here. His Posterity continued Owners of these Lands (tho' their Seat was at Edson in this County) as long as the Male Line lasted, and John de Aylesbury, in 17 Hen. 6. had a Patent for the confirmation of the Charter of Free Warren, procured by his Ancestor, granted him; but at length, by Joan a Daughter and Heir of that Family, it came in King Henry VII's Time to the Somerviles, of whom John de Somerville being attainted in Queen Elizabeth's Reign, Anno 33, it escheated to the Crown, and whether it is granted out of it or remains in it, we know not.

Wigginshil, an Hamlet of Sutton, possessed in the Conqueror's Time by Turchil de Warwick, as appears by the Conqueror's Survey, when it was certified to contain three Yard Lands, and to have Woods three Furlongs in Length and as much in Breadth, one Bruning being Tenant thereto, whose Freehold it had been before the Norman Settlement. In that Record it is written *Winchicelle*. With the rest of Turchil's Lands it passed to Henry de Newburgh, the first Earl of Warwick, in whose Posterity it was 20 Hen. 3. when one William Bonchevalier held it; but in the 36th Year of the same Reign it was in the Possession of Ralph de Willington, who held it of those Earls by the Service of the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee. John de Willington succeeded

succeeded him 9 *Edw.* 2. and held it by the same Rent, but had *William de Lucy* and *John de Hall* his Under-Tenants. In 35 *Edw.* 3. *Baldwin de Berefford* was Lord of this Place; and in 10 *Hen.* 6. *John Hore* of *Wishaw* descended of the said *Baldwin*, inherited it, by the Name of three Messuages, then held by the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee. They were in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign sold to *Thomas Gibbons*, then of *New-Hall*, by *Robert Pudsey*, Esq; Heir to the said *Thomas Hore*, reserving the ancient Rent of 46 s. 2 d. $\frac{1}{2}$ per Annum, to himself and his Heirs.

There were in this Hamlet nine Yard Lands, six of the Earl of *Warwick's* Fee, and three of the Fee of *Thomas de Arden*, which pertained to the Church of *Curdworth*, which Distinction not being carefully observ'd, there arose a Controversy about the Tithes between the Parson of *Sutton* and Rector of *Curdworth*, which by the Pope's Authority was thus settled. That two Parts of the Tithe-Corn of the whole 9 Yard Lands should be paid to the Church of *Sutton*, and the third to *Curdworth*, with all their Oblations and Obventions, because the Priest ministering at *Curdworth*, being nearest, might better administer to them spiritual Comfort, as Occasion requir'd, yet they should communicate at the Mother-Church of *Sutton*, and pay their small Tithes to it, &c.

Wilnecote, an Hamlet of *Tamworth*, which in *Edward the Confessor's* Days was the Freehold of one *Levenot*, but after the Conquest was given to the Earl of *Mallent*, when it appears by the Conqueror's Survey to have contained three Hides, and Woods extending one Mile in Length and half a Mile in Breadth. In that Record it is written *Wilmundcote*, and is said to have in it an Iron Work. From the Earl of *Mallent*, Part of it passed to the Earls of *Warwick*, as his other Lands did, and so came to the *Marmions*, of whom it was held by *William de Ludington*, and so devolv'd to the *Camvilles*, who held it of those Earls. The other Part, which had the Reputation of a Manor, pass'd (but how we

know not) to *Robert de Valle*, whose Posterity were in Possession of it, till Sir *Robert de Valle* sold it, 18 *Edw.* 2. to *Roger de Culi*, who was certified to hold it of *Henry Duke of Lancaster* (to whom great Part of the Earl of *Mallent's* Lands came) by the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee. From the *Culi's* it passed to Sir *Ralph Bracebriggs* of *Kingsbury*, Knt. who dy'd possessed of it, 14 *Hen.* 6. and left it to *Jane* and *Margery* his Kinswomen and Heirs, whose Husbands, in Right of their Wives, kept the Court here 8 *Eliz.* after which Time *Thomas Willington*, Son of the said *Margery*, was Lord of it, and in his Posterity it continu'd till the Year 1640, and may so still for ought we know. Sir *William Barbazon* Earl of *East-Meath* in *Ireland*, had certain Lands here, but we do not find by any Records that they had the Name of a Manor. The Chapel here was a Prebend, belonging to the Collegiate Church of *Tamworth*.

Wishaw, called in the Conqueror's Survey, *Witscaga*, was possessed by one *Ordric*, before the Norman Conquest; but afterwards disposed of to *William Fitz-Corbucio*, when it was certified to contain two Hides, a Church, and Woods three Furlongs in Length and one in Breadth. Who was Lord of it after this, we can't discover, but find that in 29 *Hen.* 2. *John de Doura* had some Lands here, as the Knights Templars had also, who granted under their publick Seal unto *Margaret de L' Isle* two Yard Lands and an half, lying here, 12 *Hen.* 3. This Family of *L' Isle* have been long Possessors of Lands in this Lordship, for *Helewis* the Widow of *Nicholas de L' Isle*, had certain Tenements here: Nor did the Templars pass away all their Lands here to the *L' Iles*, for 'tis plain they had in their Hands two Yard Lands more, for which they withdrew their Suit from the Hundred-Court. In 16 *Edw.* 1. the Family of *Beresford* had to do here, but it doth not appear that they were Lords of it; for about that Time *Osbert de Beresford*, by a Deed of Entail, did settle all his Lands here upon *William de Beresford* his Brother.

ther. It seems that these Lands were those that before belonged to the Templars, and which *William de Beresford* held of the Hospitallers by the Service of 17 *d.* per Annum, to be paid at *Michaelmas* and *Lady*, for all Services, by equal Portions. In 19 *Edw.* 3. *Edmund de Beresford* obtained a Charter of Free Watren in all his Demesne Lands here. From this Family it came by the Female Heirs to *Hore*, and after them to *Pudsey*, as is shewed in *Langley*.

The Church, dedicated to *St. Chad*, was, 19 *Edw.* 2. in the Patronage of *Sir Edmund Castel*, whose Descendent *Sir William* granted it to *William de Beresford*, whose Descendents presented to it several Turns, viz. from 1342, to 1416, after which, the Right of Patronage came with the other Estates of the *Beresfords*, to *Hore*, *Pudsey*, &c. In the East Window of the South Isle of this Church are the Arms of the *Beresfords* quartering; *Ellefield*, *Dethick*, with Quarterings; *Lisle* and *Curson* with Quarterings; and in the Chancel, in the East Window, of *Castel*, *Bois*, and *Lisles*.

Witton, the Freehold of one *Staunchel*, in the Confessor's Reign, but after the Norman Settlement it was given to *William Fitz-Ausculf*, to whom, *Staunchel* became Tenant. When the general Survey was made, it was certified to contain one Hide, and then was written *Witone*. In 25 *Hen.* 3. *Andrew de Witton* held it of one of the Barons of *Dudley*. How long it continu'd in his Family we find not, but 'tis plain it was not in it 19 *Edw.* 1. for upon the Death of *Roger de Someri* Lord of *Dudley*, it was found, that *John* the Son of *William Dyxell*, held it by the eighth Part of a Knight's Fee. His Son *John* wrote himself *Dominus de Witton*, 18 *Edw.* 2. His Widow *Sarra*, and *John de Barre*, sen. passed the whole Manor (except an hundred Acres of Pasture, and 40 s. Rent) to *Richard de Pyrie*, whose Son *Philip's* Widow held it 35 *Edw.* 3. and Daughter and Heir of *Marion*, by Marriage, carried it to *William de la Hay*, as did his Daughter and Heir *Marion* to *Thomas*

East, a Yeoman of the Crown, whose Grandson *Henry* sold it to *John Bond*, a rich Draper in *Coventry*. Mr. *Bond* left only three Daughters and Heirs, the eldest of which, *Alice*, being marry'd to *Michael Joyner* of *Coventry*, had this Manor for her Share in the Partition, and with him sold it, 15 *Eliz.* to *Edward Kynardsey*, who marry'd *Margaret* another of the Sisters. His Son and Heir *John* having first sold the Farms to sundry other Persons, aliened in 18 *J.* 1. the Manor to *William Booth*, Esq; a Barrister of the Middle Temple, whose Son and Heir *William*, a Gentleman well vers'd in the Antiquities of this County, which he communicated to *Sir William Dugdale*, when he wrote the History of it, was in Possession of it in the Year 1640.

The Hundred of KINGTON, or KINGTON.

This Hundred is bounded on the East with the Hundred of *Knightlow* and *Northamptonshire*, on the South with *Oxfordshire* and *Gloucestershire*, on the West with the last Shire in Part, and the Hundred of *Barlichway*, and on the North with that Hundred and *Knightlow*. It takes its Name from the Town of *Kington*, (anciently written *Chinton* or *Kinton*) once the chief Town of the Hundred, tho' now *Warwick* much excels it. The Fee of this Hundred was in the Crown most of King *Henry II's* Reign; but before the End of it, that King granted it to *Walter Cherlecote*, in Fee-Farm for 40 s. yearly Rent, to be paid by equal Parts, at *Michaelmas* and *Lady-Day*. His Heirs did not continue Farmers of it after him, for in King *John's* Time the Sheriff accounted for the Profits of it; but 6 *Hen.* 3. *William Lucy*, upon an Inspection of King *Henry II's* Charter to *Cherlecote*, was admitted as his Heir to farm it, but he held it no more than 15 Years, and then it came again into the King's Hands, and was managed by the Sheriffs till the 54th of that King, when the Farm of it was demised to *Richard*.

chard de Herci, during the King's Pleasure, the Rent being advanc'd 5 *l.* a Year more. He held it about six Years, and then being again in the King's Hands; it so remained many Years, and then was farmed, 10 *Edw.* 2. to *Thomas de Blaunk-front*, for the former Rent, and afterward to *John de Waltham*, 4 *Edw.* 3. after which we find none that farmed it, and so we suppose it rested in the Crown, and the Sheriff accounted for the Profits of it, which amounted to 15 *l.* 18 *s.* 9 *d.* per *Ann.* This is all we have to say of this Hundred, and so shall proceed to the Market-Towns; of which, we shall prefer

Kineton, as the most ancient, and because the Hundred takes its Name from it, but chiefly because (as the Name imports) it was the King's Town, *i. e.* held by the Kings themselves, if not before, yet certainly by King *Edward* the Confessor, and *William* the Conqueror, and so was ancient *Demesne*, and on that Account not mention'd in *Domesday-Book*. King *Henry I.* first put it out of the Possession of the Crown, when he gave the Church to the Canons of *Kenilworth*, immediately after the Foundation of it, and many of the Lands to *Milo de Oxinford*, and his Brethren, which *William* their Father before held. But they held them not long; for King *Stephen*, when he confirmed King *Henry's* Grant of the Church to the Canons of *Kenilworth*, took those Lands called *Swinly*, from *Milo* and his Brethren, and gave them to those Canons; but all this while the Manor itself was in the King's Hands, and so continu'd 'till King *John* granted it in Fee-Farm, *Reg.* 18. to *Stephen de Segrave* and his Heirs, paying a Rent of 12 *l.* per *Ann.* into the Exchequer, being the ancient Rent, that it yielded to the Crown. *Stephen de Segrave* being thus in Possession of this Lordship, obtain'd, 4 *Hen.* 3. that King's Charter for a weekly Market on Tuesday, which he got confirmed, *Reg.* 13, with an Addition of a Fair yearly, to continue two Days, *viz.* Upon the Even and Day of *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*, *June* 29. To this, *Stephen* succeeded *Gilbert de Segrave*, and to him *Nicholas* his Son and Heir, who,

having been engag'd in the Rebellion with the Barons, 49 *Hen.* 3. forfeited his whole Estate; and this Manor being thereupon in the King's Hands, was given to *Edmund* that King's Son, then newly created Earl of *Lancaster*, to whom *Nicholas* made such Application, that he not only recovered this Manor the next Year, but many other extraordinary Respects, tho' *Edmund* had given it to *Ralph de Botele* and his Heirs.

Nicholas de Segrave, being thus restor'd to his Estate here, was certify'd, 7 *Edw.* 1. to hold it in Fee-Farm of the King, by the Rent of 12 *l.* per *Ann.* as is above-said; and that it contain'd four Carucates of Land in *Demesne*, two Windmills, and two Dove-houses, with a Court-Leet, Gallows, and other Liberties, besides the Market: As also that it had 37 Sokemen, who held 31 Yard-Lands, under several Rents and divers servile Employments, and Free-Warren in all his *Demesne* Lands here. In this Family of *Segraves* this Lordship continued two Successions more, *viz.* To *John* his Son, and *John* his Grandson; but Male Issue failing in this last, it devolv'd by the Female Heir *Elizabeth*, Wife to *John de Moubray*, 29 *Edw.* 3. and upon the Partition of the *Moubrays* Lands betwixt the Coheirs *Howard* and *Berkley*, it came to this latter, and was assign'd, 9 *Hen.* 7. to *Ann* the Wife of *William*, Marquess *Berkley*, in Part of her Dowry. It continued in that Family to the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*.

There hath been anciently a Castle here, standing on the North-East Side of the Town, about two Furlongs distance; at which, as the Tradition among the People is, King *John* sometime kept his Court. There is also an Hamlet belonging to this Town, called *Kineton-Parva*, in which it was certified, 7 *Edw.* 1. That *Nicholas de Segrave* had three Tenants which held Lands of him by several Services; and it appears, that those Lands which the Canons of *Kenilworth* had within the Precincts of this Parish, lay in this Hamlet, for in the Grant made by King *Henry VIII.* to *Richard Andrews*, and *Leonard Chamberlain*, of this Manor, and

and six Yard-lands belonging to it; it is said, that it was Part of the Possessions of that Monastery.

The Church which is dedicated to St. Peter, and was given to the Canons of *Kenilworth* by King Henry I. was confirmed to them by Baldwin, Bishop of *Worcester*, in King Henry II.'s Time, and 'tis probable, that a Vicarage was then ordained to be the Value of 8 l. 6 s. 8 d. a Year. It was rebuilt in the Beginning of King Edward II.'s Reign, and consecrated a-new by Walter, *Maydenston*, Bishop of *Worcester*, in 1315. and the Vicarage 26 Hen. 8. was valued at 8 l. 6 s. 8 d. per Ann. The Prior and Convent of *Kenilworth* were Patrons of the Church, till the Dissolution, when it being in the Crown, Queen Elizabeth presented to it three Vacancies.

Near this Town was the Battle called *Edg-hill* Fight, or *Keinton-field*, fought October 23, 1642. between the King's and Parliament's Armies, which last was led by the Earl of *Essex*, who had for some Time been watching the Motions of the King's Army, and at length came to this Town, which when the King, who lay before *Banbury*, heard, he resolved upon a Battle, and accordingly marching towards *Keinton* met with the Parliament Army at *Edg-hill* near the Town. The Fight began immediately, and was very terrible and bloody; no less, as was said, than 5000 being slain, before Night, tho' the Battle was not joined till 3 a-clock in the Afternoon, (but really no more than 1300 and odd) and had not Night prevented, the Slaughter on both Sides had been much greater. The Victory was given to the King's Side, though both Armies kept the Field all Night; and it was certainly his due, because he thereby opened his Way to *London* (as he designed) and took *Banbury Castle* in the Sight of the Earl of *Essex*; yet it produced no great Joy, because so many Persons of Note, viz. the Earl of *Lindsey*, the Lords *Stewart* and *Aubigny*, &c. were slain, and the Lord *Willoughby*, and other brave Men taken Prisoners. The King, after

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the Fight, retreated to *Oxford*, and the Earl of *Essex* to *Warwick*, from whence he gave the Parliament such an Account of this Fight, that they voted a Thanksgiving for the Victory.

Warwick is the chief Town in this County, from which the whole Shire taking its Denomination, is called *Warwickshire*, and so must at least be of as great Antiquity as the first Division of the Kingdom of *England* into Shires. Nor may it boast less of its Situation, which is on the North Side of the River *Avon*, upon a rocky Ascent on every Side, and a dry fertile Soil, having the Benefit of rich and pleasant Meadows on the South Parts, with lofty Groves and spacious Thickets of the Woodland on the North, which may justly render the Account of *John Rous* concerning its being built by the Britains very probable, since they delighted in nothing more than such Places. This Historian, who was a great Searcher into Antiquities in general, and particularly of this County, tells us, That *Gutheline*, or *Kimbeline*, one of the British Kings, contemporary with our Saviour, laid the Foundation of it, and *Guiderius* his Son and Successor much enlarged it, and granted it many Privileges. The *Picts* and *Scots* almost destroyed it, and it lay some Time in its Ruins, till *Caractacus* rebuilt it, erecting a Palace therein for himself, and founding a Church to St. *John Baptist*. In his Days the Romans, under the Conduct of P. *Ostorius*, made large Conquests over the Britains; and to secure them against their Attempts, built divers Forts and Garrisons upon the River *Avon*, of which *Cambden* is of Opinion this Town was one, and was by them called *Prasidium*: But Wars still continuing, it was again almost destroyed, and lay waste till *Constantine* the Father of *Uter Pendragon* repaired it. He was slain by a fresh IncurSION of the *Picts*; and this Town was thereby reduced to a ruinous State, but was at length restored by a British Prince named *Gwayr*, and flourished for some Time so much, that S. *Dubritius* made

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made it his Episcopal Seat, and the Church of *All-Saints* his Cathedral, where afterwards the Castle was built. He much promoted the Worship of God, while he sat here, building diverse private Oratories in these Parts; in one of which, dedicated to *Mary Magdalen*, *Guy*, Earl of *Warwick*, the famous Hero, lived an Hermit's Life. About this Time happened the Coming of the *Saxons*, invited by King *Vortigern*, which brought such Troubles into the Nation, that the Bishop was forced to fly into *Wales* for Safety; and this Town was again laid in Ruins by the Wars, and so continued, till King *Warramund*, from whom the Kings of *Mercia* descended, rebuilt it, and from his own Name called it *Warre-wyk*. After this it flourished much under the *Mercians*, till the *Danes* by their frequent Invasions destroyed it; but it was again restored by the renowned Lady *Ethelfleda*, who after she had repaired its Ruins, built a Fortification called the *Dungeon*, to be its Defence against all Enemies for the future. This was done about the Year 915. and from that Time it arrived to that flourishing State in which the Conqueror found it.

Warwick, at the Settlement of the *Normans* here, was a Borough, or fortified Town containing 261 Houses, of which 130 were the King's Possessions, and 112 the Barons, and the other 19 the Burgeses, who enjoyed them with *Sec* and *Sac*, and all other Customs which they had in the Confessor's Days; but for them they paid yearly 6 Sextars of Honey; and whenever the King went in Person on any Expedition by Land, 10 Burgeses were to attend him instead of all the rest; and if any of them that were warned refused, he was to pay an hundred Shillings; and if the King encountered his Enemies by Sea, the whole Borough was to send him four Boatswains, i. e. Mariners, and pay 4*l.* in Money upon the Advancement of *Henry de Neuburgh* to the Earldom of *Warwick*; the Conqueror granted it to

him to hold the same with the Suburbs and Castle of the King in *Capite per servitium comitatûs*. This *Henry* conferred the 10th of the Toll upon *William* one of his Priests, and *Roger* his Son and Successor, for the Health of his Soul, gave 4*l.* 10*s.* Rent out of it to one *John* his Priest. In 45 *Hen.* 3. *John de Plessers*, who by the Marriage of *Margery*, the last Heir of the *Newburgh* Line, was become Earl of *Warwick*, granted by his Charter to the Burgeses of this Town a Fair for three Days, with an Immunity from Toll for all Comers to it for six Years.

When the Family of *Beauchamp* by the Marriage of *Isabel*, the Heiress of the *Mauduits*, Earls of *Warwick*, by *Alice* the Heiress of *John de Plessers*, became Earls of *Warwick*, it was certified 7 *Edw.* 1. That *William de Beauchamp*, then Earl of *Warwick*, held this Borough of the King in *Capite*, as his Ancestors had done; and that he had here yearly a Fair lasting eight Days before the Feast of *S. Peter ad Vincula*, and eight Days after; as also a Market upon *Wednesday* weekly, with Pillory, Tumbrel, Assise of Bread, &c. for which he pleaded Prescription, and was allowed them: He further procured a Fair of fifteen Days, beginning on the Even of *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*, and continuing thirteen Days after, 18 *Edw.* 1. and *Guy* his Successor obtained a Patent of the same King to receive the Toll of all vendible Commodities for seven Years, towards the paving the Streets and walling the Town, and because they were not finished in that Time, this Earl, and *Thomas* his Successor, procured Patents for ten Years more. This Earl *Thomas* had in 24 *Edw.* 3. a Charter of Free-warren for his demesne Lands here; and because his Ancestors, by some other excessive Tolls, had occasioned the Traders to leave the Market, to the great Prejudice of the Town; he, at the Suit of his Lady, and for the Health of his own and his Ancestors Souls, freed them for the future from Terrage, Stalage, and all other Sorts of Toll. That

That this Town was an ancient Corporation, consisting of a Mayor, Bailiffs and Burgesses, is evident from our Histories, and as such had the Privilege of sending Burgesses to Parliament, we have several Proofs of, though when it was so constituted we find not the exact Time, for in 7 *Edw. 1.* one *Thomas Pain* is said to be Mayor of this Town; and in the 28th Year of the same King, the Mayor and Bailiffs of *Warwick* are commanded to allow to *William de Stodeley* and *Philip le Ront* reasonable Expences for their Service in Parliament for that Year; but afterwards, viz. 1 *Edw. 3.* that King's Mandates for the same Purpose are directed to the Bailiffs only, as if there were no Mayor. As to their sending Burgesses to Parliament, it appears from the Parliament Rolls, that this Town sent theirs as soon as any other, viz. from 26 *Edw. 1.* We meet with nothing more of this Borough till 37 *Hen. 8.* when that King granted to the Inhabitants of it the Rectories of *St. Mary's* in this Town, *Badbroke* in this County, and *Chadsey* in *Worcestershire*, with the Advowsons of the Vicarages, and a Messuage in *Canon row* in this Town, valued at 58 *l. 14 s. 4 d. per Ann.* to be held by themselves and Successors for ever, by the Service of the 20th Part of a Knts. Fee, and 6 *l. 13 s. 4 d. per Ann.* Rent, paying further to the Vicar of *St. Mary's* for the Time being, 20 *l. per Ann.* and to the Master of the King's School 10 *l. per Ann.*

Whatever Pretences to their being a Corporation from Prescription the Inhabitants might have, it was thought necessary to have some better Proofs of it; and hence it was that 1 & 2 *Phil. & Mar. 1.* it was by a new Patent incorporated by the Name of a Bailiff and Burgesses, who should (as the Patent expresses it) be one Commonalty, and one Body corporate *in re, facto & nomine*, and have a perpetual Succession, a common Seal, and twelve Assistants to the Bailiff, called Principal Burgesses, who should have Power to make Laws and Ordinances for the due Regulation

of the Borough; and to choose a Bailiff, Recorder, Serjeant at Mace, and Clerk of the Market, of whom the Bailiff and Recorder should be Justices of the Peace within the Borough, and no other Justices should intermeddle. To this Charter King *James I.* by his Letters Patent, 10 *Reg.* added, That the two ancient Burgesses of this Borough for the Time being, should also be Justices of the Peace within the Precincts thereof, together with the Bailiff and Recorder, and the said Bailiff and one of those senior Burgesses should be always of the *Quorum*.

Places and Things most memorable in this Town are,

1. The Castle, built either by *Kimbeline*, the Romans, or the Mercian Lady *Esbelfleda*; 'tis not possible nor material to determine which. 'Tis certain, that *William* the Conqueror finding the Use of such Fortifications, raised many of them in other Places, and much enlarged and strengthened this, committing the Custody of it to *Henry de Newburgh*, first Earl of *Warwick*. Within the Precincts of this Castle was a Church dedicated to All Saints, which had diverse Privileges belonging to it; but was united in King *Henry I.*'s Time, to the Collegiate Church of our Lady built by *Roger* Earl of *Warwick*. In King *Stephen's* Reign *Gundred*, Countess of *Warwick*, upon the Arrival of *Henry* Duke of *Normandy* (afterwards King *Henry II.*) turned out the King's Soldiers, and delivered this Castle up to that Duke. In King *Henry II.*'s Days, *Thomas Basset* of *Hedindon* in *Oxfordshire*, and *Hugh Nevill* were Governors of it; but this last 18 *John* was commanded to resign it to *Henry* Earl of *Warwick*, and *Thomas Basset* aforesaid, Persons in whom that King reposed a special Trust. Hence it was, that when Issue Male failing in the *Warwick* Family, *Margery*, Sister and Heir of Earl *Thomas*, was obliged to give Security to that King, that she would not take to Husband any Person but such an one as the King could repose full Confidence in, because

she had such a strong Castle situate towards the Marshes. In 48 Hen. 3. the Rebels in *Kenilworth* Castle surprised *William Mauduit*, then Earl of *Warwick*, and taking this Castle beat down the Walls of it that the Royal Party might have no Use of it, and so it remained till *Thomas de Beauchamp* erected the outward Walls a-new, with divers Towers, but the great Tower, called *Guy's Tower*, was built by the last *Thomas* Earl of *Warwick*, 17 Rich. 2. From this Time this Castle was for the most part in the Disposal of the Crown, till Queen *Elizabeth* gave it to Sir *Ambrose Dudley*, Earl of *Warwick*, and his Heirs, for want of which it returned to King *James I.* who bestowed it on Sir *Fulk Grevil* in Fee, who from a ruinous Thing, being then used as the Common Gaol for the County, made it at the Expence of 20000*l.* a Place not only of great Strength, but extraordinary Delight; and is now the princely Seat of the Lord *Brooks*.

2. The Collegiate Church of our Lady, consisting of a Dean and Secular Canons; and uniting the Priests belonging to the Church of *All-Saints*, which stood in the Castle, to them, was first designed by *Henry Newburgh*, Earl of *Warwick*, but not being effected by him, *Roger*, his Son and Successor consummated it, with the Assent of *Simon*, Bishop of *Worcester*, and the Clerks of both Churches, for the Health of the Souls of the Kings *William* the Conqueror, *William Rufus*, King *Henry I.* and their Queens, Earl *Henry*, and all the Faithful deceased, to the End that the said Canons should serve God Day and Night in the said Church, endowing them with many Lands and Churches sufficient for a plentiful Maintenance, to which yet several other Benefactors made considerable Additions, as *Walter de Curli*, *Thomas de Beauchamp*, and others. And whereas the Country of *St. John*, *St. Michael*, *St. Lawrence*, *St. Peter* and *St. James*, which all stood in the Precincts of this Town, for the most part wanted Church-yards for burying,

and several of them were grown ruinous, and there was no Necessity of repairing them, because this Collegiate Church was large enough to receive all the Inhabitants of the Town, and spacious enough to bury their Dead: It was decreed, that from thenceforth they should constantly come to this Church, there to make their Processions and hear Divine Service, and have Sepulture in the Church-yard there, and no where else, except in the Church and Church-yard of *St. Nicholas*. This Decree bears Date 41 *Edw.* 3. 1367. and was so very well approved of by the Earls of *Warwick*, that many of them became great Benefactors to the Canons, as were also *Walter Power* and *William Peto*, and others, so that this Church abounded not only with large Revenues, but many Reliques of great Value, as they were then esteemed.

This Collegiate Church was involved in the general Dissolution, 37 Hen. 8. and falling then into the King's Hands was (*inter alia*) granted out of the Crown by his Letters Patent to the Inhabitants of *Warwick*, by the Name of the Burgesses of *Warwick* and their Successors. There were many Obits kept in this Church, for which there were yearly Allowances; as also one Chantry founded by *Robert Waldene* of *Warwick* in 2 Hen. 4. for a Priest to sing Mass daily at the Altar of *St. Anne*, for the good Estate of King *Henry IV.* *Richard* Earl of *Warwick*, *Margaret* his Mother, and *Elizabeth* his Wife; of himself the said *Robert* and *Elena* his present Wife, during their Lives, and for the Souls of *Thomas de Beauchamp*, late Earl of *Warwick*, *Alice* his former Wife, their Children, Ancestors, and all the faithful Deceased, for the Maintenance of which Priest he gave a yearly Rent of 5*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* issuing out of divers Messuages belonging to him in this County.

In the Church, Quire, and Lady's Chapel lie interred many of the Earls of *Warwick*, as we shall have Occasion to shew in their Lives; but besides them, there are Multitudes of other

Monuments, of which we shall mention those of most Note, as that of *Thomas Oken*, and *Joan* his Wife, who dy'd in 1573. This *Thomas* was born in this Borough of very mean Parentage, but following the Trade of a Mercer, purchased Lands in this County of good Value, which he settled in Fcoffees for these Uses, viz. to increase the Schoolmaster's and Usher's Wages 40 s. yearly each; for four Sermons yearly 40 s. to six poor People placed in three of his Houses 24 s. yearly each, and a black Rug or Cotton Gown; to the Poor of *Warwick* 4 l. at *Christmas* and *Easter*, by equal Shares; for a Sermon at the Meeting of the Fcoffees, to give up their Accounts to the Bailiff and Burgeses 6 s. 8 d. and for their Dinner 20 s. to be given to the Poor at his Burial 30 l. at 12 d. a-piece; to thirty poor Maids for their Marriage 10 l. to the Town of *Warwick* to enlarge their Common 100 l. to the Bailiff and Burgeses several Pieces of Plate, which have from that Time been transmitted to their Successors; to the Bailiff and Aldermen of *Stratford* 40 l. to be let out to eight Tradesmen, 5 l. a-piece for three or four Years at 8 d. per Pound, of which Half to go to the Poor; 3 s. 4 d. to a Minister to preach a Sermon to them, and the Rest to be merry with; and in like Manner he did to the Town of *Banbury*.

Walter Iffeler, born at *Ozenbrigg* in *Westphalia* in *Germany*, but made a free Denizen of *England*, lived in this Borough of *Warwick*, where he used the Occupation of a Glasier, in which he behaved himself so wisely, and God blessed him so in his Trade, that he was preferred to be one of the principal Burgeses of this Borough; in which Place while he was, he erected an Hospital for eight poor Persons, and bestowed another Portion of his Lands for the Benefit of the Borough. He departed this Life *Jan. 14. Anno Dom. 1591. Aetat. 80.*

William Viner, Steward of *Fulk* Lord *Brooke*, while he lived, and one of his Executors after his Death, a very vir-

tuous and charitable Person. He repaired two Schools almost quite ruined, one at *North Leech*, and the other in this Town, at his own great Charge, and increased the Revenue of it 6 l. a Year; as he did the Alms-house at *Lemington* with Ten Shillings per Ann. out of a small Estate. He died *April 28. Anno Domini, 1639.* Many other Persons of Note are buried here, as *John Rous*, the learned Antiquary and Historian, *Thomas Cartwright*, whom Mr. *Cambden* calls, *Inter Puritanos Antesignanus*, *William Parr*, Marquis of *Northampton*, *Sir Thomas Puckering*, Knt. and Bart. *Sir William* and *Sir Edward Peyto*; but having nothing remarkable said of them, we leave their Memories to be perpetuated by their Tombs.

On the South-side of this Church, near the Quire, stands a stately and beautiful Chapel, called *Our Lady Chapel*, because it was dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, begun by the Executors of *Richard Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, (according to the Appointment of his Will) in 21 *Hen. 6.* but not perfected till 3 *Edw. 4.* built for the Erection of his Monument, which was one of the most magnificent in *England*, little inferior to King *Henry VII.'s*, and together with the Chapel, cost 2481 l. 4 s. 7 1/2. It is now much impaired, but hath still no small Footsteps of its Glory and Beauty. Several of our Nobility, Earls of *Warwick*, and their Relations, have been since buried in it, and have noble Monuments erected over them, as *Ambrose Dudley*, Son of *John Duke of Northumberland*, *Robert Dudley*, Earl of *Leicester*, his Brother, *Sir Henry Nevill*, Son of *George Nevill*, Lord *Latimer*, and *Elizabeth*, third Daughter of *Richard Beauchamp* above-mentioned, and *Sir Eulke Grevill*, whose Epitaph is, *Servant to Queen Elizabeth, Councillor to King James (i. e. I.) and Friend to Sir Philip Sidney*; under which is writton, *PECCATE TROPHÆVM.*

3. The Church of *St. Nicholas*, in which Parish stands all that Part of this Town, which is on the South-side of the *Abney* and

and the Eastern Suburb on the North-side: It was founded about the Conqueror's Time out of a Nunnery, which had been destroyed by the Danes. *Roger de Newburgh* 23 *Hen.* 1. gave it to the Collegiate Church of *Our Lady* above-mentioned; to which being appropriated, the Dean presented to one third Part, and two Prebendaries to the other; but there was no Vicarage appointed, till Bishop *Tideman* assigned one 22 *Ric.* 2. two Priests being before paid Ten Marks *per Ann.* to officiate, one for the Parishioners on the South, and the other for those of the North-side of the *Avon*, which were both settled on the Vicar by Bishop *Carpenter*. At the Dissolution of the Collegiate Church, the Advowson of this was granted 37 *Hen.* 8. to the Burgeses of this Town, and their Successors for ever.

This Town hath given the Titles of Honour to Earls and Dukes, as soon, or sooner, than any other in England. For

Roband is by *J. Rous* stiled Earl of *Warwick* in the Days of King *Alfred*, and King *Edward* the Elder, *Anno* 890. He was a famous Warrior, and had great Possessions, but having only one Daughter named *Felicia*, she marry'd *Guy*, the Son of *Seward*, Baron of *Wallingford*, who in her Right became Earl of *Warwick*; and being a Man of great Valour, is that

Guy Earl of *Warwick* so renowned in our Histories, that his Actions are accounted mere Romance; yet not so wonderful, but that some of them are thought true; and among others, his Duel with *Colebrond* the Danish Giant, who was by his Countrymen thought so invincible, that the Danish Generals, *Acclasse* and *Govelash*, who had long harassed this Kingdom, and sought to make it tributary to their Nation, came to this Agreement with King *Athelstan*, *Anno* 926, to end the whole Dispute about the Kingdom, by a single Combat between him, and any Englishman that King should produce, agreeing, that if *Colebrond* overcome, he should submit his

Kingdom to the Danes; and if the English Champion vanquished, they would presently depart his Realm with their Army. This Proposal being excepted, this *Guy* Earl of *Warwick* was chosen for the English Champion; and the Place for the Duel was appointed near *Winchester*, in a Valley called *Obiltcumb*. *Guy* happened to be there first on the Time fixed, and waited for *Colebrond*, who soon after came, and the Fight presently began. *Guy* made the first Attack, and broke his Spear in the Giant's Shield, which enraged the Giant, that he made at *Guy* with all his Force, and cut off his Horse's Head: *Guy* being thus dismounted fought on Foot, and vigorously striking at the Giant's Target, beat his Club, which was bossed with Iron, out of his Hand, which when the Giant stretched out his Arm to reach, he cut it off. The Danes seeing this were much dismayed; but *Colebrond* held out the Combat till Night, when by Loss of Blood he grew so faint, that he fell to the Ground, as unable to fight, but scorned to yield; which when *Guy* saw, he made Use of the Opportunity, and with all his Strength fetching a Blow, cut off his Head. The Victory being thus obtained, the Danes hastened away to their own Country, and *Guy* repaired to the Cathedral to give God Thanks for it, and there offered *Colebrond's* Ax at the Altar, which was preserved many Ages after. *Guy* after this lived an Hermit's Life, in the Place since called *Guy's Cliff*, near this Place where he died, *Anno Dom.* 929.

Reynburn succeeded him in this Earldom. He was the Son of *Guy* before-mentioned; but being stolen away in his Childhood, and carried into *Russia*, was unknown in this Nation, till about the Time of his Father's Death; when coming into *England*, he obtained this Earldom in his Mother's Right. He married the beautiful Lady *Leonatta*, Daughter of King *Athelstan*, but stayed not long with her; for going beyond Sea, he there died and was buried in an Island near *Venice*, leaving

Wolgeat, alias *Weyth the Humed*, his Successor. He was a Person of great Courage, and much honoured for his Skill in warlike Affairs. He was a Benefactor to the Monastery of *Evesham*, and had Issue.

Ufa, commonly called *Hava the Humed*, a very devout Man, and a special Friend to the Monks of *Evesham*, to whom he confirmed his Father's Gifts, and added more. He order'd his Body to be bury'd in their Monastery, and departing this Life in the Reign of King *Edward the Martyr*, left for his Successor, his Son and Heir.

Wolgeat, then Earl of *Warwick*. In his Time the Monks were expelled out of the Abbey of *Evesham*, and secular Canons put in their Places, of whom he rented five Hides of Land at an easy Rate. He was for a Time in special Favour with King *Ethelred*, but for some wicked Courses and Oppressions, had his Lands and Honours taken from him. *Warwick* about this Time was much wasted by the *Danes*, and a Nunnery and Abby burnt down.

Wigod was his hereditary Successor, and lived in the Reigns of King *Ethelred*, King *Edmund*, and the *Danish* Kings. He was a potent Man, and a great Warrior, and was a special Benefactor to the Monks of *Evesham*. He marry'd the Sister of Earl *Leofric*, and had by her

Akwine, who was contemporary with King *Edward the Confessor*, and *William the Conqueror*, in whose Survey, he is called *Akwinus-Vicecomes*, because he either presided over this County, as his Uncle *Leofric's* Deputy, or had the Custody of the County for the King's immediate Use; yet is he by Authors reputed the true Earl of this County, and left for his Heir.

Turchil de Warwick, a great Man in this Age. He resided here at *Warwick*, and had great Possessions in this County, when *William Duke of Normandy* settled himself in *England*. He was very powerful at that Time, but did not give *Harold* any Assistance, which procured him great Favours from the Con-

queror, in suffering him to hold his vast Estates in this County without Disturbance; but though he was called *Turchil of Warwick*, yet he had neither the Borough or Castle, nor any Part of them as of his own Estate, but as Governor of them; that King employed him to strengthen and enlarge them, as he did other wealthy Men in other Places, partly to busy their Minds, and partly to bring them low in their Estates, that they should not have Time or Abilities to contrive Rebellions, and he might have Forts to keep them in Awe. But though *Turchil* was indulged by the Conqueror to enjoy his Estates quietly for Life, yet it is clear, that his Son enjoyed none of them as his Heir, but what he had, was given him by the Conqueror, to hold of him and his Successors by military Service, as he gave their Estates to others, and the Earldom he gave to

Henry de Newburgh, so called from the Castle of *Newburgh* in *Normandy*, where he was born. He was a younger Son of *Roger de Beaumont*, Earl of *Mallent*, and being a faithful *Norman*, after King *William* had well walled the Town, and drawn a mighty Ditch round it, he promoted this *Henry* to the Earldom, and annexed thereto the Royalty of the Borough with its Appertinances. He had been trusted with the Custody of *Warwick* Castle before, but did not obtain *Turchil's* Estates entirely, till King *William Rufus* bestowed upon him his whole Inheritance. He was, saith *Malmfbury*, a Person of a sweet and peaceable Temper; and as he lived, so he died. He reconciled the Conqueror to his Son *Robert*, was instrumental in procuring the Charter of the Confirmation of King *Edward's* Laws from *K. Henry I.* with whom he had great Friendship before he was King, and contributed much to his being so. He made *Wodnosk Park*, which is near his Castle of *Warwick*; following King *Henry's* Example, who made *Woodstock Park*, the first in *England*. He founded the Priory of *Warwick*, and gave the Church of *Compton Morda*.

Murdac to the Church of *Our Lady* in that Town; before it was made Collegiate. He had five Sons by his Countess, *Margaret* the Daughter of *Rotrode*, Earl of *Perche*; and dying *Anno* 1123. left

Roger his eldest Son Heir of his Estates, and Successor in this Earldom. He was one of the Nobles, that were Witnesses to the Charter of King *Stephen's* Laws, but had no Commendation for military Actions; yet he was at the Siege of *Winchester* with the Earl of *Gloucester*, and other great Men, who adhered to the Empress, and is reputed to have been the Conqueror of *Gowerland* in *Wales*, which his Posterity enjoyed a long Time after. He completed the Foundation of the Priory in this Town, which his Father had begun, founded the Collegiate Church of *St. Mary* here, and built *St. Michael's* Hospital for Lepers. To the Canons of *Kenilworth*, he gave some Lands in this Town. 'Twas *Gundred* this Earl's Countess, that outed King *Stephen's* Soldiers out of this Castle. By her he had three Sons, of which the Eldest,

William, was his Successor in this Earldom. He had 105 Knights Fees, and an Half. He founded the Hospitals of *St. John* and *St. Thomas* in this City, and built a new Church for the Templers here also; whose Possessions he had also enlarged. He had two Wives, but had no Child by either of them; so that departing this Life in the *Holy Land* in 1184.

Waleran his Brother succeeded him in his Earldom and Estate; but he seems not to have had an absolute Possession of the Earldom till 7 *Rich. 1.* when he gave 20 Marks to have the *Tertium denarium de Placitis comitatus*. He granted to *Hubert*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, the Advowson of all the Prebendaries belonging to the Collegiate Church of *Warwick*, to hold during his Life, to purchase his Favour, and gave all the Tithes arising out of the Assarts of *Wedgmoor*, as also of the Paunage and Venison to the Hospital of *St. Michael* in this

Place. He also had two Wives, by whom he had several Children, of whom

Henry the Eldest succeeded him in this Earldom. He was in his Minority at his Father's Death, and on that Account committed to the Custody of *Thomas Bassett*, of *Hedindon* near *Oxford*, who for a certain Fine had a Grant of his Marriage, and Livery of this Castle, and his other Lands. He came of Age 15 *John*, and by a special Writ that Year, had the *Tertium denarium* of the County delivered to him by the Sheriff. In the Wars between that King and his Barons, he so firmly adhered to the King, that he commanded *Hugh de Ne-vill*, who had the Custody of *Warwick* Castle, to deliver it up to him and *Thomas Bassett*; and moreover, that he should have all the Rebels Lands, that held of his Fee, during the King's Pleasure: Nor did his Loyalty die with his Prince, but he joined with the Earl of *Chester* in opposing King *Henry III.*'s Barons, in besieging divers Places held by the Rebels. He left two Children, a Son and a Daughter.

Thomas his Son and Heir succeeded him in this Earldom; and being of full Age at his Father's Death, had Livery of his Lands, but was not in full Seisin of the Earldom, till four Years after, when he was *cinctus cingulo comitatus* at *Gloucester* by the King. He married *Ela*, Daughter of *William Longspe*, Earl of *Salisbury*, but died without Issue in 1242, and was bury'd in the Quire of *St. Mary's* Church in this Town. *Margery* his Sister was his Heir. She was married in her Brother's Life-time to *John Marshall*, Brother of *William* Earl of *Pembroke*; but he died either before her Brother, or so soon after, that he never had any Seisin of this Castle, or Earldom; and so though Dr. *Heylin* placeth him in the Catalogue of the Earls of *Warwick*, it seems to be a Mistake, as *Dugdale* plainly enough intimates, by shewing that King *Henry*, upon her Brother's Death, recommended to her Choice, as most pleasing to him,

John

John de Plessets, one of his Domestick Servants, and in special Favour with him, and sealed a Charter to him, whereby he granted her Marriage to him, if he could obtain her Consent; which he soon after did, and marry'd her 27 Hen. 3. The King was so pleased with her Compliance to his Desire, that he forgave the Relief due at her Brother's Death, and a Debt of Two hundred Pounds; and the next Year, three Bucks out of the Forest of *Hawering* in *Essex*: But for some Time after his Marriage, *Margery* his Wife had only the Title of this Earldom, being called Countess of *Warwick*, and he stiled only *John de Plessets*, till four Years after, when the King gave him a Permission to sell some Oaks in the Forest of *Dean*; for there he has the Title given him of *Comes Warwici*, being much in Esteem with the King after this. He never was out of some Places of great Trust, for he was made Governor of the Castle of the *Decises*, with the Manors thereunto belonging, and Keeper of the Forests of *Melkesham* and *Chippenham*; and being a martial and active Man, was often employed in Expeditions into *Normandy* and *Wales*. He lived to see the Beginnings of the Troubles that arose by the discontented Barons, and was for his Fidelity entrusted with the Custody of this County and *Leicestershire*, with the Castle of *Sauvey*; but died before he saw the Issue of them 47 Hen. 3. When his Countess *Margery* dy'd we find not, and have no more to say of her, but that she confirmed her Grandfather *Waleran's* Gift of the Assarts of *Wedgnoek*, &c. to the Hospital of *St. Michael* in this City. She left no Issue by either of her Husbands, and so this Honour, with the Estate thereunto belonging, passed to *Alice* the Daughter of *Earl Waleran*, who being married to

William Mauduit of *Hanslope* in *Bucks*, he in her Right became Earl of *Warwick*. He was Chamberlain of the Exchequer to the King by Inheritance, as Lord of *Hanslope*, and had Livery of *Warwick* Castle, and his Wife's other

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Estates soon after, doing his Homage. The rebellious Barons in his Time grew very strong, and he was employed by the King to fortify and defend his Castle of *Warwick* against them, because they had got the Possession of the Castle of *Kenilworth* in his Neighbourhood. *John Gifford*, a vigilant Commander, was Governor of it; and, whether by Treachery or Negligence in the Earl of *Warwick's* Guards, surprised it; and having slain many of the Soldiers, took the Earl and Countess Prisoners, and kept them in his Castle, till he paid Nineteen hundred Marks for their Ransom, at the same Time dismantling the Castle of *Warwick*, that it became useless. But notwithstanding this Misfortune, his general Character was, that he was, *Vir in consilio providus, & in ceteris virtutibus merito laudandus*. He was marry'd to *Alice*, the Daughter of *Gilbert de Segrave*; but having no Issue by her, his Sister, and Heir *Isabel*, by her Marriage with *William de Beauchamp* of *Elmeley* Castle in *Worcestershire*, brought the Honour and Estate of this noble Family into his; so that tho' he was not, yet his Posterity for divers Successions were Earls of *Warwick*; and the first of them was

William de Beauchamp, his Son and Heir by the said *Isabel*. It is remarkable, that this Earl bore the Title of Earl of *Warwick*, as Heir to *Isabel* his Mother, some Years before his Father's Death, of which *Leland* gives us this Reason, That he had, with his Father the Lord *Beauchamp* of *Elmley*, and two or three of his Brothers, done King *Henry* signal Service in the Battle of *Evesham*, in which they with their Brigade had vanquished the Host of *Mountford*, for which he not only highly merited of King *Henry*, but of his Son King *Edward I.* in whose Reign, he was in great Esteem and Trust, as upon many other Accounts; so especially for two Victories, the one over the *Welsh*, and the other over the *Scotts*, in recovering the Castle of *Dunbar*. He dy'd 26 Ed. I. 1298. leaving

B b b b b

Guy

Guy de Beauchamp his Heir and Successor. 'Tis probable he had his Christian Name from the warlike *Guy*, the Saxon, of whom we have spoken above, and to whom, 'tis probable, his Parents desired he should be like, as he really was in some Measure, of which he gave ample Proof in the Battle of *Few-kirk*, and Siege of *Kaerleverock* in Scotland, and many other Exploits in King *Edw. I.*'s Days. But in King *Edward II.*'s Reign, he took Part with *Thomas Earl of Lan-caster*, and other discontented Barons, who could not bear, that *Piers de Gavestone* should engross that King's Favour, to the Prejudice of all the Nobility of England; and therefore taking Arms, they made him their Prisoner at *Scarborough*. The King was much disturbed at this Success, and promised the Barons full Satisfaction, if they would send him to him. The Rest of the Barons, by the Perswasion of the Earl of *Pembroke*, consented to the King's Desire; but as he was carrying him, this Earl intercepted him, and carrying him to *Warwick Castle*, cut off his Head: It seems, this Earl bore a deadly Hatred to *Piers* for his abusive Character of him, calling him, *The Black Dog of Arderne*, because he was of a black swarthy Complexion. The King took this Murder greatly to Heart, but knew not how to punish the Actors; nay, seeing how powerful they were, was so glad to please them, that he pardoned them, and all their Adherents, within two Years after; and particularly was so far reconciled to this Earl, that upon making his Will, he promised, that his Executors should have the Care of his Heir, and his Estates in his Minority, which after his Death he confirmed; but within two Years took his Guardianship out of their Hands, and gave it to *Hugh Despencer* the Elder in *Edw. II.* who was then come into that King's Favour with his Son *Hugh*.

Thomas, the Son and Heir of *Guy*, though under Age, succeeded him in his Earldom; and tho' during King *Edward II.*'s Reign, *Hugh Des-pencer* had the

Care and Custody of his Person and Estate; yet when King *Edward III.* came to the Crown, the Castle of this Place, and the Rest of his Lands, were committed to *Roger Mortimer of Wigmore*, till he came of Age. After which, to his Death, he was scarce out of some notable and high Employment in the Peace, as Governor of *Gernsey*, *Serke* and *Aureney*, and Conservator of the Peace, and in War against the Scots, Welsh and French; for he was in the Battle of *Cressy* and *Poitiers*; yea, of so heroick a Spirit was he, that he spent three Years in the Holy Wars against the Pagans. To his secular, we may join his pious Actions, which are so many, that we shall mention no more, than what concerns this Place, that we may not be tedious, viz. By his Will, he gave to the Collegiate Church here, the Advowson of *Pillerton Hervey* in this County; and because he ordered his Body to be buried in the Quire of it, he appointed his Executors to build it anew, and give all the Vestments in his own Chapel to it, and to the Hospital of St. *John Baptist* in this Town; he gave one Moiety of the Church of *Morton D'Aubeny* in this Shire. He dy'd of the Pestilence in France 43 *Edw. III.* He had several Sons, of which *Guy* the Eldest died before his Father, and *Alice* his Widow, vowed Chastity in the Collegiate Church of this Place, before *Reginald Brian*, Bishop of *Worcester*; and so

Thomas his Brother succeeded him, and was the second Son of the last Earl *Thomas*. He was of a martial Disposition, as well as his Ancestors; and all King *Edward III.*'s Reign, was in several Expeditions into Foreign Parts, viz. Into *France* to raise the Siege of *Ro bel*, and into *Britanny*, on the Behalf of *John de Montfort*, Duke of it; yea, so well did he approve himself to be just and prudent, as well as valiant, that in 3 *Rich. II.* he was chosen Governor to that King being young, by the Commons assembled in Parliament; but the King not being pleased with his Tutelage, took the Reins of Government into

into his own Hands, and suffered them to be guided by Favourites (of whom *Robert de Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*, was the Chief) to his own and their Ruin, as the Event proved. This Earl *Thomas* was one of those, who was supposed to envy the Greatness of the Earl of *Oxford*; and therefore was so obnoxious to the King's Displeasure, that his Life was in Danger; which this Earl finding by being turned out of the Council, he with the Duke of *Gloucester*, and some other Nobles, put themselves in Arms at *Haringay Park*, in their own Defence; but their Fears vanishing, the Duke of *Gloucester* was treacherously hurried away to *Calis*, and there murder'd; and this Earl taken from a Feast to which he had been invited, and made a Prisoner, tried, condemned and banished to the *Isle of Man*; but removed to the *Tower* at length, where he remained till King *Richard* was deposed; and King *Henry IV.* gave him a Release from his Troubles, and restored him to all, which he enjoyed about three Years, and then died Anno 1401. 2 Hen. IV. His Son and Heir

Richard succeeded him in his Honour and Estate, a Person rather superior, than barely equal to his Ancestors, in Virtue or Prowess; for he quelled two Rebellions at home, overcame several great Champions at Jufts, as Sir *Pandulph Malet* at *Verona*, three French Knights at *Calis*, and a great Duke at the Council of *Constance*, where the Empress, in Admiration of his Courage, took his Livery from one of his Knight's Shoulders, and put it upon her own, in Respect to him. In fine, he demeaned himself through his whole Life so, that he was thought not to have his Equal for Wisdom, Manhood and Curtesy in the World; inso-much that the Emperor *Sigismund* gave him the Name of the Father of Curtesy; and King *Henry V.* at his Death appointed, that this Earl should have the Tutelage of young *Henry* his Son, till he was sixteen Years of Age; which by the Approbation of Parliament he had, and held it till, upon the Occasion of the Death of the Duke of *Bedford*, he was

made Lieutenant General of the whole Realm of France 14 Hen. VI. in which he continued to his Death, which happened four Years after; when he was succeeded in his Honour and Estate by

Henry de Beauchamp, his Son and Heir, then hardly fourteen Years old; but was of so martial a Disposition, that before he was 19 Years of Age, he offered his Service to defend *Aquitain*, which was so well taken, that the King to encourage his Bravery, created him first premier Earl of *England*; and not long after, a Duke, giving him the Place in Parliament next to the Duke of *Norfolk*, and above the Duke of *Bucks*, who was so disgusted at it, that the King was forced to grant them the Precedency by Turns for Peace-sake. His promising Genius ever after procured him many great Preferments, some in Reversion, and others in Present, of which last, was his being King of the *Isle of Wight*, to which he was crowned by the King's own Hands: But he lived not long to enjoy either, for he died soon after he was twenty-two Years of Age, and was buried in the Abby of *Tewksbury*, leaving only a Daughter named *Anne*, then but two Years old, who had the Title of Countess of *Warwick*; but dying about ten Years after, her Honour and Estate devolved to *Anne*, her Father's Sister, who was then married to

Richard Nevill, Son and Heir to *Richard Nevill*, Earl of *Salisbury*, who by Reason of this his Marriage, and his special Services about the King's Person, and in the Wars of *Scotland*, was the same Year declared Earl of *Warwick*, and the Honour confirmed to himself, his Wife, and their Heirs. This was he by our Historians called, *The stout Earl of Warwick*, and *Richard Make-King*; because in the Controversy between the Families of *York* and *Lancaster*, he raised or depressed either Family as he pleased; for by the Battle of *St. Albans*, he made *Richard* Duke of *York*, Protector of the Kingdom; and when that Duke was slain at *Wakefield*, he raised his Son *Edward* to the Throne,

by the Victory at Towton. *Edward* well rewarded him for his Services, but having disgusted him in not accepting what he had done to accomplish a Marriage for him in France with the Lady *Bona*, the French Queen's Sister, he made his Peace with the Queen *Margaret*, King *Henry VI.*'s Wife; and having obtained considerable Aids by her Means, proclaimed King *Henry*, and forced King *Edward* to fly the Land; but it was but for a while; for within the Year, King *Edward* returned with considerable Forces; which after his Landing, soon increased by the Addition of his Friends, and came to a Battle with this Earl in *Barnet-Field*, where he was slain, and King *Edward* immovably settled on the Throne. He left two Daughters, *Isabel* and *Anne*, the former of which was married to

George, Duke of *Clarence*, King *Edward*'s Brother; who upon the Earl of *Warwick*'s Death, inherited a Moiety of his Estate, and the Honour, (the Countess being stript of all, and forced to secure herself by Sanctuary and Privacy, till King *Henry VII.* arrived at the Throne). He was made Lord High Chamberlain to the King, and Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, by the Titles of Duke of *Clarence*, and Earl of *Warwick* and *Salisbury*, for twenty Years by Patent; but being charged with diverse great Offences towards the King, viz. That he used Necromancy and Poison, to rid himself of such as he hated, and to make Way for himself to the Throne, gave it out, that the King was a Bastard, &c. He was attainted by Parliament; and being imprisoned in the Tower, was drowned in a Butt of *Malmsey*. He had by the Lady *Isabel* two Sons, *Edward* and *Richard*, which last died young; and a Daughter named *Margaret*, married to Sir *Richard Pool*, Knt. *Edward* was living when *Henry VII.* came to the Throne, and divers Years after; but being thought to be a Bar to the Succession of King *Henry*, he was charged with furthering *Perkin Warbeck*'s Escape, and beheaded for it on Tower-

Hill, 15 *Hen. VII.* and two Years after, was attainted in Parliament. After his Death there was no Earl of *Warwick* all that King's, and King *Henry VIII.*'s Reign, but 1 *Edw. VI.*

John Dudley having been advanced to the Dignity of Viscount *Lisle*, 34 *Hen. VIII.* in Right of his Mother, was, by the Favour of the Duke of *Somerset*, Protector of the Kingdom, created Earl of *Warwick*, as descended of *Margaret*, the eldest Daughter of *Richard Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*. His Father was that *Edmund Dudley*, who with *Richard Empson*, by putting in Execution the Penal Laws, raised such great Sums of Money, as filled King *Henry VII.*'s Coffers beyond Expression; but at the same Time brought such an Odium upon himself, that nothing would satisfy the People but his Life; whereupon he was attainted in Parliament, and beheaded on Tower-Hill. This his Son was not above eight Years old at his Death; but being put under the Guardianship of *Edward Guilford*, Squire of the King's Body, his Father's Attainder was by his Means reversed by Parliament; and he being restored in Name, Blood and Inheritance, had a fair Way made for Action, when he came of Age, which he made Use of to his great Advantage; for 24 *Hen. VIII.* he was made Knight; and 34 *Hen. VIII.* Viscount *Lisle*, and Lord Admiral of *England* for Life, in which Office he did Wonders. For he passing over Sea, took *Boleyn* in France, secured the Scotch Seas, drove the Spanish Fleet home, when they at great Charge came to invade *England*; and landing 5000 of his Men, fired Treport in France, and divers Villages round it; by which Actions and many others, in which he was always attended with Success, he got such Reputation with King *Henry VIII.* that he was constituted one of the sixteen Executors of his Will. After King *Henry*'s Death, he courted the Duke of *Somerset*'s Favour, (who was then the Protector of the Kingdom in King *Edward*'s Minority) and was made Lord High Chamberlain of *England*, and Earl of

of Warwick, obtaining thereby the Castle and Lands belonging to it. In this high Station his Ambition led him to remove the Protector and his Brother from their great Offices, and place himself in them; causing himself to be made Lord Great Master of the King's Household, Earl Marshal, and Duke of Northumberland; placing his Son Robert among the six Gentlemen that constantly attended on the King, who after it enjoyed his Health very little to his Death. In the mean Time he married Guilford his 4th Son, to Jane Grey, the eldest Daughter of Henry, Duke of Suffolk, by Frances the Daughter of Mary, King Henry VIII's youngest Sister, and produced a Patent of King Edward for her Succession; which had he gained, he had had the Power of a King tho' she had the Name of the Queen; but the Fates order'd it otherwise; Q. Mary got to the Throne, maugre all his Attempts to the contrary, and his Head came to the Block, 1 Mar. I. John his eldest Son, was in his Father's Life-time, by the Courtesy of England, called Earl of Warwick; but being attainted, never came to his Father's Honour: But

Sir Ambrose, being restored in Blood by Queen Mary, obtained great Favours from Queen Elizabeth, being made Pantler to the Kings and Queens of England at their Coronation, as his Ancestors Earls of Warwick had been, and Master of the Ordinance; was at length made Baron Lisle and Earl of Warwick by the same Queen; who granted him at the same Time the Castle, Manor, and Borough of Warwick, with divers Lordships thereunto belonging, which had escheated to the Crown by his Father's Attainder. He had three Wives, but by none of them had any Issue; and dying 32 Eliz. 1589. was buried in our Lady's Chapel adjoyning to the Collegiate Church, where his Brother Robert, Earl of Leicester, and his Son Robert Lord Denbigh lie also interred. From his Death this Honour lay dormant to the 16 Jac. I. when it was revived in the Person of

Robert Lord Rich, Baron of Leeze in Essex. This Family derive themselves from Richard Rich, an opulent Mercer of London, where he underwent the Office of Sheriff. He was buried in the Church of St. Laurence Jury in that City, Anno 1469, leaving Issue John, who was interred in Mercers Chapel, and left Thomas his Son and Heir, whose Son Richard raised this Family, he having been a great Proficient in the Study of our municipal Laws in Middle Temple, where he was Autumn Reader 21 Hen. VIII. arrived afterwards to many eminent Employments; as Attorney General of Wales, the King's Solicitor General, Chirographer in the Court of Common Pleas, and Chancellor of the Court of Augmentations, in which last Office, when the Religious Houses were dissolved, he obtained a Grant of the Site of the Priory of Leeze, with the Manor of Leeze, and many other Lands thereunto belonging, 28 Hen. VIII. it being valued under 200 l. In K. Henry VIII's Will, he was constituted one of the Assistants to his Executors in Matters of great Consequence. In 1 Edw. VI. being then a Knight, he was advanced to the Title of a Baron of this Realm, by the Style of Lord Rich, and soon after constituted Chancellor of England, but held this great Office but four Years; and then foreseeing what dangerous Times were coming, got a Discharge from it, and lived privately, doing good, for he built Richford Steeple, and founded Alms-houses there, and at Felford, with a Free School for 80 Boys of the Villages about it, and other Parts of the County. He died June 3, 1568. leaving Robert, his Son and Heir, and nine Daughters.

Robert his Son succeeded him in Honour and Estate, and was appointed one of the Peers for the Trial of Thomas Duke of Norfolk; and afterwards was sent with the Earl of Lincoln, Lord Admiral, to conclude a Peace with the French at Blois, 15 Eliz. He died in 1581. and left Issue by Mary his Wife, 3 Sons and one Daughter, of which

Robert

Robert, the Eldest, succeeded him in his Honours and Estate. He attended **Robert**, Earl of *Essex*, in his Voyage to *Cadiz*, and afterwards was advanced by King *James I.*'s Letters Patent Reg. 16. to the Dignity and Honour of the Earl of *Warwick*. He died within 8 Months after his Creation, and was buried at *Felsted*, leaving two Sons and several Daughters.

Robert his eldest Son succeeded him, and *Henry* was created Earl of *Holland*, 22 Jac. I. This **Robert** was Admiral for the long Parliament, in 1658. and departed this Life the same Year, leaving several Sons and three Daughters, married to the Lord *Mandevile*, eldest Son of *Henry*, Earl of *Manchester*, Lord *Roberts*, and E. of *Scarsdale*. His eldest Son

Robert succeeded him in this Earldom, and died in 1659. leaving three Daughters only, viz. *Anne* married to *Thomas Barrington*, eldest Son of Sir *John Barrington*; *Mary* to Mr. *S. John*, Son of Sir *Walter S. John*, and *Essex* to *Daniel*, eldest Son of *Hineage*, Lord *Finch*, now Earl of *Nottingham*; whereupon his Brother

Charles became Earl of *Warwick* after his Decease. He married the Daughter of *Richard* Earl of *Cork*, in *Ireland*, by whom he had one Son, who married *Frances*, the youngest Daughter of *Oliver*, called then Lord Protector; but died before his Father, and was buried at *Felsted*; whereupon, for want of Male Issue of this Line, the Honours passed into the Family of *Henry*, created Earl of *Holland*, as abovesaid.

Robert, Earl of *Holland*, became Earl of *Warwick*, Anno 1673. He by his second Wife *Anne*, Daughter of *Edward*, Earl of *Manchester*, had Issue

Edward, his Son and Heir, who succeeded him in his Honours. He by *Charlotte*, the Daughter of Sir *Thomas Middleton*, of *Chirk Castle* in *Denbighshire*, Bart. had Issue

Edward-Henry, the present Earl of *Warwick* and *Holland*, who succeeded his Father in 1701. being then but 4 Years of Age, or thereabouts.

Persons of Note born, or inhabiting this Town.

Anne Nevil, Daughter and Coheir to *Richard Nevil*, the last Earl of *Warwick* of that Line, was born in the Castle here. She was first married to *Edward*, Prince of *Wales*, only Son of King *Henry VI.* whom *Richard*, Duke of *Glocester* (afterwards King) slew, and took her for his Wife. Her Consent, if ever asked, dare not be denied; and so she was married to him, and with her her great Inheritance passed to him. By her that Duke had a Son named *Edward*, whom he made Prince of *Wales*, being about ten Years of Age; but he dying before his Father, who was then King, *Richard* wanted a new Wife to have Heirs to the Crown, and his thought removed her by Poison to make way for his Niece *Elizabeth*; but his Death prevented his Designs.

Edward Plantagenet, Son of *George*, Duke of *Clarence*, by *Isabel*, the eldest Coheir of *Richard Nevil*, Earl of *Warwick*, was born in the Castle here. He being the next Heir to the Crown after King *Richard III.*'s Death, was kept a close Prisoner by King *Henry VII.* (as he had been before by King *Richard III.* for the same Reason) and at length put to death upon this Occasion. King *Henry* seeking to marry his eldest Son *Arthur*, to the Lady *Katherine*, Daughter of *Ferdinand* King of *Spain*, as Heir to the Crown of *England*; it was objected, that this *Edward* not only had the Title, but many of the People's Affections; and therefore 'twas thought necessary to take him off, as it was soon done, and the Marriage compleated; but proving unfortunate, her Sons dying in their Infancy, and she herself divorced, she is said to have made these Reflections on both, viz. That it was a just Judgment of Heaven to take away her two Sons, since this Earl was taken off to make way for her Marriage; and that it was the Hand of God to break

break the Bonds of her Marriage, which had been cemented with the Blood of this innocent Earl. He was beheaded Anno 1499.

John Rouse, Son of *Jeffrey Rouse*, was born in this Town, but descended of the *Rouses* of *Brinklow* in this County. He was bred in *Oxford*, and attained to great Eminency in Learning; and after he came from that University, was Chantry Priest in the Chapel of *Guy's Cliff*. While he was at the University, he had an incredible Thirst after the Antiquities of this Nation, and by searching into almost all the Libraries in *England* and *Wales*, had acquired a great Knowledge of all *British* Affairs; which that it might not be lost, he withdrew himself into the Privacy of *Guy's Cliff*, that he might have the greater Leisure for Writing as well as Devotion. And here it was that he wrote the Antiquities of *Warwick*, with a Catalogue of the Earls thereof; a Chronicle of our *English* Kings, and the History of our Universities; with several other Things which are lost, or otherwise perished: He was as good at the Pencil as Pen; of which he hath left Proofs in his Drawings of the Earls of *Warwick* and himself. He died a very aged Man in the Year 1491.

John Murcot was born in this Town, and having been educated in Grammar by Mr. *Thomas Dugard*, was entered a Student in *Merton College, Oxford*, in 1642. Soon after his Admission, *Oxford* was garrisoned for the King, and he to avoid bearing Arms, fled in Disguise to Mr. *Ley*, Vicar of *Budworth* in *Cheshire*, where by close Study he much improved himself in practical Divinity. *Oxford* being surrendered he returned to his College, and took his Bachelor of Arts Degree, which having accomplished, he return'd to Mr. *Ley*, and by his Means became Minister at *Astbury* in *Cheshire*, from whence he removed to *Eastham* and *Chester*, and at length settled at *Dublin*, where he was accepted for one of the Preachers in Ordina-

ry to the Lord Deputy and his Council. He died young there in 1654.

John Ley was born here, but descended of the *Lays* of *Cheshire*. He was sent from the Free-School here to *Christ-Church, Oxford*, where being Master of Arts he was presented by the Dean and Canons to the Vicarage of *Great Budworth*, where having continued some Years a constant Preacher, he was made first a Prebendary and then Sub-Dean of the said Church in 1603. He sided with the Presbyterians in 1641. yet was esteemed a Man of Learning and Piety, inasmuch, that Bishop *Usher* approved of several of his Writings. He died in May, 1662.

These are all the Market-towns of this Hundred, and so we proceed to the Villages.

Arlescote, or as it is written in *Domesday-book*, *Orlavescote*, a little Hamlet standing under *Hedge-hill*. It was given by the Conqueror to the Earl of *Mallent*, and at the Time of the general Survey was certified to contain five Hides and three Virgates, of which the five Hides belonged to the Monks of *Preaulx* in *Normandy*, by the Earl's Gifts, and three Virgates were in the Earl's Hands. He being a firm Adherer to King *Henry I.* against his Brother *Robert Curthose*, was advanced to the Earldom of *Leicester*, which he left to his eldest Son *Robert*, and this Earldom of *Mallent* to his Son *Walteran*. He died 18 Hen. I. and was buried in the Monastery of *Preaulx*, which was of his Ancestors Foundation. The five Hides of Land remained to the Monks, till the general Dissolution in King *Henry VIII.*'s Time, and then were disposed of by that King (*inter alia*) to *Richard Andrews*, Esq; and his Heirs. And as to the three Virgates, *Jeffrey de Clinton* had them of the E. of *Warwick*'s Grant, and bestowed them on the Monks of *Stonely*.

Astot, a Village in the Parish of *Whitchford*, of which we find in the Record of 7 Edw. I. That *John de Mohun* had eighteen Tenants here, who held of him

him several Portions of Land by Performance of sundry servile Employments, as Ploughing, Harrowing, Mowing, &c. and paid certain Rents besides, tho' it was no Manor, but a Member of *Whichford*.

Asborne, an Hamlet in the Parish of *Newborn-pacy*, held by the Family of *Hastings* as a Member of *Newbold*; but in 7 *Rich. I.* it was the Possession of *Roger Balaunce*, who then levied a Fine of Lands here, in which it is called *Hastorne*. From him it came to *William Balaunce*, to whom that Part of a Knight's Fee, which was due to *Robert Hastings* for this Hamlet, was remitted 12 *Hen. III.* From him descended *Thomas Balaunce*, who 7 *Edw. I.* held this Lordship of *Robert de Hastings*, by the Service of Half a Knight's Fee, and had then two Carucates of Land in Demesne here, and nine Tenants holding four Yard-Lands in Servitude. *Hugh de Bromley* held certain Lands here at the same Time of the said *Robert de Hastings*, by the 3d Part of a Knight's Fee, of which he gave a Part to the Monks of *Bordesley*, and Friars of *Tbelesford*. *Nicholas Balaunce* was the last Male Branch which had to do here; for his Daughter and Heir *Joan*, marrying to *John Vessy*, granted it 32 *Edw. III.* to *Thomas Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, in whose Family it continued till *Rich. Beauchamp E. of Warwick* gave it to his Chantry in *Guy's Cliff*, which Chantry, with all the Manors therunto belonging, was granted by *T. Moor* and *R. Higham*, the last Chantry Priests thereof, to Sir *Andrew Hamock*, Knt. and his Heirs, 1 *Edw. VI.* but who have since owned it, we know not.

Atherston on the *Stour*, so called to distinguish it from another Place in this County, named *Atherston*. It is written in *Domesday-book*, *Edricestone*, from one *Edric* a Saxon Owner of it. The Conqueror gave it, when he divided this Nation to his Followers, to his Half-Brother *Odo*, Bishop of *Baiex*, as we find in the general Survey, where it is said to contain four Hides, and to be

held of that Bishop by one *Corbin*, with a Church and a Mill. The Bishop afterwards forfeited it; and the King enfeoffed *Roger de Ruperys* with it, whose Posterity held it till *Ralph de Ruperys*, a Norman, was dispossessed of it by King *Henry III.* for adhering to the King of France, and subjecting himself and all he had to that King's Obedience: Whereupon King *Henry* gave it to *Godfrey Craucumbe*, who had a Grant of it also from *Ralph de Ruperys*, who reserved to himself and his Heirs a Pair of Gilt Spurs, to be paid yearly at *Easter* for all Services: But *Craucumbe* had it not long, for the King, *Reg. 32.* bestowed the Inheritance of it upon *Jeffrey de Langley*, in whose Charter 'tis called, *Eschaeta nostra de terris Normannorum*. To this *Jeffrey* succeeded *John de Langley*, his Grandchild, who is found 7 *Edw. I.* to hold it of the King in *Capite*, by a Pair of Gilt Spurs, having then two Carucates of Land in Demesne, seven Tenants holding seven Yard-Lands, paying several Rents, and performing sundry servile Labours; as also a Court-Leet. This *John* made it over to his Brother *Jeffrey*, who was possessed of it 15 *Edw. I.* He was a devout Man, and became signed with the Cross to go into the Holy Land in 35 *Edw. III.* and released to the Monks of *Stoneley* 10 l. a Year, which his Father had reserved to himself and his Heirs when he gave them the Manor of *Staverton*.

The Family of *Langley's* enjoyed this Lordship after this many Descents; but at length *William de Langley*, who died 22 *Edw. IV.* left it to his Son *John* about 13 Years of Age, who left no Issue, and so it passed to the Female Heir *Eleanor* his Sister, who joining with her Husband *John Clarelke*, conveyed it to *Richard Empson* and his Heirs 12 *Hen. VII.* From *Empson* it came to *Thomas Morton*, Esq; who in 37 *Hen. VIII.* passed it to *Thomas Hanks*, in whose Family it continued 'till *John Hanks*, who died seised of it 1 *Eliz.* left it to his Daughter and Heir *Ursula*, then but six Years old;

old; but afterwards married to *Ralph Sidkote*, after which we find not how it passed.

The Advowson of the Church here was given, in King *John's* Time, to the Monks of *Tewksbury*, by *Roger de Ruperys*, but never being appropriated, it remained a Rectory, as it still continues; only the Monks presented to it from the Year of Christ 1304 to 1545. about which Time the Monastery being dissolved, the Advowson came into Lay-hands; and the Family of *Turners of Atherstone* presented to it from that Time to 1622.

Aven-dasset, the Lordship and Estate of *William Giffard*, a Retainer of *Roger Earl of Warwick*, in King *Stephen's* Time. He gave some Lands of this Manor to the Templers, as appears from an Account of their Possessions, 3 *Hen. II.* in which it is called *Asne dercet*. To him succeeded *Andrew Giffard* (but not immediately) whose Heir 36 *Hen. III.* was found to hold one Knight's Fee here of *Roes de Verdon*, and she of the Earl of *Warwick*: But in the 7 *Edw. I.* *Margery de Cantilupe* was certified to be the Owner of this Manor, and to hold it of *Theoblad de Verdon*, by the Service of one Knight's Fee, having then one Carucate of Land and an Half here in Demesne, and 5 Yard-Lands besides, which were held by diverse Tenants at certain Rents, and to perform several Services. From this *Margery*, it descended to *Walter Cantilupe*, Parson of *Snitsfield*, who became Lord of it by the Grant of Sir *John de Cantilupe*, his Brother. He sold it 12 *Edw. II.* with the Advowson of the Church to *Christian de Bishopsden*, Widow of Sir *William de Bishopsden*, but reserved to himself an Estate in it for Life; after which she having only the Reversion, sold it to Sir *John Peache*, sen. and his Heirs. In his Family it continued as long as the Male Line lasted; and when that failed, it went to the *Montforts of Colsbill*, with the rest of *Peache's* Lands, by the Marriage of the Female Heir; and at length by the Attainder of Sir *Simon Montfort*, to the Crown, 10 *Hen. VII.* who within a Year

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or two gave it to *Gerald Earl of Kildare*, *Elizabeth* his Wife, and their Heirs. They procured a Charter of Free warren for all their Demesne Lands here, 18 *Hen. VII.* and left it to Sir *James Fitzgerald*, who being attainted in 28 *Hen. VIII.* it escheated to the Crown again; and was given by *K. Edward VI.* Reg. 4. to Sir *Ralph Sadler*, Master of that King's great Wardrobe, and his Heirs, to be held in Socage. He sold it soon to *John Woodward*, of *Butlers meriton*, and his Heirs, and from them it descended to *Richard Woodward*, Gent. who was in Possession of it in 1640.

The Church of this Village is dedicated to St. *John Bapt.* and had antiently two Yard-Lands belonging to it. It was valued 26 *Hen. VIII.* at 13 *l.* 18 *s.* 8 *d.* In the East Window of the Chancel are the Arms of *Duroassal* and *Clintons of Colsbill*.

Ayleston, a small Village in the Parish of *Atherston*, lying on the other Side of the *Avon*. In the Conqueror's Reign it was the Estate of *Nicholas Balistarius*, and was then certified to contain three Hides of Land, and one Virgate, having been in the Confessor's Days the Free-hold of one *Leuricus*, a Saxon. This *Nicholas* (then called *De la Pole*) gave it to the Monks of St. *Peter at Gloucester*, in Exchange for *Pluntreu* in *Devonshire*, which *Odo Fitz-gamaliel* had bestowed on them under the Name of *Elmundeston*, which Exchange was confirmed by King *Henry II.* in whose Charter 'tis written *Alvodestone*. In 7 *Edw. I.* this Village was certified to contain one Carucate of Land in Demesne, and nine Tenants holding eight Yard-Lands and an Half under several Rents, and certain servile Labours of the Abbot of St. *Peter in Gloucester*, who held it of the King in pure Alms. Upon the Dissolution of the Abby of *Gloucester*, it came (*inter alia*) to the Crown, and there remain'd till 4 *Eliz.* when it was granted by that Queen to Mr. *Rainsford of Clifford in Gloucestershire*, whose Descendants were Owners of it in 1640.

Barcbeston a pretty Village situate on the Banks of the *Stoave*, written in
C e c c c Domes.

Domesday-book *Berricestone*, and *Bericestone*; at which Time it was so famous that it gave Name to an Hundred then in Being; but long since included in this Hundred of *Kineton*. It was then possessed in two Parts, one of them containing two Hides and an Half, belonged to *William filius Corbucionis*, and was held by one *Johais*, with a Mill on it. The other Part, viz. an Hide and Half a Virgate, one *Aluric* held of the King; but it was certified among the Lands of *Richard Forestarius*; both of which were the Freehold of one *Wiching*, in the Confessor's Days. *Corbucion* enfeoffed the Ancestor of the *Whitacres* with his Part; and *Simon*, his Son, assumed his Sirname from hence, writing himself *Dominus de Berchestone*, 5 Rich. I. His Posterity held this Manor diverse Successions; and were esteemed some of the principal Men of the County in levying and assessing Subsidies and Taxes, which was in those Times done by Persons of Quality; when, or how it was alienated from that Family we find not; but suppose it was not much before King *Henry VI.*'s Reign, when we observe *John Durant* to have been the Owner of it. His Family held it divers Successions; but at length *Henry Durant*, by his Deed, sold this Manor 23 Hen. VII. to *William Willington*, Son of *John Willington* of *Todnam* in *Glocestershire*, who had lived there several Generations.

These *Willingtons* were descended of *Ralph de Willington*, who lived in King *Edward I.*'s Time, of which Line 'tis probable that *John de Willington* and *Ralph de Willington* were, who in the Reign of King *Edward III.* and King *Richard II.* had successive Summons to sit in Parliament among the Barons of the Realm. *William Willington*, that bought this Manor, was a rich Merchant of the Staple, and settling himself at this Place 24 Hen. VII. depopulated this Town much by making an Inclosure of 530 Acres, so that there was but 64 Acres left for Tillage, and all of them belonging to his Manor-house, and managed with one Plough. He had a fair

Estate in Lands, besides what he had in this County, in *Oxfordshire* and *Glocestershire*; but having no issue Male, he made use of it to marry his seven Daughters to the best Families in this County; one of which *Mary*, being married to *William Selden* of *Beeley*, Esq; had this Lordship for her Part, and his Posterity by her enjoyed it in the Year 1640. He was buried in the Church here.

The Church here is dedicated to *St. Martin*, and in that Part of it that is called *Swillington's Isle*, is a very fair Monument for the said *William Willington*, Esq; and *Anne Middlemore* his Wife, built by his own Appointment in his Will, by Mr. *Shelden* of *Beeley*; he died in the Year 1455. The Living was valued 26 Hen. VIII. at 13 l. 6 s. 8 d. per Ann. The Advowson is in the Family of *Sheldon's*, who presented in 1606.

Barford, a Village situate on the Southern Bank of the *Avon*, where is a fair Stone Bridge of many Arches. In the Conqueror's Time *William Fitz-Corbucion* had one Hide here, which in the Confessor's Time was possessed by one *Saulf*, but at the same Time one *Hugh de Osborn Fitz-Richard* was certified to hold here four Hides, which had a Mill on them. It is written in that Record, *Bereford*. From this *Hugh* descended the Family who took their Sirname from this Place, which was their Seat, and were Lords of it three or four Successions; but Issue Male failing in *Henry*, who left only one Daughter and Heir *Dionysia*, she marrying to ——— *de Nasford* brought this Lordship into his Family; but it did not continue in it above four Generations. Of these *Nasfords* some were Benefactors to the little Monastery of *Thelesford*, as *Walter* and his Son *Henry*, and *William* and his Son *John*, who confirmed what his Ancestors had so given, and further added, That the Canons of that House should have free Liberty of Fishing in the River *Avon* every Day in the Week but Sunday, viz. from the Mill to the Millpool, and also Common of Pasture in the Common of *Bereford*. In 7 Edw. I. it

it appears by an Inquisition then taken, that *William de Nasford* was Lord of this Manor, but held it of *Theobald de Verdon* by the Service of Half a Knight's Fee, as he did of *Robert de Mortimer of Riccards Castle*, who was descended from *Robert Fitz-Richard*. And then it was said, that the said *William* had here two Carucates of Land in Demesne, a Water-Mill and free Fishing in the *Avon*, with a Court-Leet and Gallows, and four Tenants holding four Yard-Lands by base Service. The Knights Templers also held here one Yard-Land of his Fee, and Canons of *Thelesford* eleven, five of which were given them by *Alice* the Wife of *Walter de Beresford*. In the 13th Year of the same King, *William de Nasford* claimed here Court-Leet, Gallows, Weyfs, Assise of Beer and Bread by Prescription, and was allowed them. *John* his Heir and Successor was one that did partake with *Guy de Beauchamp* in the Murder of *Piers Gaveston*; and though he was pardoned for that Offence, he past away this Lordship to that Earl, 7 *Edw.* II.

In the 9th of King *Edward II.* *Thomas* Earl of *Warwick* was certified to be Lord of it; but it was then in the King's Hands by Reason of his Minority; yet afterwards, 14 *Edw.* III. the same Earl had a Grant of it from *William de Clinton*, Earl of *Huntington*, for himself and his Hers; after which it continued to the succeeding Earls of *Warwick*, till all the rest of their Possessions came to the Crown, 6 *Edw.* IV. and there rested, till together with the Castle of *Warwick* it was granted, 1 *Edw.* VI. to *John Dudley E.* of *Warwick* and his Heirs, who being attainted 1 *Mar.* I. it devolved again to the Crown, and was by Queen *Elizabeth*, Reg. 4. passed together with other Lands to *Ambrose Dudley* Earl of *Warwick*, and his Heirs Male, which failing, it returned to the Crown again.

Here was also within the Precincts of this Parish, a reputed Manor belonging to the Collegiate Church of *Woburn* in *Glostershire*, which after the Dissoluti-

on 35 *Hen.* VIII. that King sold to Sir *Ralph Sadler*, Knt. and his Heirs, who passed it to *John Dudley* Earl of *Warwick*, and having rested in the Crown after his Attainder, till *Elizabeth*, she gave them to *Ambrose Dudley*, Earl of *Warwick*, and the Heirs Male of his Body, as she did the former Manor.

The Church here is dedicated to *St. Peter*, and was in King *John's* Days given by *Henry de Beresford* to the Canons of *Theveslesford*; but it is certain that they made some Release of it again to the said *Henry* or his Heirs; for in 4 *Edw.* I. *William de Nasford* bestowed the Advowson of it upon the Monks of *Evesham*, that he might be Partaker of all their Spiritual Benefits, and the Abbot and Convent presented from that Time to the Dissolution to it as oft as it was vacant. It was never appropriated, and so remaining a Rectory, was valued 26 *Hen.* VIII. at 12 l. In the Windows of it are the Arms of the *Beauchamps*, *Lodbrokes*, *Catesbys*, and *Evesham-Abby*.

Barton on the Heath was given by the Conqueror to *Robert de Stafford*, of whom on *Grim* held Half an Hide of Land in it. In the general Survey it is called *Berton*, or *Barn Yard*. It is probable that the Earl of *Mallent* or *Turchil* of *Warwick*, had some Possessions here, because *Thomas de Arden* is found to hold Part of a Knight's Fee here of the Earls of *Warwick*, who descended from him. In King *John's* Time, one *Simon de Barton* was possessed of this Manor descended to him from *Ranulph de Barton*, his Grandfather, whom we suppose to be enfeoffed of some Part of it, or the whole by one of the Barons of *Stafford*; but we rather believe 'twas but a Part, because it appears that in 20 *Hen.* III. *Thomas de Arden* answered for the 4th Part of a Knight's Fee here, held of the Earl of *Warwick*, which in 36 *Hen.* III. was in the Hands of *Robert Mareschal* and *Richard le Eyr*, and then *Richard Frankleyn* held the Earl of *Stafford's* Part, which was but the 16th Part of a Knight's Fee.

The Family of the said *Robert Mareſchal* held it from that Time to the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*; but in that Interval *Robert Mareſchal* paſſed away the Advowſon of the Church and ſome Lands here to *Nicholas Makerel* of *Carlton* in *Lincolnſhire*, who preſented to it 3 Turns; but it returned again to the *Mareſchals*, who then joined it, alias *Bery* to their Name. His Deſcendant *Edward Bery* ſold it to *William Underhill* of *Idlicote*, who died ſeiled of it 12 *Eliz.* and left it to his Son *William*, but the *Beries* recovered it again, and ſold it to *Walter Overbury*, a younger Son of Sir *Nicholas Overbury*, of *Burton* on the Hill, in *Gloceſterſhire*, Knt. about the later End of King *James I.*'s Reign. He built the Manor-Houſe of Stone, as it now ſtands.

The Church here is dedicated to *St. Laurence*, and was valued in 26 *Hen. VIII.* at 13 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* In it is only one remarkable Grave-Stone of Marble for *Edmund Bury* and *Elizabeth* his Wife, who was the 7th Daughter of *Edward Underhill* of *Nether Evington* in this County, Eſq; He died *Jan.* 22, 1558. and ſhe in 1608. In the Eaſt Window of the Chancel are the Arms of his Family.

Bradmore, an Hamlet ſo called from its low Situation, was a Member of *Honington*, and with it given by Earl *Leofric* to the Monks of *Coventry*, of whom it was held by *William de Timot*, and *John de Bradmore* by the 10th Part of a Knight's Fee. The Monks in 7 *Edw. I.* were certified to have had 6 Tenants here, holding ten Yard-Lands by the like Rents and Services as thoſe of *Honington* performed. By the Act of Diſſolution, 30 *Hen. VIII.* it went with *Honington* to the Crown, as Parcel of the Lands belonging to the Priory of *Coventry*; and ſo being involved in that manner in the Patent, by which it was given to *Robert Gibbs*, was the Inheritance of Sir *Henry Gibbs* in 1640.

Brailles, a Lordſhip of a very large Extent, yet anciently more ſpacious than now it is, for *Tamworth* was but a

Member of it. In the Conqueror's Survey it is ſaid to contain 46 Hides, and Woods 3 Miles in Length and 2 in Breadth: Before the Conqueſt it was Part of the Poſſeſſions of *Edwin* Earl of *Mria*, but after it was given to *Henry de Newburgh*, Earl of *Warwick*, whoſe Poſterity enjoy'd it till King *Henry VII.* Reg. 3. got all the Poſſeſſions belonging to that Earldom, as is ſhewed in *Warwick* above. In 31 *Hen. III.* *John de Pleſſets*, who had married *Margery*, the Heireſs of *Thomas* Earl of *Warwick*, had it for Life by Agreement with *William Mauduit* and *Alice* his Wife. He with his Wife procured a Charter for a Market here upon *Monday*, every Week, and a Fair to begin on the Even of *St. George's Day*, and to continue two Days following. After the Death of *William Mauduit*, the next Earl, it was, by Agreement between *Alice* his Widow and *William de Beauchamp* the ſucceeding Earl, aſſigned to her as Part of her Dower. In 7 *Edw. I.* it was in the Poſſeſſion of *William de Beauchamp*, who held in Demefne three Carucates of Lands, and had a Park of 30 Acres, with a Warren, and had other Liberties; beſides ſixty Yard-Lands hold of him by ſeveral Tenants under ſeveral Rents, and certain particular Services, viz. paying ſome Corn, mowing and reaping his Hay and Corn, carrying Hay and Stones, gathering Nuts, making Malt for him, and paying 12 Marks in Money, not to marry a Daughter, nor make a Son a Priſt without his License, which were uſual Conditions of ſuch Tenures as were held in Villenage in thoſe early Times.

The Earl had here alſo ſeveral Freeholders, who held of him by ſeveral Rents, viz. *Nicholas Segrave* held eight Yard-Lands of him by the Service of the 6th Part of a Knight's Fee; *Theobald Nevil* and *Robert Haſtang*, 8 Yard-Lands more, by the Service of a Pair of Gilt Spurs, and *Peter Montfort* 16 Yard-Lands, by the 4th Part of a Knight's Fee. The Nuns of *Wroxhall* at the ſame Time had one Yard-Land here,

here, which was given to them in pure Alms by *Wallewan*, Earl of *Warwick*, and the Canons of *Kenilworth* had four Yard-Lands in Right of the Church (of which they were Patrons) as Part of its Glebe. After in the 13 *Edw. I.* *William de Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, claimed by Prescription the Privileges to have a Gallows, with Assize of Bread and Beer, which were allowed; when with the Earl of *Warwick's* Estates it came to the Crown; in King *Henry VII.'s* Reign it was leased out *Anno 23*, to *Richard Hungerford* and *John Hopper* for 40 Years, and afterwards with the Market, fair Water-Mill and Warren, to *William Willington* of *Barcheston*, for 21 Years; but he held them not above ten Years, and then they were leased out to *William Rainsford*, one of King *Henry VIII.'s* Gentlemen Ushers for 21 Years, at which Time, viz. 30 *Hen. VIII.* that King passed away the Inheritance to *Thomas Wymbush* and *Elizabeth* his Wife, and their Heirs; but they sold it to *William Sheldon* of *Beeley* in *Worcestershire*, whose great Grand child *William* was Owner of it in 1640.

The Church here dedicated to *St. George*, was given to the Canons of *Kenilworth* in King *Henry I.'s* Time, by *Roger* Earl of *Warwick*, *Simon*, then Bishop of *Worcester*, confirming the Grant, whereupon in the Reign of *Richard I.* a Vicarage was appointed by *John de Constantis*, Bishop of *Worcester*, being endowed with all the Alterage and small Tithes, as well of the Demelne as Lands held by Bond Service, together with the third Sheaff; as also one Yard-Land with haying, and an Orchard belonging to it, which together were valued 26 *Hen. VIII.* at 20 *l.* In this Church are several monumental Inscriptions for *John Davis*, Gent. *Helen Davis*, the Wife of *Thomas Davis*, *Robert* the eldest Son, and *Elizabeth* the Daughter of *Richard Davis*, who died all in the Beginning of the last Century; as also for *John Bishop*, Patron of the Church, and *Helen* his Wife, and *John* the Son of *Barnabas Bishop*. There was also in this Church

a Gild founded by *Richard Nevil*, Earl of *Warwick*, by the Name of a Warden, Brethren, and Sisters, with two Priests to celebrate Divine Service every Day, and to pray for the Soul of the said Founder, the Revenue whereof was certified to be 18 *l.* 13 *s.* 2 *d.* Half-penny, 37 *Hen. VIII.* and out of it a Grammar School was to be maintained here.

Broughton, or *Broton*, an Hamlet belonging to *Whitchurch*, situate on the Western Side of the *Stoare*. In 6 *Edw. II.* *John de Whitchurch* held Lands here to the Value of 10 *l.* and in 8 *Edw. III.* *Sir Robert de Vale*, Knt. being in Possession of it, entailed it upon *John* his Son and Heir, who had his Seat here, and died seised of it 36 *Edw. III.* leaving *John Burdet* and *John Norris* his Cousins and Heirs. In the Family of *Burdet* it continued till the 10th of *K. Henry VIII.* when *Sir John Burdet*, Knt. passed it away to *George Thrackmorton*, Esq; and others.

Burmington the Lordship of *Robert de Stadford*, when the Conqueror's Survey was taken, to which it was certified to contain five Hides and a Mill, of which one *Godwin* was the Owner before the Conquest. In 13 *John* it answered for one Knight's Fee, as Part of the Honour of *Stafford*, being held 36 *Hen. III.* by *Adam de Greenvile* of *Harwisia de Wallenward*, who held it of the Lord *Stafford*. This *Adam* was in Commission for taking Assises of Novel Disseisin in this County 52, 55 *Hen. III.* and left it to *William de Greenvile*, who forfeited it to the Crown by his Rebellion against King *Edward II.* but obtaining it again thro' the King's Favour, had a Grant of it in Tail to himself and *Lucy* his Wife, and their Heirs; and for want of them, to *John Rodency* and his Heirs. In the Family of *Greenvile* it continued to 46 *Edw. III.* when *Humphrey Stafford* of *Southwike* possessed it in Right of his Wife, who was the Heir of the *Greenviles*. From him descended *Sir Humphrey Stafford*, Knt. who by his Will gave 60 *s.* to this Church of *Burmington*. His Grandchild *Humphrey* was created Lord *Stafford*.

Stafford of Southwike, 4 *Edw. IV.* and five Years after Earl of *Devon*, but re-vaulting from the King at *Banbury*, was beheaded. He left no Issue, and so *Eleanor*, the Wife of *Thomas Strangeways*, Esq; his Aunt, became Co-heir to his Inheritance, and had this Lordship allotted for her Share. Her Heir was Sir *Giles Strangeways*, Knt. who alienated it to *Henry Amesley*, Gent. 32 *Hen. VIII.* but who has been Owner of it since we know not.

Charlecote, or as it is written in *Domesday-book* *Cerlecote*, from *Ceorle* the Saxon Owner, before the Conquest; but after it was given to the Earl of *Mallent* by the Norman King. It was then certified to contain three Hides and two Mills, and belonged to the Parish of *Wellshurne*. From him it descended, with his other Lands, to *Henry de Newburgh*, his Brother, the first Earl of *Warwick*, whose Son and Heir *Roger*, 23 *Hen. I.* gave to the Collegiate Church of *Warwick*, then newly by him founded, one Hide of Land lying here, with the Tithe of the whole Lordship, and two Mills. This *Roger* enfeoffed *Thurstone de Montfort* (a great Man in those Days) with this Lordship, and other large Possessions; and his Son *Henry* gave it to *Walter*, the Son of *Thurstone de Cherlecote*, to whom King *Richard I.* and King *John* confirmed it. He was the younger Son of *Thurstone de Montfort*. From *Walter* descended *William*, who assumed the Name of *Lucy*, as is supposed from *Cicely* his Mother, who was an Heiress of the *Lucy* Family. *Thurstone*, the Son of *Henry de Montfort*, confirmed this Grant to this *William*, reserving to himself and his Heirs, 10 *l.* in Silver annually, as we suppose was in the original Grant. This *William* was in Arms with the Barons against King *John*, and for it his Lands were seized; but returning to his Allegiance, 1 *Hen. III.* his Estates were restored, and with them this Manor, and others in this County; with the Hundred of *Kinton*, which had been given him by King *Henry II.* To this *William* did *Walter de Lucy*, 18 *Hen. III.* give the Stewardship of all his

Lands in *England*; and two Carucates of Land to the Constable of *Ludlow-Castle*, for the safe Custody of it.

This *William Lucy* was Knighted 17 *Hen. III.* and was after put into Places of great Trust, viz. the Custody of this County and *Leic.* with the Castle of *Kenilworth*, &c. He was signed with the Cross, founded the Monastery of *Tbelesford*, and had a Chapel at his Manor-house here allowed by the Parson of the Parish, with Reservation of Obedience to the Mother-Church. He left Issue Sir *William Lucy*, Knt. who married *Amicia*, Daughter and Heir to *William de Furbes*, and Heir to *William Fitzwarin*, by whom he had Issue *Esauk de Lucy*. He was a Retainer to that Arch-Rebel *Peter de Montfort*, of whose Son *Peter* he obtained a Discharge of the 10 *l. per Ann.* Rent reserved out of this Lordship, paying a Pair of Gilt Spurs, or 4 *d.* at *Christmas*; by that notable Inquisition taken 7 *Edw. I.* it was found that he held here two Water-Mills, and two Carucates of Land in Demesne, with the whole Manor, and had 22 Tenants, that held of him 42 Yard-Lands at Will, performing certain Services, viz. Ploughing, Reaping, &c. and paying certain Sums of Money. He was one of the Justices of Gaol-delivery at *Warwick*. 14 & 17 *Edw. I.* and a Benefactor to the Canons of *Tbelesford*. He dyed 31 *Edw. I.* and left *William Lucy* his Son and Heir, who was knighted 2 *Edw. II.* He was one of the Knights for this Shire to serve in divers Parliaments, and in Commission for Gaol-delivery, Conservation of the Peace, &c. He was a Benefactor to the Canons of *Tbelesford*, as his Ancestors had been, and left Issue by *Elizabeth* his Wife, *William* his Son and Heir, who was much employed in the like publick Offices as his Father, and left Issue *Thomas* his Son and Heir, who gave certain arable Lands in this Place to the Canons of *Tbelesford*, to pray for the Souls of *William de Clinton*, Earl of *Huntington*, himself and his Wife.

This *Thomas* had Issue *William Lucy*, who being knighted 5 *Rich. II.* was re-

retained to serve *John of Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*, in War and Peace, during Life; as was his Son and Heir, *Thomas* after him. He was knighted 7 *Hen. IV.* and served for the County the same Year in Parliament; and the Year following was Sheriff for this County and *Leicestershire*. He died 3 *Hen. V.* and left *William* his Son and Heir, then but thirteen Years old, who coming of Age, was a Person of Note in the County, served in Parliament, as one of the Knight's of the Shire, and was Sheriff for this County and *Leicester*. He was a firm Adherent to the House of *York*, in the bloody Quarrel with the *Lancastrians* for the Crown, and died in Peace under their Protection, leaving Issue *William* his Son and Heir. He was created a Knight of the *Bath* at the Coronation of King *Henry VII.*'s Queen, and was a Conservator of the Peace in this County. By his Will dated *July 2, 1492.* among other Bequests, he gave to the Reparation of the High Altar in this Church 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* and an Acre of his Demesne here to be for ever at the Disposal of the Church-wardens, for the Benefit of the Church; and was buried in the Collegiate Church of *Stratford upon Avon*. To him succeeded *Edmund Lucy* his Son. He was a Commander in King *Henry VII.*'s Army, at the Battle of *Stoke* near *Newark*, and retained to serve the same King *Reg. 7.* at the Siege of *Boleign*. He was buried in *Our Lady's Chapel*, in the Monastery of *Thelesford*, leaving *Thomas* his Son and Heir, one of the Sowers to King *Henry VIII.* and was knighted in the 6th Year of the same King. *William Lucy* was his Son and Heir, and *Thomas* his Son and Successor, who built the Manor-house here of *Brick*, was alive in 1640.

The Church here in King *Henry I.*'s Time, was a Chapel to *Wellesburne*, and was confirmed to the Canons of *Kenilworth*, by *Simon* Bishop of *Worcester*, and *William* Earl of *Warwick*, in King *Henry II.*'s Time. But notwithstanding this, *William Lucy*, Founder of the Monastery

of *Thelesford*, by some Agreement with those Canons, got it into his Power, and gave the Advowson of it to the Canons of that House; yet we suppose, 'twas on Condition of paying a Rent of 20*s.* per Ann. to the Canons of *Kenilworth*; as it appears they did 19 *Edw. I.* It was appropriated to that Monastery at first; but one *Robert*, the Prior, in King *Edward I.*'s Time, made over the Right of Presentation to the Vicarage to *Fouk de Lucy*, Lord of *Cberleote*, and his Heirs, in whose Patronage it continued till King *Henry VII.*'s Reign, when *Sir William Lucy*, Knt. returned the Patronage to the Canons of *Thelesford*, and their Successors; and *Edmund* his Son confirmed the Grant: The Vicarage then was valued at 12 Marks per Ann.

In the Church are two Marble Grave-stones, for *Edmund Wickham*, Son of *Thomas Wickham*, Gent. and *John Marsker*, Chaplain of this Church; both Ancients, but without Date. The most remarkable Tombs are for the Lady *Joyce Lucy*, Wife of *Sir Thomas Lucy*, Knt. who died *Febr. 10. 1595.* and for *Sir Thomas Lucy*, Knt. who died in 1603. and another *Sir Thomas Lucy*, who died *Dec. 8. 1640.* and *Alice* his Wife. In the Chapel, on the North-side of the Chancel, there is also a Monument sumptuously built, but without any Inscription, but may be justly supposed for one of the *Lucy's* Family.

Chelmesfote, abridged from *Chelmundescote*, was originally a Member of *Brailles*, and possessed with it by the Earls of *Warwick*; but in the 20 *Hen. III.* *Roger de Craffe*, and *Simon de Turpile*, were certified to hold Half a Knight's Fee here of the Earl of *Warwick*, in whose Hands it continued till the 36th Year of that King; but must be soon after alienated to one *Hubaud*, who was not long possessed of it, before it was seized by that King, for the Rebellion of *Henry Hubaud*, who held out *Kenilworth* Castle against the King; but he recovered it again by the Dictum de *Kenilworth*, and was found 7 *Edw. I.* to hold it of the Earl of *Warwick*, by the 4th Part of a Knight's

Knight's Fee, when it was certified to contain five Yard Lands in the Demefne, and four held of him in Villenage by several Tenants; all which he left to his Son *John* 9 *Edw.* II. but of his Family after this we have no Account, nor of his Manor, till

The First of King *Henry* IV. when *Reginald*, Lord Grey of *Ruthin*, conveyed it to one *John Ley*, who passed it to *Baldwin Boteler* 10 *Hen.* VI. whose Daughter and Heir, *Elizabeth*, carried it in Marriage to *Eustace de Greencill*, about the 38th of that King's Reign. This *Eustace* is thought to have begun the Depopulation of this Town, which his Son *Henry* followed, and some others, till the Whole was effected, and the Lands enclosed. From *Henry* descended *Richard*, who died seised of this Manor 12 *Jac.* I. and left it to *Richard* his Grandson, who about 12 *Car.* I. sold it to *Richard Shuckborough*, of *Shuckborough*, Esq;. There was another Manor in this Parish, of which one *William Walter* was possessed 30 *Henry* VIII. in Right of *Isabel* his Wife, which he demised to *William Willington*, Esq; who converted the Whole, being 260 Acres into Pasture; and having no Issue, bequeathed them to his Cousin *William Barnes*, and his Heirs, upon Condition that he should distribute certain Sums of Money to the Poor of *Brailes*, *Shipston* and *Tysoe*.

In the Chapel here at *Chelmesfote* was a Chantry founded by one *Thomas Pakinton* of *Brailes* 16 *Edw.* II. but was not compleated till 22 *Edw.* III. 1348. for then the said *Thomas Pakinton* declaring himself to be the Founder of the Chantry, consisting of four Priests, within the Parish of *Brailes*, did by and with the Consent of the Bishop of *Worcester*, Prior and Convent of *Kenilworth*, and Vicar of *Brailes*, for the Time being, appoint, and direct that they should celebrate Divine Service for his Lord the Earl of *Warwick*, his Countess and Children; as also for himself, all his Ancestors and Kinsfolks; two of them in this Chapel, near which they had a House to dwell in; and two of them in the Pa-

rish Church of *Brailes*, near which they also had a Dwelling assigned them, that they might be ready to perform their Office there, taking their corporal Oaths before the Vicar of *Brailes*, that they would preserve the Mother-Church of *Brailes* indemnified, and observe all his Orders to the utmost of their Power.

Cheriton, a Village anciently belonging to *Brailes*, and so not particularly mentioned in Domesday-Book. In the Beginning of King's *John*'s Reign, *Henry Falconer*, and *Annora* his Wife, seem to have had this Manor, because they sued for the Patronage of the Church, which in ancient Times, was seldom or never separated from the Manor; but it doth not appear, whether it was in his own, or his Wife's Right; for she was a Widow before he married her, and was called *Annora de la Mere*. In 20 *Hen.* III. *Henry Bonchevalier* answered for Part of a Knight's Fee here, which was certified to be held of the Earl of *Warwick*; but this hinder'd not, but that in 36 *Henry* III. *Ralph de Willington* held the whole Manor by the Service of a Knight's Fee of the same Earl, as of the Manor of *Brailes*. He left it to *John* his Son, who held it by the same Tenure 9 *Edward* II. but 'tis probable some ways alienated it not long after, because Sir *William Lucy*, Knt. was possessed of it 3 *Edw.* III. and his Posterity have ever since held it to this Day, without Interruption, viz. 1640.

The Church here was controverted as to the Right of Patronage for some Time by *Henry Falconer*, and afterwards by *Lucia Clifton*, with the Earl of *Warwick*; but after it came into the Family of *Lucys*, it seems to have never been disputed from the Year 1328. to the Year 1537. tho' *Baldwin de Berisford* presented twice, *Richard Archer* once, and *Richard* Earl of *Warwick* once, most probably by some Agreement with the *Lucys*. It was valued 26 *Hen.* VIII. at 12l.

Chesteron, or *Ceastreton*, and *Casteron*, so called from a Roman Fortification or Castle, which stood upon the *Fosse*, a Roman Way, that passeth through this Town,

Town, as is evident from diverse old Coins, which have at Times been digged up here. This Place anciently was a populous Town, having no less than 79 Families inhabiting in it (as *John Rous* tells us) which by the Depopulation of his Time were reduced to three; but now are increased to fourteen or more. The Lordship of this Village was, in the Confessor's Time, divided into three Parts, viz. Earl of *Leofricke*, at his Foundation of the Monastery of *Coventry*, gave those Marks a Part, which by the general Survey appears to have been an Hide and Half: *Henry de Feriers* (a great Man at that Time) had Half an Hide here, then held of him by one *Wezelinus*; but the greatest Proportion was held by *Richard Forestarius*, viz. three Hides, then possessed by four Theins (King's Servants). He was also called *Richard Venator*, and *Richard Chineu*; and what he had here, was a third Part of the Town. *William the Conqueror* confirmed them to him, to hold of him by the Service of keeping the Forest of *Canok* in *Staffordshire*, paying him ten Marks yearly for that Bailiwick: He built the Church here, and endowed it with Lands of two Marks Value. He had Issue only one Daughter called *Margery*, who married *Walter Crok*, who for three Marks, purchased her Father's Office to be Keeper of *Canok* Forest. To this *Walter* succeeded *William*, who conferred this Church on the Canons of *Kenilworth*, and gave the Templers a Yard-Land in this Lordship. He was hanged, and his Lands seized by the King, but given with his Sister *Margery* in Marriage to *Robert le Broc*, a Man of Note in his Time; for he is called *Marescallus Anglie*, and *Forestarius de Canoc*. He left Issue a Daughter named *Margery*, who being his Heir married to *Hugh de Loges*; who having contributed liberally to King *Richard I.*'s Redemption, had the Custody of the Forest of *Canoc*, and all the Lands of *Robert de Broc*, his Wife's Father, confirmed unto him.

Hugh his Son and Heir held this Manor, and the Forestership of *Canoc*, of

the King in Serjeanty, as his Father had done; but the Bailiwick of *Canoc* Forest was taken from him, and given by King *Henry III.* to Sir *Thomas Wesebam*, Knt. and his Heirs, who passed away the Inheritance 12 *Edw. I.* to *Philip de Montgomery*, that King confirming the Grant. This *Hugh de Loges* lived to be a very old Man, and not *Compos mentis*, and in that Condition having taken some Disgust to his Son and Heir *Richard*, endeavoured to disinherit him, and to that End sold this Manor to the Knights Templers, but without the King's Licence; whereupon *Richard*, tho' he had been an Actor against King *Henry III.* in the Barons Rebellion, yet having made his Peace according to the *Dictum de Kenilworth*, found so much Favour as to be reinvested in it for 120 Marks Fine; and obtain'd the King's Promise, that his Father should not disinherit him of it, nor any of his other Lands. He held a Court-Leet here, and claimed Assise of Bread and Beer within this Lordship; for which being questioned, he pleaded Prescription, and was allowed them. He was knighted 14 *Edw. I.* and died 21 of the same King, leaving *Richard* his Son and Heir; but he enjoyed them not long, for 28 *Edw. I.* he died, leaving only one Daughter and Heir, *Elizabeth*, who by Marriage carried this and her other Estates to *Nicholas de Warrewyk*, whose Son *John's* Heir *Eleanor*, by her Marriage, brought them to the Family of *Peto*, who seated themselves here 4 *Edw. III.*

These *Peto's*, before they possessed this Lordship, had Lands in this County, and were some of them Men of Renown; for *Richard de Peito* had Lands at *Draiton* near *Stratford upon Avon*, which came to him by *Rosse de Trussel* 6 *Edw. I.* and was then in the superior Rank of the Gentry, being written *de Pittavia*. His Son and Grandson *John*, both famous at the same Time, being learned in the Laws, were chief Men in most publick Offices and Employments, all King *Edw. II.* and *III.*'s Reigns; and the Son died, as we guess, near the 4

D d d d d

Richard

Richard II. leaving three Sons, *William*, *John* and *Thomas*, of which *William* dying soon after his Father, *John* was his Heir, and became the first Lord of this Place by the Marriage of the aforesaid *Eleanor de Warrewyk*. He was a Knight, and served as such for this County in several Parliaments in King *Edward III.* and King *Richard II.*'s Reigns. He died 19 *Rich. II.* leaving *William* his Son and Heir. He was also employed in publick Affairs, but lived not long after his Inheritance came to him; for he died 8 *Henry IV.* leaving *William* his Son and Heir, a Minor. He was knighted when he came of Age, and attended the King in the *French Wars*, in which he merited so much, that he was made Lieutenant General of the Marshalship of *France*, under the famous *John Talbot*, Earl of *Shrewsbury* 27 *Henry VI.* and Captain of the *Bastile* before *Diepe*; but being taken Prisoner by the *French*, he was put to so great a Fine for his Ransom, that he was forced to mortgage this Lordship, and some other Estates, to raise it, to *Sir Drew Barentine*, and others. After this he retired from those publick Services, and died 4 *Edw. IV.* leaving *John* his Son and Heir. He rebuilt the ancient Manor-house in this Town, and caused the Arms of his own, and other Families related to it, to be painted in the Windows, being in Number thirty-five Coats. His Successor *Edward* survived his Father but a few Years, and left *John* his Son and Heir nine Years old. He, after he came of Age, married two Wives, and left Issue *John* his Heir, from whom descended the Succession of *Humphrey*, *William*, *Sir Edward* and *Edward*, who was living in 1640.

Within the Precincts of this Parish, was another Manor held by one *Gilbert de Harpour*, to whom it descended from *Henry de Broc*, and *Constance* his Wife, the Daughter and Heir of *Jeffrey le Brune*. 'Tis probable that this was the Part which belonged to the Monks of *Coventry*, because we find that the Templars made over a Part to them after their Marriage, for a Rent of 20 s. per

Ann. so that the said *Henry* and *Constance* had at length here four Messuages, and four Yard-Lands; yet held of *Brune* and his Heirs, by a yearly Rent of 20 s. The aforesaid *Gilbert le Harpour* had a certain Place here, which he held of the King by Serjanty, to keep *Teddesly-Hay* in the Forest of *Canoc*. *John le Harpour*, who lived 25 *Edw. III.* was the last of his Family, who had to do here; for he passed away all his Lands here to *William Peito* and his Heirs, who have ever since enjoyed them together with the Manor of *Chesterton*.

The Church here, which is dedicated to *St. Giles*, was given to the Canons of *Kenilworth* by *William Croc*; yet King *Richard I.* presented to it *Reg. 5.* because by the Death of *Robert de Broc*, the Lands being held in Serjeanty, were in the King's Hands; yet the Right was in the Canons of *Kenilworth*, and so continued, till they passed it away to *Roger Molend*, Bishop of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*, and his Successors, of which *Walter Langton* having given King *Edw. II.* the Manor of *Grenesford* in *Middlesex*, the King granted him and his Successors a Licence to dispose and assign the Advowson of it *inter alia* in pure Alms, to be appropriated for the Founding of Chuntries, and other pious Works, for the Good of the Soul of King *Edw. I.* and his Ancestors, Kings of *England*; but this royal Order being neglected, *K. Hen. IV. Reg. 14.* issued out a new Licence to the present Bishop, to bestow it upon the Vicars Choral of *Lichfield*, which was done by *John Burghill*, Bishop of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*, and a Vicarage was instituted; but the Vicar had no more than 5 l. per Annum paid him by the Vicars Choral of *Lichfield*, to whom the Church was appropriated. In the South Isle of this Church, is a Monument for *Sir William Peito*, who died Anno 1509, and his Lady *Eleanor*, who died in 1536. and in the Chancel, a Monument for *Humphrey Peito* and Anne his Wife, who died, he in 1589. and she in 1604. for *Sir Edward Peito* and Elizabeth his Wife, who died, he in 1643.

and the In the Church Windows are the Arms of the *Beauchamps*, *Staffords*, *Gresleys* and *Peitos*.

Compton-Long, a Village situate on the Banks of the River *Stoure*, in a low and deep Valley, as the Word *Cwn*, or *Cumbe* imports; and for Distinction from the other *Comptons* in this Hundred, called *Long-Compton* from the Figure of it. In the Conqueror's Time, *Goisfridus de Manneville* was possessed of it, when it was certified to contain thirty Hides, and Woods two Furlongs long, and as much in Breadth with a Mill, and a Church upon them, which were all of them before the Norman Settlement, the Possession of *Asgar Stalre*, in whose Line it continued divers Successions. But after the Death of the last Earl of *Essex* of that Name, *Maud* his Sister and Heir had the Honour of *Essex* with this Manor, and other Lands of his Inheritance. She married first to *Henry de Bobun*, Earl of *Hereford*, i *Job*. and afterwards to *Roger D'antsey*, or *de Antessera*, who together passed away one Moiety of this Lordship to *Hubert de Burgh*, Earl of *Kent*; and the other to *William Marshall*, Earl of *Pembroke*; but the Manor-house went along with the first Moiety. *Richard* succeeded his Brother in the Earldom, and had his Lands here; but it seems, they came to be another Village called *Weston juxta Chiriton*, of which we shall speak hereafter.

Hubert de Burgh, being thus possessed of the Demesne, obtained a Charter to himself and his Heirs, for a Weekly Market here upon *Monday*, and a Fair every Year, to begin on *St. Peter's Eve*, and to last for three Days. He was at this Time *Justiciarius Anglie*, a great Place, and held some Time in great Favour; but *Peter de Rupibus* rivalling him in the King's Affections, laid such Crimes to his Charge, as turned the former Love to him into a perfect Hatred; so that he was not only deprived of his Justice's Office, but was imprisoned, his Money extorted from him, and his Lands seised; so that this Lordship came into the King's Possession: But after-

wards the King became reconciled to him again, and his Son *John* inherited most, if not all his Lands, and particularly came into Possession of all his Moiety, by an Agreement with *Margery* his Mother for her third Part. This *John* having no Issue of his Body, settled divers Lordships upon the King and his Heirs; and this among others, reserving to himself only an Estate for Life in them; whereupon King *Edw. I.* came into Possession of them, and had here two Carucates of Land in Demesne, and forty-two Tenants, holding them by divers Rents and Services; yet at the same Time, *Ralph Pipard* had here one Yard-Land and an Half, held of the Earl of *Hereford*, with a Water-Mill, Wood of twelve Acres, and thirty-one Tenants, a Gallows, Court-Leet and free Warren; and the Nuns of *Stodeley*, in *Oxfordshire*, had a Carucate of Land here, given them by *Jeffery Craucumb*, in pure Alms, which he had of the Earl of *Hereford*, nine Tenants, and three Acres of Land in Demesne, held of them by *Hubert de Burgh*, as had also some others; but being thus in the King's Possession, the Lordship was granted to *Eustace de Hacche*, *Hugh de Plessets*, and *Ralph Pippard*, Reg. 13. and at length Reg. 27. to *John de Mobun* and *Ada* his Wife, and their Heirs, in Exchange for the Lands of the said *John*, in *Kildare* in *Ireland*.

As to *Ralph Pipard's* Part, which was reputed a Manor from this Time, he granted it to *Edmund de Botiller*, and his Heirs, to be enter'd upon by him after his Decease; after which it came to *Edmund*, and from him to *James* his Heir, created Earl of *Ormond* 2 *Edw. III.* in whose Family it continued till King *Edward IV.*'s Time, when *James Botiller*, Earl of *Wiltshire*, (Son and Heir to *James*, the 4th Earl of *Ormond*) advanced to that Honour in his Father's Life time 27 *Hen. VI.* stoutly adhering to the *Lancastrians*, was attainted by Parliament, and his Lands seised; and among them, this Lordship; which, with other Lands, that King gave to *Walter Lord Devereux*,

for his signal Services against them: But *Thomas* his Brother and Heir, finding Favour with King *Edward*, was again restored by Parliament, and recovered his Lands, which he left to his two Daughters and Heirs, *Margaret* and *Anne*; between whom being parted, *Margaret's* Moiety came to Sir *William Compton*, Knt. whose Descendants the Earls of *Northampton* now enjoy it in 1640.

The Manor here, which was granted to *John de Mobun*, as is abovesaid in King *Edward I.*'s Time, continued in the Line till the Reign of King *Henry IV.* but then Sir *John Mobun* dying without Issue Male, it came by Partition to *Richard Le Strange*, Son and Heir of *John Le Strange* of *Knokin*, by *Maud*, the youngest of his three Daughters, who died seized of it 27 *Hen. VI.* leaving Sir *John Le Strange* his Son and Heir; but he died without Issue Male, and *Joan* his only Daughter and Heir, marrying to *George* the eldest Son of *Thomas Lord Stanley*, (afterwards Earl of *Derby*) brought it into that Family, in which it continued several Successions, till *William* Earl of *Derby* sold it, in King *James I.*'s Reign, to *William* Earl of *Northampton*, Grandfather to that Earl, who was the Owner of it in 1640.

The Church is of no less Antiquity, than the *Britains* Time; and if we may believe *John* of *Tinmouth's* Story of *Augustine* the Monk's coming hither in 604. and the Parson's Complaint to him of the Lord of the Manor's refusing to pay his Tithes; but if nothing more can be with Certainty gathered from it, this may; That Tithes were very anciently paid for the Support of the Ministry here, as well as in other Parts of the Christian Church, which is as much, as need to be inferred from it; but later Times being better known we will descend to them, and then we find, that about the Beginning of King *Stephen's* Reign, *Jeffery de Magnaville* gave this Church to the Abbey of *Walden* in *Essex*, which he had newly founded: But it not being yet appropriated to that Mo-

nastery, it was divided rather among certain religious Houses, than given to any; for though the Abbey of *Walden* had the biggest Share, viz. 12 Marks per Annum out of it; yet the Nuns of *Hurley* in *Berkshire*, and the Chapel of *Plesby* in *Essex*, had also Pensions out of it; but how much exactly, we find not. At length in the Year 1316. 10 *Edw. II.* *Walter de Maydeston*, Bishop of *Worcester*, appropriated it to the Abbey of *Walden*, and appointed a Vicarage, which was valued 26 *Hen. VIII.* at 13l. 6s. 8d. per Ann. That Part which the Canons of *Walden* had here, was after the Dissolution of that Monastery, granted by King *Henry VIII.* Reg. 30. to *Thomas Lord Audley*, Chancellor of *England*, and his Heirs, by the Name of a Manor, together with the Rectory of this Place; but it seems, as if it went again to the Crown; for 4 & 5 *Phil. & Mar. I.* Sir *Thomas Pope*, Knt. had a Grant of them. In the Windows of this Church are the Arms of *England*, *Edmund* Earl of *Cornwall*, *Robert* Earl of *Hereford*, and *Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick*; and in the South Window of the Chancel are the Arms of *Botchourt* and *England*, shewing them Benefactors to it.

Compton Murdac, so called from its low Situation, and the Addition of *Murdac*, the ancient Lord for Distinction-Sake from other Villages of the Name of *Compton* in this Hundred. In the Conqueror's Time, it was the Possession of the Earl of *Mallent*, and contained seven Hides, as appears from *Domesday-Book*, wherein 'tis called *Cantons*: It had then a Church. From the Earl of *Mallent*, it descended to his Brother *Henry de Newburgh*, Earl of *Warwick*, whose Son and Successor *Roger* granted it with the Advowson of the Church, to *Robert Murdac* and his Heirs, to hold by the Service of one Knight's Fee, in the Reign of *Henry I.* to whose Son *Roger William* Earl of *Warwick* confirmed it. From *Roger*, by divers Descents, it came to *William Murdac*, in the latter End of King *Henry III.*'s Reign. He had a Charter of Free Warren granted him

him in all his Demefne Lands here, and held them till 7 *Edw. I.* when an Inquisition of them was taken, and they were found to be two Carucates of Land in the Demefne, fifteen Tenants holding by servile Labours, three Freeholders, and fifteen Cottagers. He died 26 *Edw. I.* leaving Issue *John* his Heir, who having no Child, *Thomas* his Brother succeeded in his Estate. He was a Knight, and was in the Expedition with King *Edward I.* against the *Scots*, 29 *Edw. I.* but died 9 *Edw. II.* and was succeeded by *John* his Son and Heir. He was made a Conservator of the Peace 1 *Edw. III.* and was *Reg. 20.* at the Battel of *Cressy* with the Earl of *Warwick*. *Thomas* his Son and Heir succeeded him; and *Reg. 44.* passed over all his Interest in this Lordship to *Alice Perers* or *Peres*, King *Edward III.*'s Concubine. She enjoyed it about seven Years, the Rest of that King's Reign, but was banished 1 *Rich. II.* and all her Goods being confiscated, this Lordship came into the King's Hands, and was put into the Custody of *John Spenser*. She about two Years after married to Sir *William Windsor*, Knt. a Person for whom the King had a singular Respect, not for his former Services only, but for his present Undertaking for the Expedition into *Britanny*, under *Thomas de Woodstock*, the King's Uncle; and on that Account, granted this Manor to him and his Heirs for ever, in Right of his Wife, who purchased it (as the Patent says) when she was a single Woman. Sir *William's* Heirs were only Daughters, the Eldest of which *Joan* being married to *Robert Skerne*, carried this Lordship to him and his Family 3 *Hen. VI.* but it was not long before he parted with it; for in the 20 *Hen. VI.*

Richard Verney, Esq; (afterwards knighted) was in Possession of it, and built a great Part of the Manor-house, as it now standeth. From what Family of the *Verneys* this *Richard* was descended we know not, but find that as soon as he settled here, he was put into publick Employments, as a Conservator of the

Peace, a Commissioner of Array, and knighted. He died 5 *Hen. VII.* and left *Edmund* his Son and Heir. He was Escheator for this County and *Leicester*, and a Commissioner of Array 2 *Rich. III.* He died 11 *Hen. VII.* and left *Richard* his Son and Heir, of whom our Histories relate this Thing memorable of him; That he was in great Esteem with King *Henry VIII.* who being informed, that he had some Infirmary in his Head, gave him a Licence to wear his Bonnet at all Times, and in all Places; yea, in his own Presence, without Interruption from any Man. He lies buried with his Wife and Children, in the Chapel, on the North-side of this Church. From him descended Sir *Grevil Verney*, a Gentleman of singular Endowments, whose Son *Richard*, an ingenious Gentleman, had it in 1640. Mr. *Rous* has placed this Town among those, whose Depopulation he laments in this County.

The Church here was given by *Henry de Newburgh*, Earl of *Warwick*, to be a Prebend, for the Maintenance of one Canon, in the Collegiate Church of Our Lady at *Warwick*, and confirmed to it by *Walter Durdent*, Bishop of *Coventry*, in King *Stephen's* Time, and by *Grey Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick* 4 *Edw. II.* The Earl of *Warwick* anciently presented to this Prebend. In the Church and Chancel are divers sumptuous Monuments for several of the Family of *Verneys*, and some others; as for Sir *Rich. Verney*, and *Margaret* his Wife, who died, he in 1630. and she in 1631. for *George Verney*, Esq; who died in 1574. for *Richard Verney*, Esq; and *Anne* his Wife, who died, *Anno Dom. 15*. Mrs. *Anne Odingsale*, Wife of Mr. *Edward Odingsale*, and Daughter of *Richard Verney*, Esq; who died in 1523. for Sir *Grevil Verney*, Son of *Richard Verney*, Esq; and *Margaret*, the Sister of *Fulk Grevil*, Lord *Brook*, who died in 1642. and *Grevil* his Son and Heir, who died in 1648. as also for *George* his fourth Son, who died in 1649. and *John* an Infant, who died in 1620. In the Windows of this Church were many

many Arms and Figures in 1640. which we suppose are since destroyed.

Compton Scorfen, a Lordship of *Robert de Stadford*, in the Conqueror's Time, containing (as it was then certified) six Hides of Land, five of which one *Warinus* held, and the remaining one *Alwinus*. In the Conqueror's Survey it is written *Contone* only without Distinction, perhaps, because these *Comptons* were then all one Parish with divers Manors in it; which after were made several Parishes by the Lords of them. In 36 Hen. III. *Robert de Haleford* answered for Half a Knight's Fee here, held of the Lord *Stafford*, when it was called *Hetbin Compton*. In the 7 Edw. I. it had the Name of *Scorfen* added to it, and was then the Lordship of *Robert Fitz-Petri*, who held it by the Service of Half a Knight's Fee. *Peter* the Father of *Robert* was surnamed *De Valle*, and had to do here long before this. It was certified at that Time to contain three Yard-Lands in Demesne, and three Tenants, holding by Payment of sundry Rents, and Performance of several base Services. *Robert Fitz-Peter* was in Possession of it 9 Edw. II. and *Robert* his Son and Heir succeeded him; but having no Issue surviving him, *John Burdet* of *Arrow*, and *John Norris*, his Sister's Sons, became his Heirs; to the former of which this Manor fell in the Division, and continued in his Posterity, till *Robert Burdet* of *Bramcote*, his Great Grandson, sold it to *William Sheldou*, of *Weston*, in this County, and *Robert Palmer*, &c.

Compton Winegate, which Addition was given it from a Vineyard; which, as the Inhabitants tell us from Tradition, was anciently in this Lordship. In the Conqueror's Time, it was possessed by *Turchil de Warwick*, and was then said to contain eight Hides, and one Virgate of Land, of which two were held of *Turchil* by one *Almarus*, three and the Virgate by one *Roger*, and the Rest by *Alwinus*. The greatest Part of *Turchil's* Lands came to *Henry de Newburgh*, Earl of *Warwick*; and the Residue, which

Turchil's Heirs had, they held them of that Earl. From one of these, but which we know not, was the Ancestor of the Family of *Compton*, which took their Name from hence, enfeoffed; but we find not any of them stiled Lords of this Manor, till 7 Edw. I. when it is certified, that *Philip de Compton* was Lord of it, by the Name of *Compton Wyniate*, and that he held it of *Thomas de Arden*, by the Service of Half a Knight's Fee, and he of the Earl of *Warwick*; at which Time the said *Philip* had here two Carucates of Land in Demesne, . . . Freeholders, who held of him six Yard-Lands by several Rents, and five Tenants holding three Yard-Lands, paying certain Rents, and performing divers servile Labours. It was also then certified, that the Templers had three Freeholders here, who held two Yard-Lands, for which they paid a certain Rent, and did Suit of Court at *Warwick*. From this *Philip* descended *Robert de Compton*, who was in the Expedition against *Wales*, in 5 Edw. II. *John de Compton*, who was Knight for this Shire, in the Parliament held 16 Edw. III. *Thomas de Compton*, who was one of the Coroners for this Shire, from the 23 to 50 Edw. III. and *Edmund*, who held the same Office (which in those Days was of great Account) in the Beginning and End of *Richard II.'s* Reign.

But the most memorable Person of this Family, who laid the Foundation of their Greatness by his Merit, was *William de Compton*, who from a Page to *Henry*, the 2d Son of King *Hen. VII.* rose to be chief Gentleman of the Bedchamber to his Master, then become K. *Hen. VIII.* who further, in Consideration of his faithful Services, augmented his Arms out of his own Ensigns, made him a Knight, Chancellor of *Ireland*, and Captain of the Rear-Guard, in the King's Army, at *Therouene*, and had the Title of *Bursarius Regis*. He erected a fair Manor-house here, out of the Brick of *Fulbrooke Castle*, which he was allowed to pull down. To it he built a Chapel, in which was a Window of rare Workmanship,

ship, having in the Top a Representation of our Saviour's Passion; and in the lower Part, the Portraiture of himself and Lady kneeling in their Surcoats of Arms, as they remain in *Baliol College Chapel, Oxford*; and added to the Whole, a very large Park, for the Use of himself and Heirs, for ever, as the Patent for it says; in which Place it is called *Compton Inferior*, or *Compton Vyne-yatys*. He died 20 *Hen. VIII.* and was buried in this Church, under a sumptuous Alabaster Monument, wherein he ordered his Father and Mother, and Lady, to be interred with him. To him succeeded

Peter his Son and Heir, then a Minor, whose Wardship was committed to Cardinal *Wolsey*. He died before he was of Age; but having married *Anne*, the Daughter of *George Earl of Shrewsbury*, left Issue *Henry*, then but 49 Weeks and 5 Days old. Being arrived at full Age he was knighted, and in 8 *Eliz.* was summoned to Parliament among the Barons, and died 31 *Eliz.* leaving Issue by *Frances*, Daughter of the Earl of *Huntington*, *William* his Son and Heir, whom King *James I. Reg. 16.* created Earl of *Northampton*. He was made President of that King's Council, Knight of the Garter, and Lord Lieutenant of this County; and having wedded *Elizabeth*, the Daughter and Heir of Sir *John Spenser*, Knt. Alderman of *London*, died in 1630. leaving *Spenser*, his Son and Heir, Earl of *Northampton*, who left by *Mary*, the Daughter of Sir *Francis Beaumont*, Knt. *James Earl of Northampton*, who by his second Wife *Mary*, the Daughter of *Baptist Viscount Campden*, had *George* the present Earl, and *Spenser*, Lord *Wilmington*.

The Church here was an handsome Fabrick in the Beginning of the last Century, and had anciently two Yard-Lands belonging to it; but in the Times of the Civil Wars of *England*, in the Year 1646. when *Compton House* was garrisoned for the Parliament, it was totally demolished, and the Monuments therein for Sir *William* and his Lady,

which were very beautiful and stately, utterly razed, and beat to Pieces. Whether the Church be since built again we know not; but suppose it is, because that noble Family having a Seat here, will not want an House for God's Service.

Cotes or *Coton End*, an Hamlet belonging to *Warwick*, and lying on the East-part of the Town beyond the little Brook, coming from the Priory Mill. In *Edward the Confessor's Days*, it was the Estate of *Edwine Earl of Mercia*; but after the Conquest, King *William* had it in his own Hands, and then it was certified to contain one Hide of Land, two Mills, and Woods three Furlongs in Length, and as much in Breadth. In the general Survey 'tis written *Cotes*, which signifies *Domus*, an House. It was given by that Prince to *Henry de Newburgh*, when he was advanced to the Earldom of *Warwick*. He gave certain Lands lying here to the Churches of *Our Lady* and *All-hallows at Warwick*, and his Son *Roger* confirmed them, adding his Grant of the Tithe thereof, and an hundred Acres of Land, in 23 *Hen. I.* when he united those two Churches, and made *Our Lady's Collegiate*; and being so united, we have no more to say of it, because the Earl kept the Rest in his own Hands.

Crimscote is not mentioned in the Conqueror's Survey; nor do we observe any Thing of it afterward, till the Inquisition taken 7 *Edw. I.* when *Peter de Montfort* held it with *Whitchurch*, of which it was originally a Member. It had then divers Tenants, holding their Lands by the Performance of divers servile Labours, and some small Rents; as also certain Freeholders: With *Whitchurch* it passed to Sir *Edward Belknap*, who was in Possession of it 1 *Edw. VI.* In ancient Records it is written many Ways, viz. *Kenermarcote*, *Kilmescote*, *Kirmiscote*, and *Kenemiscote*, which we take Notice of, to satisfy the Reader of the great Variation of Names of Places, and the Spelling of them.

Cum broke, an Hamlet lying Part in the Manor of *Kinton*, and Part in the Manor of *Brakhampton*; for we can't find, that it ever was a Manor of it self. It had a Church or Chapel proper to it, dedicated by *Simon*, Bishop of *Worcester*, in King *Henry II.*'s Time, to the Honour of God, the Blessed Virgin, and St. *Margaret*; and as appears from the Valuation taken in 26 *Hen. VIII.* had the small Tithes and Oblations of the Hamlet belonging to it, which at that Time were valued at 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per Ann.

Denset, or *Great Dasset*, a large Parish, divided as it were into two Parts; this, and that in which the Church stands, which is called *Burton-Dasset*. In the Conqueror's Time, the Earl of *Mallent* had ten Hides here, which was the Freehold of three Thanes, before the Normans Settlement. In the general Survey it is written, *Derceto*. The Rest of it, which contained 15 Hides, was held by *Harold*, the Son to *Ralph* Earl of *Hereford*, as he had done in the Confessor's Days. In that Record it is written *Derceton*. In each of these Parts there was a Priest, and consequently a Chapel, besides the Mother-Church, which stood in *Harold's* Part. From *Harold* descended the Family of *Sudley*, who took their Name from their Seat, at *Sudley* in *Gloucestershire*, and inherited his Part, as the Earls of *Warwick* did the Earls of *Mallents* Part for some Time; as seems plain from this, That *Robert Mauduit* held one Knight's Fee and an Half here 20 *Hen. 3.* but soon after the *Sudleys* were possessed of the Whole; for *Ralph de Suthleg*, about eleven Years after, accounted for two Knight's Fees here; as did also his Heirs 36 *Hen. III.* and afterwards. In 51 *Hen. III.* *Bartholomew de Suthleg* being Lord of this Place, obtained to him and his Heirs, a Charter for a Market, on every Friday Weekly; and a Fair annually for three Days, on the Eve of St. *James* the Apostle, and two Days after. In the 7 *Edw. I.* *John Suthley* was certified to be Lord of it; but there 'tis said to be a Member of *Sudley*, and to

be held of the King in Capite, by the Service of two Knights Fees; yet at the same Time, the chief Chanter of the Church of *Litchfield*, had the fourth Part of one Yard-Land, the Canons of *Erdbury* two, and the Templers of *Batball* four, held by eleven Tenants. This *John* was a special Benefactor to the Monastery of *Erdbury* by giving them Lands, and other Advantages out of this Place. Sir *John Sudley*, Knt. was the last of that Family, that had to do here; for he dying without Issue in 41 *Edw. III.* left his Sisters *Joan* and *Margery* his Heirs, of whom *Joan's* Son, *Thomas Boteler*, became Heir of Half, and by the Death of *Margery* without Issue, of the whole Estate of the *Sudleys*; it was then called, *Cheping-Dercet*.

This *Thomas Boteler*, thus becoming Lord of this Town, was afterwards knighted, and died seised of this Manor, leaving *John* his Son and Heir, 14 Years of Age, 22 *Rich. II.* but this Manor was before settled in Feoffees, for the Use of *Alice* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *John Beauchamp* of *Powyk*; and her Son, when he came of Age 8 *Hen. IV.* confirmed it to her for Life, though she was at that Time married to Sir *John Dalyngrugge*, Knt. This *John* and *William* his Brother, Sons of Sir *Thomas Boteler*, both died without Issue, and before *Alice* their Mother; who dying 21 *Hen. VI.* Sir *Ralph Boteler*, Knt. their younger Brother, was found to be Heir of this, and Sir *Thomas's* other Estates. He was a Man of great Note in that King's Reign; for being Knight for the Body of that King, he was made his Standard-Bearer, Reg. 17. Lord *Sudley*, Reg. 20. Lord Treasurer of *England*, Reg. 22. which he held three Years. He departed this Life 13 *Edw. IV.* leaving the Sons of *Elizabeth* and *Joan* his Sisters his Heirs; of whom this Manor, upon the Partition, fell to

Henry Belknap, Esq; Brother of *William Belknap*, Son of *Joan*. He lived at *Bekle* in *Suffex*, and bequeathed his Body to be buried in the Chapel of *Our Lady* there, giving to the High Altar, in Lieu of

of Tithes forgotten, 20 d. He died 3 Hen. VII. and left Sir Edward, his Son and Heir, then 17 Years of Age, who became a Man much employed in publick Affairs; for in 2 Hen. VII. he was one of the Commanders in the King's Army at the Battle of *Stoke*; in the 6th a Commissioner of Array for this County; in the 12th a Commander in the Battle of *Blackheath* in Kent, against the Western Rebels; and in the 17th Keeper of *Warwick Castle*, and Squire of the Body to the King. He was also in Commission for the Peace most of that King's Reign, and sometimes for Gaol-delivery. He was blamed for depopulating and inclosing a great Part of the Parish, contrary to a Statute made in the 3d Year of that King; but he making it appear that his Inclosures were no Prejudice, but a Benefit to the Publick, and that the Benefice was better, the Inhabitants richer, the Children better taught, and God better served; the King granted him a special Patent of Immunity from any Trouble upon that Account. He continued much in Favour in King Henry VIII's Reign, being knighted by him, and constituted Governor of *Warwick-Castle*; but died the 12th Year of that King's Reign, in France, without Issue, leaving his four Sisters his Heirs; between whom or their Heirs his Estate was divided; and Gerard Danet, William Shelley, and Sir Edward Wotton had their several Parts. The Lord Wotton was seised of his Ancestors Part, 1 Jac. I. and Danet sold his Share to Peter Temple, Esq; 2 Eliz. whose Posterity enjoyed it in 1640.

The Church here, which is dedicated to *All-Saints*, was given to the Canons of *Erdbury*, by Ralph de Sudley, the Founder of that Monastery, and was appropriated thereunto by Jeffrey Muschamp, Bishop of *Coventry*, in King John's Time; and endowed with one Carucate of Land. The Vicarage was not ordained 'till 16 Hen. III. when Alexander Savenby, Bishop of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*, appointed it; after which having

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another Endowment in K. Henry VII.'s Time, it was valued 26 Hen. VIII. at 14 l. The Patronage of the Vicarage hath gone along with the Manor ever since the Dissolution of the Abbies. In the Church are only two monumental Inscriptions, for Peter Temple, Esq; above-mentioned, who died in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, and John his Son, who died in 1603. In the Chancel Window there are the Arms of the *Sudleys*, or two Barrs Gules.

Dichford-Frery, the Lordship and Estate of Robert de Stadford in the Conqueror's Time, when it was certified to contain two Hides of Land, which one Brion held of him, with a Mill, having been the Freehold of one Lueric in the Confessor's Time. From Brion it seems that the Lands here passed to one Roger, who assumed the Name of *De Dykeford* from hence. Adam de Standon, and Vivian his Son pretended to some Right here to two Hides of Land, paying Half a Knight's Fee to Harvey de Stafford; but Vivian made over all his Interest to Fraricus de Dichford upon Condition of paying the same Service, and 4 s. Rent yearly. From this Fraricus this Town was called *Dichford-Frery*, to distinguish it from other neighbouring Villages in *Worcestershire*. John de Dichford was the Heir and Successor of Fraricus in this Manor, but left no Issue Male; whereupon his Estate passing to Daughters, and they joyning together, made it over to Henry de Sutton, whose Daughter and Heir Eleanor carried it to Jeffrey Allesley of *Lawford* Parish in this County, as his Daughter and Heir did to William Willington of *Barcheaston*, and his Daughter to William Skeldon, Esq; whose Posterity enjoyed it in the Year 1640, or after.

The Church here was dedicated to St. Giles, but it is so long since it was demolished, that there are no apparent Marks where it stood. However thus much is said of it, That it was subordinate to the Church of *Walford*, and as a Member thereof appropriated to *Merton College* in *Oxford*, which claimed the

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Tithes

Tithes and Burials of the Dead on that Account; but it not being granted them, it was agreed between *Jeffrey Allesley* and *Eleanor* his Wife, Patrons of this Church, in the Right of the said *Eleanor*, That the perpetual Incumbent of this Chapel should for ever, in Consideration of the Premises, and as a Token of Subjection to the said Mother-Church, pay two Shillings a Year in the said Church of *Walford*, upon *July 19* (which was the Day of the Dedication of it) to the said Warden and Scholars, and their Successors for ever.

Eatendon Inferior, or *Nether-Eatendon*, so called from its Situation on an Hill, in the *Saxon* Language *don*, or *dune*, and by a River, or *Ea*, water. Upon the *Norman* Settlement it was given to *Henry Feriers*, the Progenitor of the Earls of *Derby* of that Name, and then contained, as appears by the Conqueror's Survey, 17 Hides, with a Church and a Mill, held at that Time by one *Saswalo*, in whose Posterity it hath continued ever since, and till the Reign of King *Henry III.* it was their principal Seat. They were called by the Name of this Town while they resided there; but removing afterwards to a Town called *Shirley* in *Derbyshire*, and fixing there, they assumed the Name of *Shirley* from thence, and have so been called ever since. *Saswalo* was a Thane or Lord in the *Saxon* Times, and had a great Estate in these Parts, of which this Lordship being a Part, he built the Church, and endowed it at its Dedication.

Henry his Son and Heir succeeded him in King *Stephen's* Time, and being a devout Man bestowed on the Canons of *Kenilworth*, by the Consent of Earl *Ferrers* his Lord, and for the good Estate of the said Earl, his Lady and Sons, as also for the Remission of his Sins, and the Souls Health of his Ancestors, Successors, and Friends, the Advowson of the Church of this Place, with the Glebe and Tithes thereunto belonging. He died without Issue, and *Henry*, the Son of his Brother *Fulcher* succeeded him in this Inheritance. He had Issue, but,

for what Reason is not known, constituted his Brother *Saswaldus*, or *Sewal* his Heir, *De Baronis Fulcheri* and *Henrici* by a Fine levied in the Earl's Court, 4 *Rich. I.* which Baronies extended to nine Knights Fees, of which four belonged to *Fulcher* his Father, and five to *Henry* his Uncle. He was a Knight, and for the Health of his Soul disclaimed all his Interest in the Patronage of Church, and gave 28 Acres of Lands, lying in *Over-Eatendon*, to the said Canons. To *Sewall* succeeded *Henry* his Son and Heir, called *Henry Fitz-Sewall*. He erected an Altar dedicated to *St. Nicholas*, in this Church of *Eatendon*, and gave divers Parcels of Land to it for the Maintenance of a Chantry-Priest to celebrate Divine Service thereat for his own Soul, his Wife's and Childrens, and after augmented it with the Tithes of his Mill, and an Annuity of 4s. per Ann. reserving to himself the Power to present, as oft as it should become void. He was succeeded by his Son *Henry*, who was a Knight, but died before 44 *Hen. III.* His Son and Successor *James* was the first that took upon him the Name of *Shirley*, by which Name he had Free Warren granted him in his Manor of *Shirley* and here. He was a Knight, and had Issue *Ralph* his Son and Heir, who in 7 *Edw. I.* held this Manor of *Edmund* Earl of *Lancaster*, that King's Brother, by the Service of two Knights Fees, having at that Time three Carucates of Land in Demesne, twelve Tenants holding by divers Services and sundry Freeholds. He, besides sundry other Offices which he underwent, served in two Parliaments as Knight of the Shire, as did his Son *Ralph* in one.

To this *Ralph* succeeded Sir *Thomas Shirley*, Knt. who dying before 36 *Edw. III.* left *Hugh* his Son and Heir by *Isabel* his Wife, Daughter of the Lord *Basset* of *Drayton*. He was a Knight, Justice of the Peace, and Master of the King's Hawks. He was slain in the Battle of *Shrewsbury* fighting for the King, and left *Ralph* his Son and Heir, then but 12 Years

Years old. He afterwards accompanied King Henry V. in his Wars in France, and was at the Battle of Agincourt, after which he was knighted. To him succeeded Ralph his Son, who recovered much of the Lord Basset's Estate which had been settled on his Father, but was in Controversy some Time. His Heir was Ralph, who died 6 Edw. IV. leaving John his Son and Heir, whose Heir was Ralph. He having given great Proofs of his Valour at the Battle of Stoke, 2 Hen. VII. was made a Knight Banneret, and after served that King in his Wars some Years. He died 8 Hen. VIII. and appointed a thousand Masses to be said for his Soul on the Day of his Burial. His Son and Heir John died before him, but left a Son George, who was Heir to his Estate after him. He was created a Baronet May 22. 1 Jac. I. which was the Day of the first Erection of that Dignity, and had a Court-Leet granted him in this Manor. He left Issue Sir Henry Shirley, Bart. who married Dorothy, Sister, and one of the Co-heirs of Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, whose Son Sir Robert Shirley inherited, besides his Father's Estate, great Part of the Earl of Essex's through his Mother's Right.

The Church given to the Canons of Kenilworth, by Henry the Son of Saswale, in the Conqueror's Time, was upon a Vacancy of the Priory once presented to by King John; but afterwards by the Convent, till the Dissolution. In the latter End of that King's Reign, it was appropriated to those Canons by Silvester, Bishop of Worcester, with a Reservation of a Competency for a Vicar, which was to be not less than 5 l. per Ann. which was confirmed by Pope Gregory IX. in 1228. 12 Hen. III. In the 26 Hen. VIII. the Vicar's Portion was valued at 10 l. 13 s. 4 d. per Ann. In the South Isle of the Church is an old Monument, with the Pourtraitures of a Man and his Wife without Inscription, and in the Body of it several Tombs for the Family of Underbills, viz. Of Edward Underbill, Gent. and Margaret

his Wife, who died in 1546, Thomas Underbill, Esq; and Elizabeth his Wife, who lived 65 Years together, had 13 Sons and 7 Daughters, and died in 1603. William Underbill, a Gentleman of the Inner Temple; Jane, the Daughter of Thomas Underbill, who died in 1566, and Anthony Underbill, Son of the said Thomas, who died in 1587. In the South Isle is also erected a beautiful Monument of black Marble, with the Statue of a Lady excellently cut, which is for Dame Frances Freckelton, Wife of Sir Ferdinando Freckelton, Knt. who died Sept. 13, 1633. Adjoining to this Village, at some Distance North-ward is

Eatendon Superior, a Village containing 3 Hides, in the Conqueror's Time possessed, one of them by Turchil de Warwick, but held of him by Ermenfridus, having been the Freehold of one Almarus in the Confessor's Time; another by Hugh de Grantemaisnill, but held of him by one Baldwine, and the third by the King, held by one Ordric, but then reckoned among the Lands of Richard Forestarius. We have no Account how Turchil's Part descended, unless the Family of Etingdon, who had the 7th Part of a Knight's Fee here, may be supposed to inherit it, which is not improbable. Hugh Grantemaisnill's Part was divided among the several Owners, viz. Henry de Brandeston, who had two Tenants in this Village, holding several Proportions of Land, and Jordanus de Pilardintone, who had four Yard-Lands here, who held them of John de Warwick, as he did of William de Boteler, who held them of Robert Blanchmains, Earl of Leicester, who married the Daughter and Heir of Hugh de Grantemaisnill. To Richard Forestarius succeeded William Croc, who enfeofed Fraricus de Bisbopsden with his Part, to hold of him by the Service of keeping a certain Dog. This Hide was possessed in 33 Hen. III. by Bardulfus de Cesterton, who had it in Marriage with a Daughter of William de Bisbopsden, a Descendant from Fraricus aforesaid.

The Church dedicated to our Lady was a Chapel to *Netber Eatingdon*, and in it *William de Itchington* founded a Chantry, 4 *Edw. I.* and gave unto it one Messuage, one Toft, one Yard-Land and an Half, two Acres of Meadow, and four Marks yearly Rent for the Maintenance of a Priest to sing Mass daily there, for the Health of his own, and his Ancestors Souls, and all the Faithful deceased; and because it was ordained by the Canons of *Kenilworth*, not only at the Instance of the said *William de Itchington* the Founder, but of *Thomas Earl of Lancaster*, the Souls of the Earl, his Father and Mother were to be pray'd for, and the Earl and his Heirs had the Presentation to the Chantry, as oft as it was vacant: Yet upon Condition that the Chantry-Priest should not receive any Offerings or Tithes from the Parishioners, nor administer Sacraments in Prejudice of the Mother-church of *Netber Eatingdon*, which to perform, he should at his Entrance make Oath to the Convents. To this Chantry *Henry de Brandeston* gave 8*s.* yearly Rent out of two Messuages and two Yard-Lands lying in this Place, so that the Revenue of it 37 *Hen. VIII.* was 7*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* per Ann.

Farnborough, or as it is called in Domesday-book *Ferneberge*, which implies a Ferny Hill, is in that Survey reckoned among the Bishop of *Chester's* Lands, and said to contain three Hides. One Story held it before the Norman Invasion; but after it *Osborn Fitz-Richard*, whose Grand-child *Hugh* assumed the Sirname of *Say*, and from him descended *Margery de Say*, who being Heir of *Riccard's Castle* in *Herefordshire*, and other great Possessions, brought them into the Line of *Mortimer*. In this Parish, at that Time, *Herbert de Muchegros* held a fourth Part of a Knight's Fee, and *Robert de Mongumery* an eighth Part of *Riccard's Castle*, and *Thomas* and *Nicholas Say* one Knight's Fee, and a fourth Part. In 7 *Edw. I.* *Jordan de Say* was certified to be Lord of this Town, but to hold it of

Robert de Mortimer, who married *Margery de Say*. He is said then to have had here two Carucates of Land in Demesne, and five Free-holders. To him succeeded *Jordan* his Son, who first sold the Advowson of the Church, and not long after the whole Manor, to *John de Rale* of this Place, and his Heirs.

This *John de Rale* was then listed among the Esquires of this County, and so afterwards knighted. He resided here, and seems originally to have been descended of the *Raleighs* of *Deconshire*. From his Son *John* descended *Thomas*, to whom *John* and *Thomas de Say* released all their Right here. This *Thomas* bore many publick Offices in this County, as Sheriff, Conservator of the Peace, &c. He died 21 *Rich. II.* and left Issue *Thomas* his Son and Heir, who marrying *Joan* the Daughter and Heir of *William Lord Astley*, resided mostly with her at *Astley*, till his Death, which happened 6 *Hen. IV.* By his Will among other Legacies, he gave to the Bailiff of this Place 13*s.* 4*d.* and to the Church 40*s.* He left Issue *William* his Son and Heir, then but a Year old; and a Daughter *Joan*, who after her Brother's Death, not being of Age, became his Sole Heir, and married to *Edward Bromflete*, made in her Right Lord of this Manor; but after her Decease the *Raleighs* enjoyed it, and in their Family it continued to the Year 1640, if it doth not now. The famousst of this Line was Sir *Edward Raleigh*, who was much employed in publick Affairs, as Sheriff, Justice of the Peace, and Gaol-delivery, &c. He was buried in the Chapel of our Lady, in this Church, and erected a Chantry in it for a Chantry Priest, D. D. who should preach the Word of God, and pray for his own, Wife's, all his Ancestors, Successors, and Christians Souls. He left Issue Sir *Edward Raleigh*, his Son and Heir, who was Father of *George*, &c.

The Church here dedicated to St. Botolph, was in the Gift of *Nicholas de Ferneberge*, in *Richard I.'s* Time, and from him *Jordan de Say* descending had the

the Advowson in him, till he sold it to *John de Rale*, and his Heirs, as is said above. How it passed from him or his Posterity we find not, but observe, That *Sir William Sharesbull* granted it to the Canons of *Lilleshull* and their Successors, who obtained the Appropriation of it from *Roger de Northburgh*, Bishop of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*, who also set out the Vicarage, which was valued 26 *Hen. VIII.* at 5 *l.* 12 *s.* *Sir Thomas Say*, Knt. gave to the Parson of this Church the Homage and Service of one Messuage and one Yard-Land held by *William de Williamsfote* in this Town.

Ex ote, a Member of *Ilmendon*, and possessed therewith by *Peter de Montfort*, in 7 *Edw. I.* who held it by the same Tenure. He had here nine Tenants, who held eight Yard-Lands of him by certain Rents, and several base Services, doing Suit twice a Year at his Court-Leet, held for the Honour of *Leicester*. In his Family it continued many Successions; for *Sir William Montfort* of *Colshill*, Knt. possessed it in 10 *Hen. VI.* but since it hath been entirely depopulated.

Fulridy an Hamlet of *Nether-Eatendon*, in which *Ermenfridus*, who held of *Turchil de Warwick* one Hide of Land in *Over-Eatendon*, held of him another in this Place, as appears by the general Survey, in which it is written, *Fulrei*. But the Ancestors of *Shirley* were antiently enfeoffed of it, for in 36 *Hen. III.* it was certified, that one *Robert de Fulri* held Half a Knight's Fee, and a sixth Part here of *Seawall de Etindon*, and in 7 *Edw. I.* *John Weston* held it of *Ralph de Shirley* by the Service of Half a Knight's Fee, when it was certified to contain Half a Carucate of Land in Demesne, two Tenants holding certain Lands by servile Tenure, and some Free-holders. After this, in 20 *Edw. III.* *John Dimock* and *John Bardolfe* answered for Half a Knight's Fee here, held of the Earl of *Lancaster* and Lord *Stafford*; but notwithstanding this, it was never reputed a distinct Manor, but included in that of *Nether-Eatendon*, to which the

the Inhabitants did their Suits. King *James I.* *Reg. 16.* granted the Court-Leet there to *Sir George Shirley*, Bart.

Halford, truly written *Old Ford*, so called from the Ford over the *Stoure*. *Henry de Newburgh*, or *Roger* his Son, were the first Owners of it that we meet with, and by one of them it was granted to *William Giffard* in King *Henry I.*'s Time, who held two Knights Fees of *William Earl of Warwick*, de *Veteri Feoffmento*, in 12 *Hen. II.* This *William Giffard* made a Grant of one of these Hides to the Canons of *Kenilworth*, and *Robert de Halford* held Half of one of the Earl of *Warwick*, in 20 *Hen. III.* We suppose him a Descendant from *William Giffard*, for *Andrew Giffard* held the other Half. In 7 *Edw. I.* *Margery de Cantilupe* held a Water-Mill here of the Earl of *Warwick*, by the Service of one Knight's Fee, having also two Servants and certain Free holders here. *John de Briggewithe* also held at that Time three Acres of Land by the Service of giving on every Christmas Day to 36 poor People, a Loaf of Bread, and Herring, and a Flagon of Beer; and *Sir Robert Burdet* held one Knight's Fee of *Alan de Zouche*. As for the Lands here which belonged to the Canons of *Kenilworth*, they were after the Dissolution sold by King *Henry VIII.* to *John Pope* and his Heirs, who sold them the same Year to *Robert de Halford*.

The Church here hath all along belonged to the Bishop of *Worcester*, as to the Patronage of it; but out of the Tithes the Canons of *Kenilworth* had a Portion of 5 Marks. The Glebe belonging to this Church consisted of 2 Yard-Lands. The whole Revenue of it was valued 26 *Hen. VIII.* at 13 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* In the Church is only one Grave-Stone for *Mr. Henry Kymiberi*, late Rector of this Church, who died July 5, 1584.

Herdwick, a Member of *Dersat*, the Possession of *Ralph de Sudley*, in King *Hen. II.*'s Time; he gave some Part of it, viz. four Yard-Lands to the Templers, but the Rest of it the *Sudleys* held. The Templers Part came to the
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Hospitalers in King *Edw. II.*'s Time, and continued in their Possession to the general Dissolution of the Religious Houses in 30 *Hen. VIII.* when they came to the Crown, and rested there till 7 *Edw. VI.* when these Lands in *Herdwick* were granted to *Edward Aglionby* of *Balsball*, and *Henry Hugford* of *Solihull*, Gent. and their Heirs, who passed them the same Year to Mr. *Wotton*. There was antiently a Chapel here, dedicated to St. *Leonard*, but the Village being depopulated, it is become so ruinous that it is not used.

Herdwick-Priors was one of the 24 Towns, given by Earl *Leofrike*, to the Monks of *Coventry*, in King *Edward* the Confessor's Time, when he founded that Monastery. In the Conqueror's Survey it is certified to contain fifteen Hides, and is called in that Record, *Herdwicke*. It continued in the Monks Hands till the Dissolution; and in that Time there is nothing remarkable said of it more, than that the Monks had Free Warren granted to them in all their Demesne Lands here in 41 *Hen. III.* which were five Carucates, the rest being held by 29 Tenants who occupied 17 Yard-Lands, for which they paid certain Rents, and performed divers servile Works, and besides had a Court-Leet.

After the Dissolution of the Monastery, it was granted by King *Hen. VIII.* Reg. 34. to Sir *Edmund Knightley*, and Heirs Male, which he dying without, it descended to *Valentine* his Brother, then a Knight. He died seised of it 8 *Eliz.* and left it to his Son and Heir *Richard*, who sold it in the same Reign to one *Ralph Blount*, an antient Servant of Sir *Valentine's*. He had Issue *Richard*, who inclosed all that belonged to the Manor, and then sold it to Sir *William Samuel*, of *Upton* in *Northamptonshire*, Knt. who gave it to *Arthur* his younger Son, who sold it to *William Lord Spencer*, whose younger Son *Robert* was in Possession of it in 1640.

The Church belonging to the Monks of *Coventry* was in their Patronage, as Lords of the Manor, and by the Bishop

of *Coventry* and *Litchfield* was appropriated to them in 1260, 44 *Hen. III.* being at that Time endowed with two Carucates of Land, and a Vicarage appointed out of it, which in 26 *Hen. VIII.* was valued at 23 l. and 16 s. over and above 26 s. and 8 d. yearly paid out of it to the Monks of *Coventry*, and 4 s. for Synodalls.

Hethcote, a Manor adjoining to *Milton* on the South Part, given by *Walter Power* to the Collegiate Church of *Warwick*, 2 *Hen. IV.* to the Intent that the Dean and Canons of the said Church should annually solemnize the Obits of himself, and *Margaret* his late Wife. After the Dissolution of the said Church it was granted, by the Name of the *Leasow* of *Hethcote*, to *George Tresham*, Gent. and *Edward Twynisio*, and their Heirs, in 37 *Hen. VIII.* and from the said *George* it was conveyed to *William Morcote*, who 6 *Edw. VI.* died seised of it, leaving *William* his Grandson, then nine Years old, his next Heir.

Honington, another of the Towns which Earl *Leofrike* gave to the Monastery of *Coventry*, when he founded it in the first Year of the Confessor's Reign. In the Conqueror's Survey it is called *Hamitone*, and certified to contain five Hides, with four Mills. From the first Donation it continued in the Possession of that House till the Dissolution, in which Space all that is said of it is, That 33 *Hen. III.* the Monks demised it to *Ralph de Leicester*, Canon of *Litchfield*, to hold during Life, with the Advowson of the Church; and that 41 *Hen. III.* they obtained a Charter of Free Warren in all their Demesne Lands here; as also that the Tenants to it, besides their annual Rents, should perform divers Services, viz. mow his Grass, and carry in his Hay, plough his Land, sow and harrow it, reap his Harvest and carry it in, &c. They had also sixteen Cottagers, who performed such like Services, every one of them paying four Hens, one Cock and five Eggs; and some Freeholders, of whom *Nicholas Trimnell* was the Chief, who held seven Yard-Lands of

of the said Monks, by the Service of the 10th Part of a Knight's Fee. All these Parcels of Lands, Rents and Services at the Dissolution of the Monastery were sold, with the Advowson, to Robert Gibbs of this Place, Gent. for 786 l. 7 s. 6. 32 Hen. VIII. to hold of the Crown in Capite, by the 10th Part of a Knight's Fee, and paying the King 4 l. 7 s. 4 d. Half-penny yearly. This Robert died seised of it, leaving it to Robert his Son, who was Father of Sir Ralph, whose Son Sir Henry enjoyed it in 1640.

The Church is dedicated to *All-Saints*, and being appropriated to the Monks of Country, by John Thoresby, Bishop of Worcester, ten Marks were reserved out of it for the Maintenance of the Vicar yearly, besides other Pensions paid out of it, viz. 10 s. to the said Bishop and his Successors, 13 s. 4 d. to the Prior and Convent of Worcester, which Sums were augmented, viz. 26 s. to the Bishop of Worcester, and 20 s. to the Monks.

Idlicote, a Village which in the Conqueror's Time was possessed by Robert de Stadford, when it was certified to contain five Hides, having been the Freehold of Anegrin and Ordric before the Norman Invasion. It was then written Etelincote. This Robert, or his Son Nicholas, passed this Manor to Jeffrey de Clinton, Chamberlain and Treasurer to King Henry I. who gave it to the Monastery of Kenilworth at his Foundation of it; whereupon Nicholas acquitted the Canons of that House of the Knight's Fee, by which Jeffrey held it of him. In 7 Edw. I. the said Canons being Lords of this Town had three Carucates of Land in Demesne here, a Wind-Mill, and several Tenants who held 15 Yard-Lands and an Half by certain Rents, and the Services of Ploughing, Mowing, making of Hay, &c. a Court-Leet and Court-Baron, with the Privileges of Gallows, Weifs, &c. which they claimed by the Grants of divers Kings, and were allowed them; and 19 Edw. I. obtained a Charter of Free Warren in all their Demesne Lands here.

Upon the Dissolution of the Abbies this Manor came to the Crown, but was passed away from it 33 Hen. VIII. together with the Advowson of the Church, to Thomas Cawarden, Esq; and Elizabeth, and the Heirs of the Body of the said Thomas lawfully begotten; but Thomas leaving no Issue it returned to the Crown, and was 4 Eliz. granted to Lodowick Greill and others, and soon after to some one of the Family of Underhill; for 12 Eliz. William Underhill died seised of it, and left it to William his Son and Heir, then under Age. His Grandchild Sir Hercules Underhill, Knt. was in Possession of it in 1640. and his Posterity may be so still for ought we know.

The Church is dedicated to St. James, and being in the Gift of the Canons of Kenilworth, they had a Portion out of the Tithes to the Value of 10 s. which ceased at the Dissolution of that House. In 26 Hen. VIII. the whole Revenue of it was valued at 13 l. 6 s. 8 d. per Ann.

Ilmington, a large Parish containing nine Hides, as appears from the Conqueror's Survey, of which eight with the Church in them were the Estate of the Earl of Maſſent; and the ninth was held by Robert de Stadford. In that Record 'tis written Ilmedone and Edelmitone. The Earl, or some of his Posterity, enclosed Robert de Harecourt with his Part, but he being one of those Normans that subjected themselves to the King of France, King John seised his Lands, and gave Part of this Manor to Owen Fitz-David in Exchange for his Land at Ellesmere. It was written in that Record Ilamedone, and certified to maintain 4 Ploughs, 500 Sheep, 4 Kine, 3 Horses, and 24 Hogs. What remained of it in the King's Hands was given to Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, but the Earl forfeiting it for the same Crime, John de Harecourt, a famous Baron, by the Intercession of the Archbishop of Roan, obtained it as his Right, 1 Hen. III. and had that King's Precept to invest him with it; but notwithstanding this Restitution, Simon de Montfort, his Son, held

held the Possession, whether by Force or Contract we know not; for though he granted by his Deed to *John* the Son of *Richard Harecourt* all his Right in it, with the Advowson of the Church, yet he reserved to himself and his Heirs, the Service of one Knight's Fee, and the Inheritance of the Court Leet, with all the other Royalties; all which by another Grant he passed to *Sir Peter de Montfort*, together with the Manor-house, Warren, and Homages thereunto belonging; yet it seems, as if the Family of *Harecourt* had some Title to it, because *Peter de Montfort*, Son of the aforesaid *Peter*, procured a full Grant of it to himself and Heirs; and had it confirmed by the King 56 Hen. III.

But this notwithstanding in 7 Edw. I. it was found, that this last *Peter* held this Manor of the Earl of *Leicester*, by the Service of one Knight's Fee, having at that Time four Carucates of Land in Demesne, Free Warren, Court-Leet, Gallows, and other Privileges, with thirty nine Tenants, holding twenty-six Yard-Lands, by the Payment of several Rents, and performing diverse Services, eight Cottagers, and four Freeholders. From him descended successively *Sir John de Montfort*, Knt. *Sir Baldwin*, who hardly kept Possession of this Manor, but *Sir Edmund*, his Brother by Father's Side, sought to sue him out of it. The last of these *Montforts*, that possessed this Manor, was *Sir Simon*, Son and Heir of *Sir Baldwin*; he being attainted 11 Hen. VII. for assisting *Perkin Warbeck* with Money, the Inheritance of this Estate escheated to the Crown (*inter alia*) and was by that King given to *Sir Reginald Bray*, Knt. (a great Favourite) who dying without Issue, *Margery* his Niece, Wife to *Sir William Sands*, Knt. became his next Heir. He was afterwards Lord *Sands*; and doing his Homage, had the Livery of this his Wife's Estate given in 31 Hen. VIII. *Thomas* Lord *Sands*, their Son and Heir, inherited it after his Parents Decease; but at length, past it over to *Thomas Andrews*, Esq; and his Heirs.

The Church here is dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and was valued in 1291. (19 Edw. I.) at thirty Marks; out of which a Portion of one Mark was issuing yearly to the Monastery of *Evesham*; but in 26 Hen. VIII. it was valued at 30 l. so much was the Price of Things improved.

Kingston, or *Little Chesterton*, a depopulated Village, reduced now to one House; but in the Conqueror's Days, a Lordship of *Turchil de Warwick's*, who gave it then to the Monks of *Abingdon*, *Simon* his Son consenting to it, and the King himself confirming it. In the general Survey, 'tis said to contain one Hide held by one *Alwol* at that Time, which was given as before to the Monks of *Abingdon*, the Extent of it, then being nine Carucates of Land; but they did not enjoy it long, if at all, quierly; for *Henry de Newburgh*, after he had by the Favour of *William Rufus* obtained *Turchil's* Lands, in Augmentation of his Earldom, laid Claim to it; so that *Reynaldus* the Abbot, was glad to give him a Mark in Gold to ratify their Title. In 4 Hen. I. the aforesaid Monks granted this Manor in Fee to one *Anskitill*, who allowed the Monks all the Tithe of his Corn arising out of it: To *Anskitill*, succeeded *Sir Robert de Kingston*, in the Inheritance of this Place, who gave some Part of it in Dower with his Daughter *Avicia*, to *William de Arderne* of *Rodburn*; yet in 36 Hen. III. one *William Ley* was Owner of it, and held it of the Monks of *Berkshire*, by the Service of a Knight's Fee. He is thought to be the Son of *Robert Kingston*, and to rake his Name from his Residence at *Ley* in *Berks*, as was usual in those Days. His Son *Thomas Ley* succeeded him here, and is certified to hold a whole Carucate of Land, and a Virgate in Demesne, held by ten Servants, who were under particular Rents, and to perform diverse servile Works. To him succeeded *John Ley*, who 6 Edw. III. obtained a Charter of Free Warren in all his Demesne Lands here, and six Years after, passed away all his Estate here to *Thomas Ley* his

his Brother; after which we find no more of this Family here.

In 3 *Rich. II.* it was possessed by *Katharine*, the Widow of *Sir Thomas Besyles*, Knt. Daughter and Heir (as is supposed) of *John*, the Son of the afore-mentioned *Thomas*. She had Issue by *Sir Thomas*, a Son and Heir *Sir Peter*; but he dying without a Child, *Robert Craunford*, Son of *Margaret*, descended of a Sister of *John*, became his Heir 3 *Hen. VI.* but he kept it not long, though we find not upon what Account he parted with it; for *Rich. Varney*, Esq; (afterwards knighted) was found Lord of this Manor 10 *Hen. VI.* but it was in Feoffees, because of his Minority, till 25 *Hen. VI.* when they resigned all their Interest and Title to this Manor, to *Richard Verney*, and *Elizabeth* his Wife. It seems by the Complaint of *Mr. Rous*, the Depopulation of this Place is very ancient, before the *Verneys* had it, who enjoyed it to the Year 1640. for the above-mentioned *Sir Richard*, the first Owner, settled it on his Son *Sir Richard*, who gave a considerable Part of it to *John Verney* his younger Son, whose Posterity then had it.

Knitecote, a Member of *Dasset*; and in King *Henry III.*'s Time, the Lordship and Estate of one *Simon de Knitecote*, whose Father *Ralph*, or some of his Ancestors were enfeoffed therewith by one of the *Sudleys*; and by Reason of their Residence here, assumed their Surname from it. Here they had a Chapel. *Simon* had no Heir Male, and so the Inheritance of this Manor descended to *Julian* his only Daughter and Heir, from whom it passed to her Daughter and Heir, *Joan Dycon* of *Derset*. She passed away all her Right in this Manor to *William Sutton*, and *Amicia* his Wife, and his Heirs, 24 *Edw. III.* but they again parted with it to *William de Peyto*, and his Heirs, three Years after; from whom soon after it passed 3 *Rich. II.* to *Laurence Dive*, of *Harlestone*, in *Northamptonshire*; and from him to *Thomas Puresey*, who conveyed it 10 *Hen. VII.* to *William Hussy*, Esq; in Ex-

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change for *Fenny Drayton* in *Leicestershire*, called *Hussy's Manor*. From *Hussy* it came at length to *Sir Walter Smith*, Knt. whose Grandchild *Sir John Smith* of *Crabbet* in *Sussex*, enjoyed it in 1640.

Kyte-Herdwicke, a Member of *Tisoe*, and possessed therewith by the antient Barons of *Stafford*, which was given by *Robert de Stafford*, Grandchild to the first *Robert*, to *William Giffard*, who bestowed one whole Hide thereof upon the Canons of *Kenilworth*, in King *Henry II.*'s Time, in Recompence for the Wrongs he had done them, and for the Pardon of his Sins; but how long he kept the Rest, or how he parted with it, we can't discover.

In 36 *Hen. III.* it appears, that the Heirs of *Ralph de Mora* held Half a Knight's Fee in this Place of *Robert Stafford*; and in 7 *Edw. I.* *Rich. de Bleys* was certified to be Lord of Part of this Manor, which he held of the said Baron of *Stafford*, by the Service of two Parts of a Knight's Fee; and *John Cantilupe*, Owner of another Part of it, held it of the said Baron, by the Service of a third Part of a Knight's Fee, and a Pound of Cummin. How it came to be called *Kyte-Herdwicke*, we can't tell, but so it is written in ancient Records. In 10 *Hen. VI.* *William Verney* of *Wolford*, Esq; was Lord of this Place, and held it by the third Part of a Knight's Fee; and from him it passed to *Richard Dalby*, of *Brook-Hampton*, who died possessed of it 20 *Edw. IV.* leaving *Robert* his Son and Heir thirty Years of Age.

Lambcote, originally a Member of *Eatendon Inferior*, of which no Mention is made till 34 *Hen. VIII.* when it was passed out of the Crown by the Name of a Manor, and lately belonging to the dissolved Monastery of *Kenilworth*, and given by that Prince to *Richard Andrews*, Gent. and *Leonard Chamberlain*, Esq; and to the Heirs of *Andrews*.

Levenball, anciently a Manor, but now hath no Habitation upon it, only certain Grounds still retain that Name. *Robert de Morton*, who stiled himself, De-

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minus de Levenbul, by his Deed, whereupon a Fine was levied 29 Hen. III. granted to the Monastery of St. Sepulchres in *Warwick totam illam terram extra Warwick ex parte occidentali qua appellatur Levenhul*. But it seems to have been a Purchase; for the Canons of that House gave forty Marks of Silver, in Consideration of that Grant; and covenanted to pay to the said Robert, and his Heirs, 13 s. 4 d. per Annum, at the Feasts of St. Michael and Our Lady, by equal Portions.

Lighthorne, a Village situate at the Head of *Thelesford Brook*, the Lordship of which *Ralph Earl of Hereford* was the Owner of, in the Confessor's Days; but being deprived of it by the Conqueror, as most of the Saxons were of their Lands, it was bestowed with other Lands in this County, upon *Will. Buenvasleth* a Norman; and at the Time of the general Survey, was certified to contain five Hides, besides the Inclosure, and a Grove containing two Furlongs in Length, and twenty Perches in Breadth. From him it came to the Family of *Mundevile*, in King Henry I.'s Time, (but how we find not) for in King Henry II.'s Days, *Nigel de Mundevile* confirmed to the Canons of St. Sepulchres at *Warwick*, a Yard-Land lying in this Lordship, which his Father *Ranulph de Mundevile* had bequeathed to them with his Body, to be buried in their Monastery. They were enfeoffed of it by *Henry de Newburgh*, Earl of *Warwick*, who had it of *William Buenvasleth*, and held it of the said Earl, by the Service of one Knight's Fee; and so *Richard de Mundevile* was certified to hold it 20 Hen. III. They had a Charter of Free Warren granted to them, Nov. 19. 37 Hen. III.

This *Richard de Mundevile* was the last that had any Thing to do here; for in 6 Edw. I. he passed away all his Interest in it to *William Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, reserving to himself and *Maud* his Wife, an Estate for Life only; in Consideration of which the said Earl granted to them his Manor of *Brayles*, to be enjoyed for the same Term. While

they thus held it, it appears, that there was here a Park, containing four Acres, and five Carucates of Land, held by the Lord in Demesne; twenty-one Tenants holding ten Yard-Lands, and performing servile Works, and some Freeholders, holding two Yard-Lands: As also that what the Canons of St. Sepulchres in *Warwick* had here, was held by Freeholders, paying several Rents. *Richard* and his Wife died 29 Edw. I. and this Lordship came to *William de Beauchamp*, who left it in Dower to *Maud* his Lady, after whose Death *Guy de Beauchamp* their Son inherited it; and upon his Decease, it was assigned to *Alice* his Wife in Dower, as it was 2 Hen. IV. to *Margaret*, the Countess of Earl *Thomas*; in whose Family it remained, till it came to the Crown with the Rest of their Lands, in the Reign of King *Edward IV.* and there remained, till King *Henry VIII.* first leased it out for twenty-one Years to *Roger Wigston*, Esq; and then sold it to Sir *Thomas Pope*, Knt. and his Heirs, together with the Advowson of the Church, to which, after the Dissolution of the Monasteries, he added all the Lands, which had formerly belonged to the Priory of St. Sepulchres at *Warwick*; and they are, or lately were possessed by a Descendant of that Family, Sir *Thomas Pope*, of *Wroxton* in *Lancashire*, a younger Son of the late Earl of *Down*.

The Church here is dedicated to St. *Laurence*. In King *Edward III.*'s Days, *John de Blockley*, an Incumbent of this Church, purposing to erect a Chantry in it, and endow it with Lands of a good Value, procured a Writ called *Ad quod damnum*, for that End; but we do not find, that he did accomplish his Design. It was valued 19 Edw. I. at 26 Marks; but afterwards in 26 Hen. VIII. at 15 l. 6 s. 8 d. In the Chancel Windows, are the Earl of *Warwick*'s Arms, as well of the old Earls, as *Beauchamps*.

Longbridge, an Hamlet belonging to *Warwick*, so called from a narrow Foot-Bridge, lying over a small Torrent, that runs

runs by it: It doth not appear that it was ever a distinct Manor by it self, but that the Lands therein did Part belong to the Monastery of *Thelesford*, Part to the Collegiate Church of *Warwick*, Part to the Knights Hospitalers, and Part to the Priory of *Chaucumbe* in *Northamptonshire*; and the Rest to particular Persons. In 4 *Edw. I.* one *John de Honele*, an Inhabitant here, was presented before the Justices itinerant, for withdrawing his Suit from the County and Hundred Courts.

Merston Boteler, the Lordship and Estate of *Hugh de Grentemaisnill*, in the Conqueror's Time, when it was certified to contain ten Hides of Land, a Church, and two Mills; but not long after *Ralph Boteler* of *Overley* had a Grant of it; for in King *Stephen's* Time, he gave the Church to the Monastery of *Alcester*, which he had founded. This Grant was from the said *Hugh*. From the above-mentioned *Ralph* descended *William de Boteler*, who in 7 *Edw. I.* held it of the Earl of *Leicester*, by the Service of two Knights Fees, having then one Water-Mill in it, two Carucates of Land in Demesne, thirty Tenants holding one Yardland and an Half, by certain Rents and Services, and ten Cottagers, who paid their Suit to the Court-Lect, held for the Honour of *Leicester*. *Ralph de Arden* had seven Yard-Lands here, which he held of *John Mallore*, and he of the said *William le Boteler*; of whose Family Sir *William le Boteler*, Knt. was the last that had to do here; for he leaving *Elizabeth* his Daughter and Heir, she marrying to *Robert de Ferrers*, had by him a Daughter and Heir, *Elizabeth*, by whose Marriage it passed to *Nevill*, and afterwards to *Gisbourn*; and was, by Sir *William Gisbourn*, sold to *Thomas Lord Cromwell* 29 *Hen. VIII.* He was attainted by Parliament the next Year, and thereby his Estate escheating to the Crown, was granted by that King to *Richard Farmour* and *Anne* his Wife, and *John* their Son and *Maud* his Wife, and their Heirs Male, 36 *Hen. VIII.* *John* died without Issue Male; and reverting to the Crown,

it was given 7 *Edw. VI.* to *Peter Temple* of *Derfet* in this County, and *Thomas Lee* of *Clatercote* in *Oxfordshire*, and their Heirs, to hold in Capite, by the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee. *Peter Temple* sold away several Parcels of it to several Persons in Queen *Mary's* Reign; and among them, *John Woodward* purchased the Manor-house, and a large Portion of the Demesne with it. He died 2 & 3 *Phil. & Mar. I.* leaving *Richard* his Heir, who died two Years after, leaving *John* his Heir. But the greatest Proportion besides, (viz. one Messuage, one Garden, one Orchard, three hundred Acres of Land, ten of Meadow, eight Acres of Pasture, and fifty Acres of Heath) was sold to *Thomas* and *Edward Savage* by the said *Peter* and *Thomas*; *Edward* died seised of it, leaving it to the Survivor *Thomas*, who departed this Life 5 *Eliz.* and left it to *John* his Son.

The Church here was given to the Monastery of *Alcester*, by *Ralph le Boteler*, Founder thereof, in King *Stephen's* Time; and being appropriated to the Monks there, a Vicarage was appointed; which in 19 *Edw. I.* was rated at twelve Marks. At that Time, the Priory of *Ware* had a Portion of Tithes belonging to it in this Place, valued at one Mark. In 26 *Hen. VIII.* the Rectory was valued at 17 *l.* and the Vicarage at 8 *l.* 3 *s.* 4 *d.* per Annum. The Patronage of the Vicarage went along with the Manor, and was presented to by *Thomas* and *Richard Woodward*, and *Frances* the Widow of the latter.

Merston-Priors is a Lordship in the Parish of *Herdwick-Priors*, and was given with it to the Monks of *Coventry*, by Earl *Leofrick*, in *Edward the Confessor's* Days. It was always involved in *Herdwick*, and therefore is not mentioned in the general Survey. In 41 *Hen. III.* the Monks had a Charter of Free Warren granted them in all their Demesne Lands here; and in 7 *Edw. I.* had twenty eight Tenants, which held twenty-three Yardlands in this Place, paying several Rents, and performing diverse Services,

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viz. ploughing, reaping, mowing, &c. and used to do Suit to the Priors Court twice a Year. After the Dissolution of the Monastery, it was granted out of the Crown with *Herdwick*, &c. to Sir *Edmund Knightley*, Knt. and hath ever since passed therewith, being now possessed by the Lord *Spenser*.

The Chapel, as, a Member also of *Herdwick*, was appropriated to the Monks of *Coventry*; and going along with the Manor, is in the Gift of the Lord *Spenser*.

Miton, once a Village, but now nothing but a Grove of Elms. In the Conqueror's Time, the Earl of *Mallent* had the greatest Part of it, *viz.* two Hides, and the Third belonging to St. *Mary's Church at Warwick*. The Earl's Part had two Mills on it, and was held before the Conquest, by one *Algarus Comes*, and *Edwine* his Son. In the Conqueror's Survey it is written *Multon* and *Moltone*. After the Earl of *Mallent's* Death, it came to *Henry de Neuburgh*, the first Earl of *Warwick* of that Line, his Brother, and from him descended to his Posterity. In their Time there was a Chapel, where the Canons of St. *Mary* officiated, which shews, that it stood upon their Part; but it was also well endowed. For *Roger Earl of Warwick*, Son of *Henry*, did in King *Stephen's* Reign give to it ten Acres of his Demesne here, and five Acres of Arable, with an House, and Half an Acre of Meadow; and did besides confirm the Gift of eight Acres, which *William Fitz-Godard* had bequeathed to it: Both have long been depopulated, so that 'tis now no more than a Part of *Warwick*.

Mollington is but Part in this County, *viz.* five Hides, as it was certified in the Conqueror's Survey; the Rest is in *Oxfordshire*. It was then possessed by *Osborn Fitz Richard*; but before the Norman Settlement belonged to the Mother of *Lewinus de Newebam*. From the Posterity of *Osborn* Half of it descended to one *Juliana de S. Remigio*, who bestowed it upon the Canons of *Kenil-*

worth, in King *Henry II.'s* Time, who held it to the Dissolution of their Monastery; when going to the Crown, it was sold to *Folk Woodbull*, Gent. 37 *Hen. VIII.* to hold of it *in Capite*, by the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee, and 10s. yearly Rent. His Descendants were seized of it 30 *Eliz.* The other Half came to *Thomas Arden of Rotley*, from the said *Osbornus*, to hold of him by Half a Knight's Fee, as he did of *Riccards Castle*. From him it passed thro' many Hands to *Edmund Waldeyve*, in 18 *Rich. II.* in Right of *Margaret* his Wife, as of her Inheritance, and from them to their Son *Thomas*; but more of it we find not till 32 *Eliz.* when *Henry Keble* was the Owner of it, and settled it upon his Grandchild *George Keble*, and the Heirs Male of his Body, with Remainder to Sir *William Blount*, Lord *Montjoy*, and the Lady *Alice* his Wife, who had Issue *William* their Son and Heir, who 'tis probable inherited it, and *Keble's* other Estates given his Father with it.

Morton-Merbull, or as it is vulgarly called *Morton-Morrell*, from the two Parts into which it is divided, *viz.* *Morton*, where the Church stands, and *Merebull*, a Quarter of a Mile distant from it. In the Conqueror's Time it had not this Distinction, but was all called by the Name of *Morton*, and was then possessed by the Earl of *Mallent*, (containing five Hides, which had been one *Dorman's*, a *Saxon*). He left one Motety of it to *Henry de Neuburgh*, Earl of *Warwick*, his Brother; and the other to his own Posterity, Earls of *Leicester*. *Agatha Trafbut* in 20 *Hen. II.* held one Knight's Fee of the Earl of *Warwick*, in this Place; but the Earl of *Warwick's* Half was first granted to *John Fitz-Alan of Wolfreinton*, who held it of *William Mauduit*, Earl of *Warwick*, in 52 *Hen. III.* He enfeoffed *Thomas Trimmell* with it, who was in Possession of it 4 *Edw. I.* and soon after, in Right of *Avicia* his Wife (we suppose his Daughter) *Eustace Hacbe*; but he held it of *John Fitz-Alan*, by the Service of Half a Knight's Fee, paying a Pair

Pair of Gilt Spurs yearly, as the Record of 7 *Edw. I.* sheweth, wherein 'tis said, That the said *Eustace* held in *Morton* two Carucates of Land, and was Patron of Half the Church, had four Tenants performing base Services for certain Yard-Lands, five Cottagers, six Freeholders, and a Court-Leet; and in *Merebull* had six Tenants, holding six Yard-Lands under the like Services.

The Earl of *Leicester's* Half was by one of those Earls given to the Ancestors of *William Bisbopsden*, and by him to *Henry Harecourt*, or one of his Ancestors, to hold by the Service of the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee, and a Penny. The Extent of it in 7 *Edw. I.* was two Carucates of Land in the Demesne, and other Lands in the Hands of nine Freeholders, and eight Tenants, who held their Part in Servitude. The Knight's Templers at the same Time held certain Lands here, given them by *Roger de Newburgh*. *Henry Harecourt* was slain here, and left only one Daughter, *Margaret*, who first married to *John Pipe*, by whom she had a Son; and after his Decease, to *John de Saundersfede*, who 24 *Edw. III.* obtained a Charter of Free Warren in all his Demesne Lands here, for himself, Wife, and their Successors. He also joined with her in levying a Fine, wherein it was settled for Want of Issue of their Body, upon *Henry Pipe* her Grandchild, and *Ingrith* his Wife, and their Issue, Remainder to her right Heirs.

In 7 *Edw. I.* *Eustace Hacche* was a menial Servant of that King, and obtained of him *Reg. 10.* a Charter of Free Warren, in all his Demesne Lands here. He was a Person employed in War and Peace by that Prince; for he was a Justice for the Goal-delivery at *Warwick*, and several Times in the Wars in *Scotland*; and particularly at the Battle of *Faw Kirk*. He died 34 *Edw. I.* leaving *Julian*, the Wife of *John Hansard*, his Heir; but it seems, that he did not inherit it, because *Avicia* his Wife levying a Fine, settled it on *Nicholas Trimnell* and *Margery* his Wife; after her

Decease, *Nicholas* was a Knight, as was his Son *John*, who succeeded him. This Manor was then called *Morton D'aubeny*; and being come to *John Trimnell*, was sold to *Thomas Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, with the Advowson of the Church, in whose Family they remained, till the great Possessions of that Earldom came to the Crown in King *Henry VII.'s* Reign. King *Edward VI.* granted this Manor to *John Dudley*, then Earl of *Warwick*, and afterward Earl of *Northumberland*, who passed it 6 *Edw. VI.* to *John Coleburne*, Gent. who died seised of it, and left it to his Son and Heir *John*, whose Heir and Successor *Sir Edmund* sold it to *Richard Murden*, who leaving only one Daughter and Heir *Mary*, then wedded to *Sir Stephen Harvey*, Knight of the Bath, had two Sons who died unmarried, and five Daughters; but to which of them it fell, we know not.

The Church of this Place is dedicated to the Holy Cross; and was 19 *Edw. I.* divided between two Rectors, according to the two Parts of the Town. *Eustace de Hacche*, who had the Earl of *Warwick's* Part, presented to it from 1280 to 1300. This Moiety was intended to have been appropriated to the Nuns of *Pinley* in this County, and a Licence was obtained of the King for that Purpose; but it doth not appear, that it took Effect, and so the Patronage continued in the Lords of it; and *Nicholas Trimnell*, and *John* his Son, presented to it in 1314 and 1322. As to the Earl of *Leicester's* Part, which was given as is above said to *William de Bisbopsden*, his Son *Sir John de Bisbopsden*, Knt. 6 *Edw. III.* gave the Advowson of his Moiety to the Hospital of *St. John Baptist* at *Warwick*; and it was appropriated thereto, Anno 1359. 33 *Edw. III.* a Portion of 2*s.* per Annum, being reserved out of it to the Bishop and his Successors; but the Presentation in their Turn was made by *Gilbert Kirkby*, Clerk, and *Ralph* (we suppose his Brother or Brother's Son), for what Reason we know not. In the Chancel of this Church

Church are these monumental Inscriptions for *Elizabeth*, an Infant Daughter of *Stephen Harvey*, Esq; by *Mary*, Daughter of *Richard Murden*, Esq; who died July 3. 1623. *Richard Murden*, Esq; who died when he was Sheriff of *Warwick*, Octob. 3, 1635. and *Mary* his Wife, whose Daughter *Mary* married Mr. *Harvey* above-mentioned; afterward made Knight of the Bath.

Naspe, an Hamlet in *Bishop's Tachebrook*, which at this Time hath not above four Houses in it; but was anciently more populous. In 7 *Rich. I.* one *Richard des Aspes* paid one Mark to the King for the Seisin of his Lands here; and in 9 *Edw. II.* it was certified to be an Hamlet belonging to *Tachebrooke Episcopi* above specified.

Northend, a Member of *Dasset*, so called from its Northern Situation in that Parish; we observe nothing memorable in it but a Chapel, which it had anciently.

Newbold-Pacy, so called to distinguish it from the other Villages, called *Newbold* in this County, from the *Pacys*, ancient Lords of it. It was one of those Towns, which the Conqueror gave to *Hasculf Masard*, one of his warlike Followers, of whom at the Time of the general Survey, *Humfredus de Hastang* held it, when it was certified to contain five Hides. One of the *Hastangs* (but which we know not) enfeoffed the *Pacys* with it; for in 7 *Edw. I.* *William de Pacy* or *Pasci*, is certified to hold this Manor of *Robert de Hastang*, by the Service of one Knight's Fee, having then but one Acre of Land in Demesne, fourteen Tenants occupying eight Yard-Lands under servile Works, five Cottagers, and three Freeholders, holding diverse Parcels of Land. At the same Time, the Knights Templers had eight Yard-Lands in this Lordship, viz. four in Demesne, and four in Villenage; which upon the Dissolution of the Hospitalers 7 *Edw. VI.* was given to *Thomas Lucy*, Esq; and his Heirs. Of the *Pacys* we find nothing more of Note af-

ter this; though there was a Succession of them for a Time longer.

The Church here was given to the Canons of *Nostell* in *Yorkshire*, by *Atrypus Hastang*, in King *Henry's I.*'s Time; but it seems to have been claimed by the Family of *Pacys*, as Lords of the Manor, because the Canons impleaded *William Pacy*, about the Advowson in 28 *Edw. I.* but he being in the King's Business, the Justices of the Common Pleas were forbidden by a Mandate from the King to proceed in the Cause. And what was after done in it, we don't discover; but observe, that not long after it was settled on the Provost and Scholars of *Queen's College* in *Oxford*, who obtained an Appropriation thereof from the Pope, which was made to them by *John Thoresby*, then Bishop of *Worcester*, who having reserved to himself and his Successors, a Pension of 20 s. per Ann. to be paid yearly at *Christmas*, ordained and endowed a Vicarage, Anno 1349. but we find not the Value of it.

Oxbill, or as it is written in the Conqueror's Survey, *Oteselve*, was then in the Possession of *Hugh de Grentemaisnil*, and certified to contain ten Hides, and a Mill, having been before the Norman Settlement, the Estate of one *Toli*. In the Reign of King *Henry II.* *Engelram de Dumart* was Owner of it; and because he died without Issue, his Sisters *Emma* and *Eliz.* succeeded him in the Inheritance of it. King *John* seized upon it, (but for what Reason is not known) and commanded the Sheriff, Reg. 18. to give the Possession of it to *Theodoric de Whicheford*, to whom he had granted it by the Name of *Hotesbulve*; but in 3 *Hen. III.* *Thomas de Periton*, as Heir to *Engelram de Dummarish*, obtained the Restitution of it; and dying 11 *Hen. III.* left it his Son *Adam*, who had Livery of it the same Year. He left only a Daughter and Heir *Margaret*, who by Marriage carried this Manor to Sir *William Keyns*, who left Issue *Robert*; who in 7 *Edw. I.* held it of the King in Capite, by the Service of one Knight's Fee, having

having one Carucate of Land in Demesne, five Tenants holding several Parcels of Land under servile Labour, and some particular Rents; as also diverse Freeholders. They were an eminent Family, but for Want of Issue Male became extinct; and this Manor by the Female Issue passed to the *Cressys*, of whom afterward.

At the same Time, the Prior of *Ware* had one Yard-Land here, and the Monks of *Bordesley* two Carucates, and six Virgates, and nine Tenants, holding sundry Proportions, by several Rents and servile Works, with a Court-Lect, by the Grant of King *Henry III.* The Family of *Cressys* possessed this Manor several Descents; as after the former *Robert* succeeded two more of that Name, *William* and *John*, whose Son *John's* Male Issue failing, *Isabel* the Wife of *Sir Thomas Chaworth*, Knt. was one of his Coheirs; and *Eleanor* the Wife of *Sir Humphrey Stafford*, the other; to which last upon the Partition this Manor fell; but he was soon disseised of it by *John Hatheuyke* 2 *Edw. IV.* who sold it to *William Catesby*, by whose Attainder it escheated to the Crown 1 *Hen. VII.* and from thence passed to *Sir David Owen*, Knt. whose Son and Heir *Henry* sold it to *Simon Walweyn*, Gent. 10 *Eliz.* who died seised of it. *Reg. 20.* leaving it to *Matthew* his Son, who, by his Last Will and Testament, entailed it upon the Issue Male of his Brother *Francis*; and for Default thereof, upon *Ursula* his Brother's Daughter; who marrying *Matthew Clarke*, left it to his Posterity: What the Monks of *Bordesley* had here came to the Crown at the Dissolution of the Monastery, and was given by Queen *Mary* to *Peter Temple*, Esq; and *Richard Peterer*, Gent. and their Heirs; but *Peter* 1 *Eliz.* sold it to *George Bishop* and *John* his Son, whose Posterity enjoyed it in 1640.

The Church is dedicated to *St. Lawrence*; and in 26 *Hen. VIII.* was valued at 15 l. 16 s. 8 d. *Pillerton Nether*, a large Parish containing eleven Hides of Land, one of which in the Conqueror's

Reign, *Hugh Earl of Chester* possessed with three Virgates, and the other Ten, besides the Wood one Mile in Length, and as much in Breadth, and a Mill, *Hugh de Gretemaisnill* was Owner of. It was then written *Pilardetune*; but they had them not long; for King *Henry I.* gave the Whole to *Henry de Newburgh*, or *Roger* his Son, Earls of *Warwick*; for *William Earl of Warwick*, Son of *Roger*, 12 *Hen. II.* declared himself to hold it by one Knight's Fee de Veteri Feoffmento, and that *Robert Fitz-William* was his Tenant of it. He assumed the Name of *Pilardinton* from this Place, and was the Founder of the little Monastery of *Pinley*. We find several of his Name in this Place, but none of them Lords of it after him; for in *Richard I.'s* Time, *Gilbert de Wasevill* possessed it; and having forfeited it to the Crown by committing Felony, that King seised, and gave it to *Hugh de Hercy*; but *Waleran*, Earl of *Warwick*, claiming it as his Right obtained it, and at the King's Request continued it to *Hugh de Hercy*. He was disturbed in the Enjoyment by *Hugh de Gornas*; but he kept the Possession, and left it to his Posterity. In 7 *Edw. I.* *John de Hercy*, Great Grandson of *Hugh*, was found to hold this Manor of the Earl of *Warwick*, by the Service of one Knight's Fee, having then one Carucate of Land in his Demesne, and seven Tenants holding of him by several Rents, and servile Employments. He had no Issue, and therefore settled this Manor 35 *Edw. I.* after his own and Wife's Decease, upon *Thomas Wandak* and *Alice* his Wife, and the Heirs of *Thomas* his Kinsman. From this Family of *Hercy*, was this Town for Distinction-sake called *Pillerton-Hercy*.

To *Thomas Wandak* succeeded *John* his Son and Heir; but he was ousted the Possession by *William Spine* 29 *Edw. III.* who recovered it by Law; yet his Daughters *Alice*, who was married to *Thomas de Wencote*, and *Katharine*, who wedded *Henry de Elington*, recovered the Possession; and upon the Division, *Katharine* with her Husband quitted all their

their Interest therein to *Thomas de Wenrothe* and *Alice* his Wife and their Heirs for ever, upon Condition that they should receive during their Lives, 10 l. a Year. But this Settlement lasted not long, for we find that *John de Hastings*, E. of *Pembroke*, died seised of it 49 Ed. III. and it was assigned the same Year to *Anne* his Widow in Part of her Dower. *John de Hastings*, their Son, after her Death inherited it, and died possessed of it 13 Rich. II. leaving *Reginald Grey of Ruthin*, his Cousin and Heir. Whether he ever enjoyed it we know not, for 2 Hen. IV. the Heirs of Sir *John Thornbury*, Knt. held a Knight's Fee of the Earl of *Warwick* here, and 10 Hen. VI. Sir *Philip Thornbury* was Lord of this Manor; but his Son *Richard* demised it to *Hugh Dalby*, Gent. for certain Years. How it came afterwards into the Family of *Dudley*, we do not observe but 1 Phil. & Mar. I. we find that by the Attainder of Sir *Ambrose Dudley*, Knt. it escheated to the Crown, and was by that Queen granted to *William Rice*, Esq; viz. one Moiety of it.

The Church of this Town was dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, and the Patronage of it was in the Family of *Hercy*, of whom *John de Hercy* presented to it four Turns, from 1287 to 1307. afterward the Right of Presentation was disputed by the Monks of *St. Neots*, and *Thomas de Tydington*, but we do not find that they either of them presented; for the last of them sold his Right to *Guy de Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, whose Son *Thomas* gave the Advowson to the Collegiate Church of *Warwick*; and the Conons thereof procured an Appropriation of it for the building of their Steeple, of *Wolstan*, then Bishop of *Worcester*, who at the same Time reserved a Portion of twelve Marks annually for the Vicar's Maintenance, and a Pension to himself and Successors of 6 s. 8 d. a Year. In 26 Hen. VIII. the Vicarage was valued at 8 l. per Ann. but paid a Pension of 3 l. 6 s. 8 d. to the Monks of *Shene* yearly, as the Rectory did a Pension of 15 s. 8 d. to the Monks of

Worcester, and 41 s. to the Bishop of *Worcester* by Composition. In this Parish is

Over-Pikerton, the Lordship and Estate also of *Hugh de Grentemaisnil*, in the Conqueror's Time, which was given by him to the Monastery of *St. Ebrulf* in *Normandy*, founded by his Uncles *William* and *Robert*, and Brother *Robert*. King *William* confirmed the Gift by the Name of *Parva Pilardenton*: It then contained six Hides and one Virgate of Land, and was held by four Thanes in King *Edward* the Confessor's Days. The Monks of *Ware* (who were a Cell to *St. Ebrulf*) received their Rents, having in their Hands two Carucates of Land in Demesne, 21 Tenants, who held by certain Rents and servile Labours; two Cottagers and four Free-holders. Upon the Valuation of the Priors Aliens Lands in King *Rich. II.*'s Time, this Manor was rated at 7 l. 14 s. 1 d. and being given by Act of Parliament, in the French Wars, to King *Henry V.* he, upon his Foundation of the Priory of *Shene* in *Surrey*, bestowed this Manor upon it. In 30 Hen. VIII. it came to the Crown by the Dissolution of the Abbies, and was sold five Years after to *Jeffrey Shakerly*, Esq; who had License the same Year to sell it to one Mr. *Holt*. He passed it to one Mr. *Lee*, as he did soon after to *Henry Ward*, Gent. who died seised of it 1 Eliz. and left it to *William* his Son and Heir.

Here was a Chapel for the Service of God, and the Priest serving in it had a Stipend out of the Tithes of the Value of 5 l. per Ann. as appears from the Valuation 26 Hen. VIII.

Radway, a Village situate at the bottom of *Edg-hill*, so called from the red Earth, which shews it self on the Road. In the Conqueror's Time it contained six Hides, of which three belonged to the Monks of *Coventry*, two to Earl *Alberic*, the Progenitor of the *Veres*, Earls of *Oxford*, and *Richard Forestarius*; it was then called *Radwei*, or *Roderweie*. The Monks Part was made over by them to *Roger de Clinton*, Bishop of *Coventry*, who gave two Hides of it to the Monks of

Radmore in Frank-almes, in King *Stephen's* Days; and the other Hide to *Jeffrey de Clinton* of *Kenilworth*, who bestowed it on the same Monks for the Health of his own, and Ancestors Souls. The Earl *Alberic's* Part was given in Marriage with his Daughter *Julian* to *Hugh Bigott*, Earl of *Norfolk*. It was then accounted Half a Knight's Fee, and being granted out to several Persons, was partly given to, or sold to the Monks of *Stoneley*, and partly to the Canons of *Erdbury*, viz. one Hide bestowed on them by *Ralph Sudeley*, which was rated 7 *Edw. I.* at two Yard-Lands, held by five Tenants, which paid several Rents, and performed divers servile Labours. At which Time the Monks of *Stoneley's* Lands here were four Carucates of Lands, two of which they held in Demesne, and the rest were in the Hands of Tenants, who paid several Rents, &c. *Richard Forestarius's* Part, which was one, and contained seven Yard-Lands and an Half, descended lineally to the Family of *Loges*, and by *Hugh de Loges* was alienated to *Alan de Marcote*. The Monks of *Stoneley* had Free Warren here in their Part, and a Grange called *Egg-grange*. They also purchased a Part of *Marcote's* Lands, which were seven Messuages, one Toft, and seven Yard-Lands and an Half, which *Robert de Walden* of *Warwick* afterwards granted wholly to them. After the Dissolution of the Monasteries, *Egg-grange* was sold to *Richard Andrews*, Gent. and his Heirs, 34 *Hen. VIII.* *Radway-grange* to *Francis Goodere*, and his Heirs, 36 *Hen. VIII.* and in 7 *Edw. VI.* the rest was sold to *Thomas* and *Humphrey Cox*, Brethren, and the Heirs of *Thomas*.

The Church dedicated to *St. Peter* was antiently appropriated to the Monastery of *Stoneley*, and a Vicarage then appointed, which 26 *Hen. VIII.* was valued at 5*l.* 12*s.* per Ann.

Ratley, a Village near *Edg-bill*, which by the Conqueror's Survey is certified to contain five Hides, being then held of *Turkil*, Earl of *Warwick*, by one *Almarus*; but before the Conquest it was the Freehold of one *Ordric*. In that

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Record 'tis called *Rotelei*. From *Turkil* this Lordship descended to his Posterity, *Hugh de Arden* his Grand-child enjoying it in King *Henry II.'s* Time. He gave some Lands here to the Monks of *Stoneley*, as did also *Thomas* his Nephew and Heir, who granted to them three Carucates of Land, which in his Deed is said to be 330 Acres. He or his Son was taken Prisoner in the Battle of *Evesham*, fighting on the Barons Part, but recovered their Lands here by *Dictum de Kenilworth*; and in 7 *Ed. I.* he was certified to hold of the Earl of *Warwick*, by the Service of a Knight's Fee, two Carucates of Land in Demesne, two Acres of Inclosure, the Patronage of the Church, and Free Warren, with 18 Servants who held 11 Yard-Lands under several Rents and Services.

The Monks of *Stoneley* at the same Time held four Yard-Lands here in Demesne, given to them by the above-mentioned *Hugh de Arden*; but *Thomas* or his Son for 100*l.* sold this Manor with the Capital House, Park, and Advowson of the Church, to *Nicholas de Eaton*, who thereupon did his Homage for it to *William Beuchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, at his Seat in *Beoley* in *Worcestershire*. In 18 *Edw. I.* he obtained a Charter of Free Warren in all his Demesne Lands here, and in the 30th of the same King enrailed it upon the Issue of his Body by *Margery* his Wife, with Remainder to his right Heirs. His Grand-child *Nicholas*, by Descent from him, enjoyed it, but leaving only one Daughter *Cicely*, who married *Sir Edward Warren*, she brought it into his Family. His Posterity enjoyed it but two Successions, for *Laurence Warren* sold it to *Thomas Tropnell* and others, who parted with it in King *Henry VIII.'s* Reign, to *John Warner*, whose Descendant *John* was in Possession of this Manor in the Year 1640.

The Church dedicated to *St. Peter ad Vincula* was given by *Thomas de Arden*, Lord of the Manor, to the Monks of *Stoneley*, notwithstanding the Grant he had before made of the Advowson to

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Nicholas de Eaton, as is above observed. These Monks gave it to one *Guy Gyllebroke*, a Priest, and his Heirs, to whom after *Thomas de Arden* had confirmed it, *Guy* disposed of it immediately to *William de Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, so that neither the Monks of *Stoneley* or he had so much as one Presentation. *Thomas de Beauchamp*, his Grand-child, presented once, and soon after, viz. in 16 *Edw. III.* conferred it on the Canons of *Clatercote* in *Oxfordshire*, who obtained an Appropriation of it within two Years, from *Roger de Northburgh*, Bishop of *Conventy* and *Litchfield*, who in 1348 ordained a Vicarage, which in 26 *Hen. VIII.* was valued at 6*l.* 10*s.* per Ann. In the Church is but one Grave-Stone of Note for *John Warner*, who died in 1520.

Upon the Corner of *Edg-hill*, in this Parish, is a great Fortification of a Quadrangular Form, containing about twelve Acres, as may be judged by the Eye; near unto which in the last Century was found a Brazen Sword and Battle Ax, of which Weapons *Mr. Cambden* makes Mention in *Cornwall*. It is doubtless a Roman Work, as we have many of that Nature in this Nation, which if any desire a fuller Information of, let them read *Polybius's* 17th Book, *Cesar de Bello civili*, Lib. 3. n. 13. & *de bello Gallico*, Lib. 7. & *Vegetius*, Lib. 4. Chap. 28.

Shotswell, a Village situate on the Brow or Ledge of *Edg-hill*. It is not mentioned in *Domesday-book*, because it was then involved in *Warmington*, with which it was then, or soon after, of the Earl of *Warwick's* Fee. One of those Earls granted it to the Ancestor of *John de Dyve*, who passed it to one of the Progenitors of *Robert Fitzwith*, who sold it to *Robert Wandard*; but he held it of *John Fitzwith* by the Service of Half a Knight's Fee, which *John* at the same Time, being the Superior Lord, had one Carucate of Land in Demesne, and two Servants, the Canons of *Clatercote* seven Yard-Lands, and the Canons of *Studley* a Carucate and six Cottages.

This *Robert Wandard* was a Knight 15 *Edw. I.* and the Coroner for this County. He had Issue *Thomas*, who sold this Manor to *William de Bereford*, who in 9 *Edw. II.* was certified to be Lord of it. He died seised of it 20 *Edw. II.* leaving *Edmund* his Son and Heir, who in 9 *Edw. III.* obtained a Charter of Free Warren for it, and left it to *Sir Baldwin de Bereford* his Son, who passed away the Estate he had in this Manor to *Sir John Beauchamp of Holt*, Knt. He was attainted in Parliament 11 *Ric. II.* and put to Death; but his Son *John* inherited it, and died seised of it 8 *Hen. V.* leaving *Margaret*, the Wife of *John Pauncesot*, his Daughter and Heir, who afterwards became the Wife of *John Wysham*.

By one or both of these her Husbands, she seems to have had two Daughters, who marrying to *John Ashton* and *John Blount* of *Oxfordshire*, carried this Lordship into their Family; but the greatest Part came to *Ashton*, who granted it to *James Botler* Earl of *Ormond*, whose Son and Heir *James*, created Earl of *Wiltshire*, 27 *Hen. VI.* following the Fate of the *Lancastrians*, was attainted by the Parliament 1 *Ed. IV.* and put to Death at *Newcastle*, leaving no Issue. His Estate being thereupon confiscated, was given by King *Edward* to *Richard Harecourt*, Esq; and *Edith* his Wife, and the Issue Male of their Bodies, he having from the Beginning been a steady Adherent to the *York* Interest; but it doth not appear that they had the whole Manor of this Place; for *Thomas Croft*, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, were by Fine invested with a third Part of it to them and their Heirs, 12 *Ed. IV.* *John Croft* their Son succeeded him; but some way alienated it, so that it became invested in *Thomas Pope* and his Heirs, in which it continued in 1640.

The Church dedicated to *St. Laurence*, was vested in *Robert Wandard* and his Heirs by the Monks of *Preaux* in *Normandy*, paying 10*s.* annually to the Parson of *Warmington*, which was in the Patronage of the Abbot of that House, and

and his Successors. It was afterwards granted to the Monastery of *Lavenden* in *Buckinghamshire* in King *Edward III.*'s Time, and appropriated to it 2 *Rich. II.* by *Pope Urban VI.*'s Bull; *Simon Sudbury*, Archbishop of *Canterbury* the same Year ordaining a Vicarage, which in the 26 *Hen. VIII.* was valued at 5 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* per Ann.

Shukburgh inferior, or *Nether Shukborough*, a Village reputed for 3 Yard-Lands, in which *Richard Forestarius* in the Conqueror's Time held Half an Hide. From him (who is there called *Richard Chenew*) it descended by *Margery* his Daughter and Heir to *William Crock*, and so by *Margery* his Daughter to *Robert de Brok*, who by a fair Charter, in which he calls him *Domini Regis Anglia Mariscallus*, gave all his Land here called *Succeberge* to *Roger Helie*, alias *de Bentley*. From him descended *John de Bentley*, who 28 *Edw. I.* was certified to hold here one Hide of Land of *Richard de Loges*, lineal Heir to *Robert de Broc*. His Son *William de Bentley*, Lord of *Bentley* in *Staffordshire* 47 *Edw. III.* granted to *John de Catesby* and his Heirs, all his Lands in this Place, with the Court-Leet. We have no Account of it further till 3 *Eliz.* when *Thomas Shukborough*, Esq; was found to die seised of it; and from him it descended to Sir *Richard Shukborough* the Owner of it in 1640.

Stokehull, a small Hamlet lying on the North side of *Warwick* heretofore, but now hath no Signs of it, but certain Grounds that are so called. In King *Henry I.*'s Time, *Roger*, Earl of *Warwick*, when the Collegiate Church there was founded, granted to it the Tithes of certain Lands lying here, which proves it to be his Estate, and so he left it to *Henry* his Son, as he did the rest of his Lands. Again, in 14 *Edw. I.* a Moiety of this Manor was by Fine settled upon *John de Lou* and *Amice* his Wife, and her Heirs. This is all our Histories afford us concerning this Hamlet; and no Wonder, since it is one of those Villages which *John Rous* in his Catalogue

laments the Depopulation of in his Time.

Stourton, so called from its Situation on the River *Stour*, was originally a Member of *Whichford*, and as such was granted away by one of the *Mobuns* to *William Cumin*, or some of his Ancestors. He having no Male Issue, *Margery* his Daughter and Heir succeeded him in his Estate here and elsewhere; and marrying *John de Cantilupe*, brought the Inheritance of this Lordship into his Family; and in 7 *Edw. I.* he is certified to hold it of *John de Mohun*, or *Moun*, by the Service of two Parts of a Knight's Fee, having two Carucates of Land here in Demesne, and 18 Tenants holding several Parcels of Land by certain Rents and Services in Husbandry; but in that Record it is called *Norton* from its Northern Situation. These *Cantilupes* had their Seat at *Snitsfield*, in this County; but having no Heir Male, the Heir General married to Sir *Thomas West*, and made him Lord of it. *Queen Philippa*, the Consort of *K. Edward III.* would fain have given it to the Monks at *Westminster*, but her Desire took not Effect; and so it was sold by Sir *T. West* to *John Harwell* 20 *Rich. II.* and *Roger* and *William Harwell* were 10 *Hen. VI.* certified to be Lords of it.

Stretton super Fosse, so called from its Site on the Roman Street-way, called the *Fosse*, in the General Survey is computed at eight Hides, of which six with the Church were possessed by *Gislebert Fitz-Turolde*, and then held by one *Walter*, but were the Inheritance of one *Cheward* and *Brietric* in the Confessor's Time, when the last possessed the other two; but in the Conqueror's Days they belonged to *Osborn Fitz-Richard*, and were held by the said *Walter*. The first Part of this Manor, possessed by *Gislebert*, we have no other Account of but this, viz. That *Ralph Todeney* held a Knight's Fee here, 20 *Hen. III.* which 36 *Hen. III.* was in the Possession of *William de Bretun*; that *Walter Pykerell* had the Advowson of the Chapel, and presented to it in 1298; that the Abbot of *Bordesley*, after *Walter*

Walter Cumin had given those Monks all he had here, was Lord of the Town; but this not happening till 9 *Edw. II.* *John de Leicester*, Clerk, possessed it, and presented to the Chapel in 1330, and twice afterwards. From him it came to *Roger Hillary*, who procured a Grant for Free Warren in all the Demesne Lands of it; but he is said to hold it of the Earl of *Warwick* by the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee. He also presented to the Chapel in 1393, but having no Issue, this Lordship fell to his Daughter *Elizabeth*, the Wife of *William de Plaunch*; but she dying Childless, her Sister *Joan* married to Sir *John Rochford*, became her Heir, and his Daughter and Co-heir *Joan* carried it by Marriage to Sir *Robert Roos*, Knt. He presented also to the Church in 1426; but dying 20 *Hen. VI.* left it to his Daughters, of whom *Margaret* the eldest marrying first to *Thomas Pinchbeck*, and then to *John Whittlebury*, brought it into their Possession, and they presented five Turns, viz. from 1429 to 1506, but at length *Whittlebury* parted with it to Sir *Richard Clement*, Knt. with *Anne* his Daughter and Heir.

The other Part of this Town possessed by *Osbert Fitz-Richard*, as is above-said, was by his Grand-child *Osbert Fitz-Hugh*, granted to *Hugh Hubald* and his Heirs, to hold by the Service of a Footman in the Marshes of *Wales* eight Days yearly. He sold it to *Walter Cumin* to hold by the same Tenure, and his Son *Walter* gave it to the Monks of *Bordesley*, which *Henry Hubald* having confirmed to them, and they having four Hides in the Town before of *Walter Cumin's* Gift, became compleat Lords of the Town, and enjoyed them till the Dissolution of their House; when this and their other Lands coming to the Crown, it was passed 37 *Hen. VIII.* together with the Grange to *Thomas Badger*, *Thomas Fowler*, and *Robert Dyson*; from whom it came at length to one *William Freeman*, who in 1 *Eliz.* died seized thereof, leaving *John* his Cousin and Heir.

The Church was rated 14 *Edw. III.* at three Marks and an Half; but in 26 *Hen. VIII.* when the general Valuation of the Benefices was made, there is no Mention made of it.

Tachebrooke Episcopi, or Bishop's *Tachebrooke*, so called for Distinction from another Village of the same Name, and in the same Parish. In the Conqueror's Time it was held by the Bishop of *Chester*, (i. e. *Litch. and Co.*) and contained seven Hides and two Mills, being Part of the Possessions belonging to the Church of *St. Chad* at *Litchfield*. In his Survey 'tis written *Taschebroc.* The Bishops of that Diocese held it till King *Edward VI.*'s Time. *Roger Molend*, who was Bishop there in 43 *Hen. III.* obtained a Charter of Free Warren for himself and his Successors in all his Demesne Lands here; and in 7 *Edw. I.* he was certified to hold three Carucates of Land here in Demesne, and to have 19 Servants to work for him three Days in every Week through the whole Year, and to mow *ad magnam precariam* (i. e. on his general Reaping Day), six Freeholders that did the like, and a Court-Leer, with Gallows, and Assise of Bread and Beer, which he held by Prescription. In 1 *Edw. VI.* *Richard Sampson*, Bishop of that See, passed it (*inter alia*) to *Thomas Fisher*, Esq; and the Dean and Chapter confirmed the Grant with the Concurrence of the King, who added certain Liberties to it. *Thomas* died possessed of it 20 *Eliz.* and left it to his Son and Heir *Edward*, who sold it.

The Church dedicated to *St. Chad*, hath for a long Time been a Prebend in the Cathedral of *Litchfield*, and hath had a Vicarage endowed antiently, which was valued 19 *Edw. I.* at 30 Marks, but in 26 *Hen. VIII.* at 5 l. 13 s. 4 d. per Ann.

Tachebrook-Malory, though in *Knights Hundred*, yet being in this Parish is proper to be spoken of here. In the Conqueror's Time it was certified to contain eight Hides, except one Virgate, all which were then possessed by the Earl

Earl of *Mallent*, and after him by his Son *Robert* Earl of *Leicester*, who enfeoffed *Ralph Boteler* of *Overley* with it. He granted it to *Jeffrey de Clinton* (the Founder of the Castle and Priory of *Kenilworth*, in King *Hen. I.*'s Time) and *Jeffrey* his Son who inherited it; but *Henry* his Son gave the whole Village, with the Mill and Services of the Freeholders, to the Canons of *Kenilworth*, in which Grant it is called *Tachelesbroc*, (as in the Conqueror's Survey it is written *Tacesbroc*.) The Templers at this Time had some Lands lying in this Lordship; but it seems that one *Malory* had as considerable a Part of this Lordship as any, granted to him from *Ralph Boteler* before his Grant to *Clinton*; for though it was in Dispute a while, yet it was at length agreed, That the Canons of *Kenilworth* should quietly enjoy one Half of this Lordship, holding it of *H. Clinton* and his Heirs, by the Service of Half a Knight's Fee, and *Henry Malory* the rest, holding it of *R. Boteler*, by the same Service, the Tenants in Villenage agreeing to it.

Askitel Mallory succeeded to his Father *Henry*, and siding with young King *Henry* against his Father King *Henry II.* forfeited all his Lands which were kept in the King's Hands, till *John* he obtained the Restitution of them by the Payment of 60 Marks. This Family continued long Lords of this Manor, and *John Mallory* obtained a Charter of Free Warren to him and his Heirs for his Demesne Lands here. This *John* in 10 *Edw. III.* procured a License to amortize one Messuage, with its Appurtenances in this Place, for the Maintenance of a Priest to sing Mass daily in the Chapel of *St. James* for the Health of the Souls of himself, *Margery* his Wife, and all the Faithful deceased. In the Reign of King *Henry* we find this Manor in the Possession of *Benedict Medley*, Clerk of the Signet to that Prince; but how he came by it we know not. Certain it is that he died seised of it 19 *Hen. VII.* leaving it to *William* his Son and Heir, who with *Ralph Maxfield*,

Prior of *Kenilworth*, depopulated eight Messuages, and converted 310 Acres into Pasture; so that there was in 1640. but four Houses in all this Village. After the Dissolution of the Abbies, the Part which the Canons of *Kenilworth* had here was granted by Queen *Eliz. Reg. 4.* to *Bartholomew Brakesby* and *Edward Downing*, who sold it to *George Medley*, Esq; Heir of the forementioned *Benedict*. To him succeeded *Henry* his Son, who died seised of it 21 *Eliz.* and left it to his Son and Heir *Henry*, in whose Posterity we believe it is.

Tbelesford, the Lordship and Estate of the Family of *Cherlecote*, who had here the Privileges of Toll, Tax, Stallage and Bloodshed, but of them we have no farther Mention than of Sir *Walter Cherlecote*, Knt. Father of Sir *William de Lucy*, who founded a little Monastery in this Place dedicated to God, *St. John Baptist*, and *St. Radegund*, and gave to it 13 Acres of his Demesne Land belonging to *Cherlecote*, and a Meadow thereunto belonging, adjoining to the Highway from *Cherlecote* to *Tbelesford-Bridge*, as also all the Lands Eastward of the said Way. This is all we find of the Manor, which being given to the Monastery, will properly be treated no more of till we come to speak of that House in our Ecclesiastical History.

Thorndon, an Hamlet of *Nether-Eatendon*, and possessed therewith by *Shirleys* Ancestors; for 36 *Hen. III.* it appears that *William de Bishopden* held three Parts of a Knight's Fee here of *Sewall de Eatendon*, whose Ancestor had enfeoffed *Fraricus de Bishopden* with it, the Father of *Sewall*. This *William* residing here held this Manor of *Ralph de Eatendon*, who assumed the Name of *Shirley*, by the Service of Half a Knight's Fee, and had two Carucates in Demesne here, and fifteen Tenants holding seven Yardlands and an Half by several Rents and servile Works. In the 13 *Edw. II.* *John de Bishopden* had a Charter of Free Warren in all his Demesne Lands here granted to him and his Heirs; and from him it descended to Sir *William de Bishopden*,

Shopsden of *Alscote* in *Glostershire*, Knt. who entailed it upon his Heirs by *Philippa* his Wife, Remainder to his right Heirs. But after this we meet with nothing of it till 18 *Hen. VII.* when *Thomas Nevill*, Esq; died seised thereof, leaving it to *William* his Son and Heir, and afterwards in the End of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, *John Watson* of *Betterton* in *Worcestershire*, Nephew of *John Watson*, Bishop of *Winchester*, possessed it, and his Son sold it to *Lewes Hobdy* in King *James I.* or King *Charles II.'s* Reign.

Tisoe, a Parish situate on the Skirts of *Edg-hill*, a great Lordship containing 23 Hides in the Conqueror's Days, as appears by *Domesday Book*, where it is written *Tichesoe*. It was then the Possession of *Robert de Stadford*, a Person of eminent Note, and had a Church on it; but before the *Norman* Settlement one *Waga* was Lord of it. The Posterity of *Robert* held it divers Ages; and in 7 *Edw. I.* *Nicholas de Stafford* possessed it as Part of his Barony by the Service of one Knight's Fee; having at that Time two Carucates in his Demesne, and 13 Tenants holding diverse Parcels of Land at several Rents and particular Services, &c. and *Robert* his Son held so much Land as he had nineteen Tenants upon it, who paid the like Rents, &c. The Monks of *Bordesley* also had three Yard-Lands and an Half here, the Nuns of *Brewood* two and an Half, the Bishop of *Worcester* four, the Canons of *Stone* three, with the Advowson of the Church, the Canons of *Kenilworth* five, the Canons of *Erbury* two, and the Templers of *Balsball* one; all of the Gift of the Barons of *Stafford*. This Part at the Dissolution was granted 7 *Edw. VI.* by the Name of a Manor to *Edward Aglionby* and *Henry Hugford*, and their Heirs, and for Distinction sake from the other Manors is called *Temple Tisoe*. Within the Precincts of this Manor is cut upon the Side of *Edg-hill*, the Figure of an Horse in a large Shape; and because the Earth is red, it is called the Red Horse, and gives a Denomination to the fruit-

ful Vale about it, called the Vale of the Red Horse. The Trenches about the Horse are cleansed every Year by a Freeholder of the Lordship, who holds his Land by that Service.

The Church dedicated to the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, being given to the Canons of *Stone*, by *Robert de Stafford*, Grand-child of the *Robert* who lived in the Conqueror's Time, was valued 19 *Edw. I.* at 30 Marks, and appropriated to those Canons by *Godfrey Giffard*, Bishop of *Worcester*, and a Vicarage appointed, which was valued 26 *Hen. VIII.* at 10 l. per Ann.

Upton, a Member of *Ratley*, and therefore not particularly mentioned in the Conqueror's Survey, is first spoken of in King *Henry II.'s* Reign, when *Harald Filius Gunfridi* sold to *Godfrey de Arden*, a Monk of *Coventry*, certain Lands lying here for the Use of that Monastery. After this *Thomas de Arden* granted some Lands lying in this Hamlet, to the Priory of *St. Se:ulchres*, in *Warwick*, and then it was written *Hoptone*; but such Lands as still remained to the *Ardens* were held by a Family who were enfeoffed therewith by them, and residing here assumed the Name of *de Upton*, of whom *Roger de Upton* is said in an ancient Record to hold it of *Thomas de Arden*, by the Service of the 10th Part of a Knight's Fee; and his Son *John* is certified to be Lord of it 9 *Edw. II.* but not long after *Thomas de Arden* sold this Lordship, with the Services due to his Family, to *Guy de Gillibrock*, who presently passed them to *Guy de Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, of whom and his Descendants it was afterwards held, but how long we find not, for we meet with nothing of it till 30 *Hen. VI.* when *William Verney* of *Great Wolford*, in this County, Esq; sold it to *Richard Dalby*, of *Brockhampton*, Gent. who sold it to Sir *William Danvers*, who depopulated one Messuage, and enclosed 28 Acres of Arable Land, and 200 Acres of Pasture in this Place; and from him is lineally descended *John Danvers*, Esq; who was Lord of it in 1640.

Walton

Walton D' Eiville, the Lordship and Estate of the Earl of *Mallent* in the Conqueror's Time, and by him left to his Brother *Henry* Earl of *Warwick*. It was then certified to contain five Hides and a Mill. Earl *Henry* enfeoffed *Nicholas de David-villâ* (or *D'aiville*) with it, and so his Family became Owners of it. From them it became distinguished from the other *Walton*, by their Name, whereas it was before called *Walton Theodorick* from one *Theodoric* Tenant in King *Hen. I.*'s Time. Of this Family was *Walter D'aiville*, a Justice of Assise for this County in King *Henry III.*'s Reign several Years. He bestowed on the Nuns of *Finley* the 10th Part of the Toll of the Mill here, and the 10th of the Rent when farmed. Another *Walter D'aiville* in 36 *Hen. III.* had a Charter of Free Warren granted him for all his Demesne Lands here. The last of this Family that had to do here was *Roger D'eiville*, who towards the latter End of King *Henry III.*'s Reign sold this Manor to *Simon de Wauton*, Bishop of *Norwich* about that Time.

Simon de Wauton being thus Lord of this Manor, left it at his Death to *Maud* his Daughter and Heir, who was 7 *Edw. I.* certified to be the Owner of this Lordship, holding it of the Earl of *Warwick*, by the Service of one Knight's Fee; and having here three Carucates of Land in Demesne, a Water-Mill, Free Warren, and a Court-Leer, with several Tenants paying several Rents and divers Services. She married *John le Strange*, of *Knokin*, for at his Death it appears that he died seised of this Manor, and left it his Son *John*. From him descended *Alan le Strange*, Esq; who died seised of it 5 *Hen. V.* leaving *Alice* his Daughter and Heir, who 'tis probable died single, and so Sir *Thomas le Strange* inherited it; for he appears to be Lord of it 9 *Hen. VI.* His Grandchild and Co-heir *Anne*, married *Robert le Strange*, of *Hunstanton* in *Norfolk*, who depopulated seven Messuages and one Cottage here, and inclosed 160 Acres of Land; and *Margaret* the other Co-

heir to *John le Strange*, of *Massingham*, whereby this Manor became to be divided; and her Half, by *Barbara* her Daughter, passed in Marriage to *Robert Mordant* of *Hampsted*, one of the Prothonotaries in King *Henry VIII.*'s Days, in the Common Pleas. This *Robert* purchased the other Moiety of Sir *Thomas le Strange*, and so left the Whole to his Posterity, of which Sir *Charles Mordant*, Knt. was Lord of it in 1640.

The Church here was antiently a Chapel to *Wellesburne*, and endowed with a Glebe and Tithe at its Dedication; the Service to be performed in it being at the Disposition of the Mother-Church, and as a Member thereof being given to the Canons of *Kenilworth* by *Roger* Earl of *Warwick*, between whom and *William D'aiville* this Agreement was made touching Divine Service to be performed therein, viz. That the Canons should find a Priest at their own Charge to officiate therein daily; in Consideration of which the said *William* gave to the Canons and Church of *Wellesburne* eighty Acres of Land, and the Tithe Hay of his Demesne, and Tithe of his Garden, and allowed the Priest doing Service there, Pasture for eight Oxen, two Cows, fifty Sheep and his Horse; but upon Condition that some one of the Inhabitants of *Walton*, in the Name of the rest, should every Year upon the Feast of *St. Peter*, offer 6 d. upon the Altar of the Church of *Wellesburne*, by way of Acknowledgment of their Subjection to it; and that *William D'aiville* should yearly give 6 d. and his Tenants 1 d. for every Yard-Land they held, towards the Repairing of the Chapel. This Rectory 26 *Hen. VIII.* was valued at 5 l.

Walton Manduit was also the Lordship of the Earl of *Mallent* in the Conqueror's Time, when it was certified to contain ten Hides, two Mills, and Woods four Furlongs in Length and two in Breadth. It was then called *Walton Spilibert*, from one of that Name that held it. From the Earl of *Mallent* it descended to *Roger*, Earl of *Warwick*, who

whose Successor *Waleran* made it over to *Godfrey Lucy*, Bishop of *Winchester*, for the Life of *Maud*, the Widow of *William Earl of Warwick*. After her Decease, he gave it with *Alice* his only Daughter, by his last Wife, to *William Mauduit*, for her Marriage-Portion; but he joining in Rebellion against King *John* with other Barons, had all his Estates seised, and this with other of his Lands given by that King first to *Fulk de Breant*, and afterwards to *Robert de Mara*; but he did not remain long dispossessed, for in 1 *Hen. III.* upon his returning to his Allegiance, all his Lands were restored. He left Issue

William Mauduit, who through his Mother's Interest, became Earl of *Warwick*. He sold this Lordship to *Simon de Wauton*, Bishop of *Norwich*, reserving to himself and his Heirs, the 20th Part of a Knight's Fee; and the Bishop soon after past away the Inheritance of it by Deed to *John de Wauton*, his Son, and his Heirs, reserving the 20th Part of a Knight's Fee to the chief Lord. He had a Court-Leet, with Assise of Bread and Beer therein; and departing this Life, left it to *Maud* his Daughter and Heir, who in 7 *Edw. I.* was certified to be the Owner of it, holding it of the Earl of *Warwick*, by the 20th Part of a Knight's Fee, having two Water-Mills and one Wind-Mill, two Carucates of Land in Demesne, and diverse Tenants, paying several Rents, and doing several Works. At length his Moiety came also to the Family of *Strange*, and from them to *Mordant*, whose Descendant *Sir Charles Mordant* possessed it in 1640.

Warmington, a Village situate on the Side of *Edg hill*, the Lordship of the Earl of *Mallent*, containing fifteen Hides and an Half; which before the Conquest, had been the Freehold of one *Azor*. In the general Survey 'tis written *Wermintone*, and *Warmintone* from *Weremundus*, some ancient Owner of it. From the Earl of *Mallent* this Lordship descended to *Henry de Newburgh*, Earl of *Warwick*, his Brother, who gave it wholly to the Monks of *Preaux* in *Normandy*,

and built them a Cell, to which they sent over some of their Covent. He endowed it so well, that when *William de Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, confirmed his Gifts to them in King *Edward I.*'s Time, they were found to have twenty Tenants, who held their Lands by diverse servile Tenures. *Robert Earl of Mallent* had before given the Monks of *Preaux* the Manor of *Tofts* in *Norfolk*; to which Place, after they had built a Cell there, they removed the Monks of this Place, allotting this Lordship for their Maintenance; but when the Priors alien were given the King for maintaining his Wars with *France*, this Manor was seised for that Use, and committed 33 *Edw. III.* to the Custody of *John Hardeewik* a-while, till the Prior of *Tofts* gained so much Favour with the King, as to be permitted to farm it. While he held it, he made much Waste here by felling 200 Ashes prized then at 20*l.* but he continued not Tenant long, for the Monks of *Preaux*, in King *Richard II.*'s Reign, granted it to *Lewis Clifford* for Life, with Remainder to his Son *Lewis* for Life, upon a certain Rent, to be paid to the King, during the Continuance of the Wars; and afterwards to them, if Times favoured.

In 6 *Hen. IV.* that King granted the Priory of *Tofts*, and this Manor thereunto belonging, to *Thomas Erpingham* and *John Heylles*, Clerk, for the Life of *Thomas*, who past away all their Right in them to the Monks of *Wytham* in *Somersetshire*, who had not only that King's Confirmation of it, but a Licence to purchase all the Right of the Monks of *Preaux*; but they not being able to do it before the Parliament at *Leicester* 2 *Hen. V.* all the Priors alien were then given to the King, his Heirs and Successors, for ever; and all their Lands and Possessions were thereupon seised, in whosesoever Hands they were: But his Son and Successor King *Henry VI.* being a godly Prince, and thinking it unlawful to convert those Lands to Lay Uses, which had been dedicated to God's Service, not only built and

and endowed his Colleges at *Cambridge* and *Eaton* with those Lands, but settled this Manor, with that of *Tofte*, upon the Monks of *Wytham*, for ever, in pure Alms, to pray for the Souls of his Progenitors and himself, after his Death; which Grant they got confirmed in King *Edward* the IV.'s Reign, and so held it to the general Dissolution of the Religious Houses, in the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. who having it in his Hands, granted it *Reg.* 35. to *William* and *Francis Skeldon*, Gent. from whom it hath passed since to Sir *John Brown*, Knt. who 5 *Edw.* VI. obtained a Licence to alienate it to *William Byrt*, and others. Near this Place, at the End of the Hills, is a large square military Entrenchment cast up (as is supposed) to be a Defence against the sudden Inroads of some Enemy. It contains about twelve Acres, near which not many Years since, was found a Brazen Sword, and a Battel-Ax.

The Church dedicated to *St. Michael* was never appropriated, so far as we can find, to the Monastery of *Preaux*, but was supplied by the Monks of *Preaux* or *Wytham*, or presented to by them so long as they had it; and by the Kings afterward. In 19 *Edw.* I. 1291. it was valued at twelve Marks and an Half; and in 26 *Hen.* VIII. at 16 l. 3 s. 10 d. per Annum.

Wasperton, one of the Towns, which *Leofrick* gave to the Monastery of *Coventry*, upon the Foundation of it in the Confessor's Reign. In *Domesday-Book*, it is written *Wasmerton*, and said then to contain five Hides, a Mill, and Woods Half a Mile in Length, and two Furlongs in Breadth; yielding at that Time also four Horse-loads of Salt, and 1000 Eels. But in King *Henry* II.'s Days, the Monks of *Coventry* passed away this Lordship to *Walter de Cherleote* and his Heirs; which being confirmed by King *Richard* and King *John*, they held it the greatest Part of King *Henry* III.'s Reign; for *William de Lucy*, descended of that Family, was then certified to hold it of those Monks, by the

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fourth Part of a Knight's Fee; but by some Agreement soon after made with him, the Monks came again into Possession of it; for 41 *Hen.* III. they procured a Grant of Free Warren therein; and *Reg.* 51. it was reckoned among their Possessions, and confirmed to them. In 7 *Edw.* I. the Monks of *Coventry* are certified to have had here two Carucates of Land in Demesne, twenty-two Tenants holding fourteen Yard-Lands at Will, and performing servile Labours instead of Rent, and three Cottagers, who paid some Rents in Money: As also Liberty to fish in the *Avon*, in their own Manor, Court-Leet, Gallows, &c. Being in the Crown at the Dissolution of this Monastery, this Lordship was given by King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 31. to *William Whorwood*, his Solicitor General, and *William Walter*, and *Katharine* his Wife, and their Heirs, who purchasing *Whorwood's* Interest, became sole Proprietors of it, and left it to their Posterity, of whom *Katharine*, one of the Daughters and Heirs of Sir *William Walter*, Knt. marrying Sir *Simon Fanshaw*, brought it into his Family.

The Church is dedicated to *St. John Baptist*, and was anciently a Chapel belonging to *Hampton Episcopi*, the Parson of which always presented to it as a Vicarage. In 26 *Hen.* VIII. it was valued at 5 l. per Annum. In it is only one Gravestone for *Thomas Crosse*, who is stiled *Firmarius de Wesperton*, i. e. Farmer of this Manor, who died April 13, 1473.

Wellesburne Hastang, and *Wellesburne Mountfort*, were both one in the Confessor's Time; and being in his Hands came so to the Conqueror, who soon after he was possessed of them, gave the Whole to *Henry de Newburgh*, Earl of *Warwick*, who founded the Church here. He or some of his Successors granted the former of them (for they were shortly after divided) to *Robert de Hastang*, or some of his Ancestors, from whose Family it was for Distinction called *Wellesburn-Hastang*. From him *William de Pacy* became enfeoff'd of certain Lands here, which were after-

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wards

wards conveyed to *Godfrey Giffard*, Bishop of *Worcester*, who possessed them in 7 *Edw. I.* being then called *Wellesburn-Parva*; yet in the same Year, *Walter Giffard*, Archbishop of *York* his Brother, conveyed to *Henry le Toune*, and *Isabel* his Wife, twenty-eight Messuages, six Yard-Lands, and 30 s. Rent, in this Place; but the *Hastangs* seem to have been still Lords of the Place, till 18 *Edw. I.* when *John de Strattelongs*, and *Maud* his Wife, being Lords of it, procured a Grant of a Weekly Market on Monday, and a Fair yearly on the Even and Day of *St. Peter and Paul*. After this we meet with nothing of this Place till 9 *Rich. II.* when *Sir John le Strange* of *Walton*, Knt. and *Mabel* his Wife, were in Possession of it, with the Advowson of the Chantry in the Church; and then it is called *Wellesburne le Strange*. In King *Henry VI.*'s Time, certain Trustees entailed it upon *Sir Thomas le Strange* and *Elizabeth* his Wife, and their Heirs, whose Son and Heir *Thomas* having only Daughters, this Manor with *Walton D'eile*, came by one of them to *Sir Charles Mordant*, who was possessed of them both in 1640.

The Church here dedicated to *St. Peter*, was built by *Henry de Newburgh*, and dedicated and endowed by *Roger* his Son, with Glebe and Tithes, which his Son *William* confirmed. It was then the Mother-Church to the two *Waltons*, the other *Wellesburne* and *Chetlecote*, and bestowed by *Earl Roger* upon the Canons of *Kenilworth*, and confirmed to them by *Simon*, Bishop of *Worcester*; and tho' we do not find that it was appropriated, yet the Vicarage was rated 19 *Edw. I.* at twenty-two Marks; and in 26 *Hen. VIII.* at 8 l. per Annum. In it was a Chantry founded by one of the *Hastangs*, who nominated to it after it was given to the Canons of *Kenilworth*, as often as they presented; for it appears, that 14 *Rich. II.* *William* Son and Heir to *Sir John le Strange*, presented to it. In the Church are two Marble Stones for *Sir Thomas le Strange*, who died in 1426. and

Thomas Middleton, Esq; who died in 1471.

Wellesburn-Mountfort, so called from *Thurstan de Mountfort*, or his Posterity, who was enfeoffed with this Part of it by *Henry de Newburgh*, or *Roger* his Son, in King *Henry I.*'s Time. *Robert Mountfort*, his Son and Heir, inherited it; but forfeiting it to the Crown, it was managed by the Sheriff for the King's Use, from 22 *Hen. II.* to the 1 *Rich. I.* when *Henry de Mountfort*, Brother of the said *Roger*, giving a Fine of 100 l. obtained it again. He marrying *Julian* his Daughter to *William de Bishopstunne*, enfeoffed them and their Heirs, with seven Yard-Lands, and a fourth Part of all this Lordship, with *Housetote*, *Heybote*, &c. out of his Grove here. In 34 *Hen. III.* *Peter de Mountfort*, Grandchild of the said *Henry*, was Lord of this Place, and obtained a Charter of Free Warren to himself and his Heirs, in all his Demesne Lands here; but he being slain in the Battle of *Evesham* fighting against the King, his whole Estate was seized, and found then to be two Carucates of Land, and 10 l. per Annum here. His Son *Peter* succeeded him; and being restored to his Father's Estate by the Dictum de *Kenilworth*, had other Privileges allowed him in this Manor, viz. Gallows, Assize of Bread and Beer, Waifs, &c. which in 7 *Edw. I.* he held of the Earl of *Warwick*, by the Service of one Knight's Fee, and had then twenty Tenants, holding of him nineteen Yard-Lands and an Half, and a fourth Part, paying sundry Rents, and performing diverse servile Works, &c. He had also at that Time five Freeholders, who had several Pieces of Land under certain Rents, and Suit of Court at his Court-Leet: Besides thet, it was also found that *William*, the Son of *Thomas Bishopstun*, held Half an Acre of Land here in Demesne, and had four Tenants, holding six Yard-Lands and three Quarters, by sundry servile Employments, who were also to appear at the Court-Leet of the said *Peter*, who had also several Cottagers, who perform-

ed the like Services, as the other Tenants did. All which Privileges were pleaded and allowed in 13 *Edw. I.*

To the aforesaid *Peter* succeeded *Guy de Montfort*, who taking *Margaret*, one of the Daughters of *Thomas Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, 22 *Edw. III.* entailed this Lordship with other Lands, upon the Issue of his Body to be begotten on the said *Margaret*; and for Default thereof, upon the said Earl, *Katharine* his Wife, and their Heirs: But this Entail took no Effect, for *Guy* dying without Issue, Sir *Baldwin Trevil*, and Sir *Tho. Boteler*, Knts. by a Writ of Formedon recovered this and other Lordships so entailed, as Cousins and Heirs to *Peter de Montfort*; whereupon by a Partition made between them in 9 *Rich. II.* this Manor was allotted to Sir *Thomas*; but his Issue Male extinguishing in Sir *Ralph Boteler*, Knt. his Son and Heir, Lord Treasurer of *England*, in King *Henry VI.*'s Time, Sir *John Norbury*, Knt. and *William Belknap*, Esq; being the Descendants of *Elizabeth*, and *Joan* his Daughters, became Heirs to this Inheritance; and upon a Division between them, this Manor fell to Sir *John*, and after him, by *Anne* his Daughter and Heir, Wife to *Richard Halliwell*, to *Jane* his Cousin and Heir, wedded to Sir *Edmond Bray*, Knt. She died seised of it 5 & 6 *Phil. & Mar. I.* and left diverse Daughters Coheirs; but to which of them it fell we know not, nor any Thing more of this Place.

Westcote, a Member of *Tisoe*, the Lordship of the Barons of *Stafford*, who enfeoffed *Robert Fitz-Otes* with it, to hold of them by a certain Rent. He left three Daughters and Heirs, of which *Basilia*, who was married to *Peter de Mora*, inherited this Manor. She had Issue by him five Daughters, of which *Ralph de Falconer*, alias *Mora*, married the Eldest, who had this Lordship for her Part. By her he had Issue *Peter de Mora*, who about 38 *Hen. III.* passed away all this Village to the Canons of *Kenilworth*; whereupon in 7 *Edw. I.* the Prior of that House was certified to be

Lord of it, and to hold it of the Baron of *Stafford*, by the Service of Half a Knight's Fee. The Hospital of St. *John* at *Oxford*, which is now Part of *Magdalene College*, had at that Time a Carucate of Land in this Village, and the Monks of *Stoney* a Yard Land. What the Hospital had was purchased by the Master, Brethren and Sisters, in King *Edward I.*'s Reign, and was found to be four Yard Lands; which upon the Foundation of the College, *Temp. Hen. VI.* were transmitted to it: But the greatest Part of the Manors which the Canons of *Kenilworth* had, were at the Dissolution of the House 34 *Hen. VIII.* granted to *Richard Andrews*, and his Heirs.

Weston juxta Cheriton, a Member of *Long-Compton*, and Lordship of *Marshall* Earl of *Pembroke*, who passed it to *Ralph Pipard*, of whom *John de Weston*, held it by the fourteenth Part of a Knight's Fee, having then two Carucates of Land in Demesne, one Mill, and eight Tenants, who held eight Yard Lands, by several servile Services; and were obliged to appear at his Court-Leet at *Compton* yearly. This *John* entailed this Manor 27 *Edw. I.* after his Decease, on *John de Broughton* and his Heirs, who obtained a Charter of Free Warren for all his Demesne Lands here. How it descended after this we know not, but find that in *Edward III.*'s Time, *Ralph* Earl of *Stafford*, and *William de Peito* had it; the last to himself and Heirs Male, Remainder to *Hugh* the Earl's Son, for Want of Issue, and his Heirs Male; and for Want of them, to the right Heirs of *Peito*; but *Peito* kept it not long enough to have any Succession of it in his Family; for *Alice de Perers*, formerly King *Edward's* Concubine, but then Sir *William Windsor's* Wife, justled him out of it, under a Pretence of being a Part of *Walter Chiriton's* Land, which was seised for a Debt due to the King; whereas he had no Right to it longer than the Life of *John de Segrave* of *Folkestone*; however, being in the King's Hands, it was given by him to *Rob. Brown*, *Alice's* Steward, for her Use. *Alice* was afterwards

wards attainted, and this Lordship was again in the King's Hands, who gave it to Sir William Windsor, who passed it to Sir William Beauchamp, and others, who granted their Right to Sir William Murrers and Christian his Wife, and their Heirs; in whose Family the Inheritance remained some Time.

But notwithstanding these Settlements, Thomas Moubray, Duke of Norfolk, had no small Interest here; for besides what he granted to Richard de Burgh for Life, he died seised of two Parts of it, which were assigned for the Maintenance of his Son and Heir John, then in his Minority; and the third Part the Dutchess had in Dower. John Duke of Norfolk, being at full Age, enfeoffed Richard Walker and Henry Bradfield with it, as they did William Brandon, who held it till 7 Hen. VII. and then passed it to Henry Keble, Alderman of London, who depopulated seven Messuages, and one Cottage here, and inclosed 350 Acres of Land, being all the Village, except the Manor-house, and eighty Acres of the Demesne occupied with it. He left it by his Will to his Grandchild Thomas Keble, by whose Female Issue it came to William Sheldon of Barcheston, and his Heirs. This William was descended from the Sheldons of Beoley in Worcestershire, who took their Name from Sheldon in this County, their most ancient Seat; and liking the Situation of this Town, obtained a Licence from King Hen. VIII. to impark 300 Acres of Land, and a Charter of Free Warren to himself and his Heirs, on which he built a fair House, in which his Posterity have often resided; though their chief Seat is at Beoley, where their Burying-Place is.

Whitcote, in the Conqueror's Survey called Quatercote, in which it is certified to contain five Hides and a Church, being then possessed by Hugh de Gretnaisnill; but before the Conquest, the Inheritance of one Toli. Who succeeded him in it, we know not, nor any more of it till 7 Edw. I. when John de Lou, and Philip his Son, are found to be Lords of it, and Patrons of the Church, which

they held of the Abbot of Westminster, by the Service of Half a Mark, containing then two Carucates of Land in Demesne, a Court-Leet, with diverse Privileges, and eight Tenants, holding several Portions of Land under diverse Rents, and servile Works. Philip Lou or (as he was also called) le Wolf, succeeded the said John in this Lordship, (which came to his Father by Amicia his Wife); and having by a Fine settled it on his Wife Margery, and dying without Issue, she entailed it by Fine after her Decease upon William Hayford, and his Heirs, &c. by which Entail it came to Joan the Wife of John Foxcote, who passed it with the Advowson of the Church to Thomas Moreball, Clerk. Not long after which it came into the Possession of Edmund Earl of Stafford, who being slain in the Battle of Shrewsbury 4 Hen. IV. Anne his Widow, had it assigned to her for Part of her Jointure. The Posterity of the said Earl enjoyed it till the 12 Hen. VIII. when Edward Duke of Bucks passed it to Richard, Bishop of Winchester, and others, for the Use of Sir William Compton, Knt. whose Posterity, now Earls of Northampton, have been ever since, as they now are, Lords of it.

The Church, dedicated to St. Peter, was originally endowed with Half a Yard-Land, and valued afterwards 19 Edw. I. 1291. at six Marks and an Half. Philip le Lou, and Margery his Wife, having the Advowson, obtained a Licence from that King to grant it to the Nuns of Pinley; but it doth not appear that it was so settled; for 41 Edw. III. Thomas de Moreball had the like Licence to pass it to the Canons of Little Malvern in Worcestershire, who had Leave also to appropriate it, as was done by William Wittlessey, Bishop of Worcester 42 Edw. III. 1368. which being confirmed by that Bishop's Successor Henry Wakefield, a yearly Pension was reserved to that Bishop and his Successors, of 3 s. 4 d. to be paid to them out of the Fruits of it; but notwithstanding all this, the Canons of Malvern had no Benefit by the Appropriation,

propriation, but it continued a Rectory, and was valued 26 Hen. VIII. at 13 l. 6 s. 8 d. per Annum.

Wimpston, a Member of *Whitchurch*, possessed by the Family of *Montfort*, is still reputed a Part of that Manor. It was anciently written *Wilmeton*, *Wilmeston* and *Wilmyston*.

Whitchford, the Estate and Lordship of the Family of *Mobun*, in the Reign of King *Henry I.* for then *William de Moion* and *Agnes* his Wife, gave the Church of this Place to the Monastery of *Bridlington* in *Yorkshire*, which that King confirmed; but this *William* siding with *Maud* the Empress against King *Stephen*, and fortifying the Castle of *Dunster* for her, forfeited this and his other Estates to that King, who seized it; but how it was disposed of, we do not know, but find that 9 Rich. I. *Ralph de Welleford* farmed it of that King, who had it in his Hands, as an Escheat from *Joelinus de Pomeria*, a Norman. The Extent of it there appears to have been 8 l. 16 s. Rent of Assise, three Carucates of Arable Land in the Demesne, stocked with forty-five Oxen, three Horses, eight Hogs, five Kine and a Bull, and 200 Sheep, valued yearly at 15 l.

King *John* Reg. 6. restored the Land to *Reginald de Mobun*, (but otherwise disposed of the Stock) to hold of the Crown, by the Service of one Knight's Fee: *Reginald* his Son succeeded him. He obtained a Licence of King *Hen. III.* Reg. 36. to stop a Road, which lay through his Park here, and assign another on the Outside of it, if Passengers did not suffer Prejudice by it. He left Issue *John* his Son and Heir, of whom it was certified 7 *Edw. I.* That he had here 3 Carucates of Land in Demesne, seventeen Tenants holding diverse Parcels of Land by certain servile Works, a Court Leer, Free Warren, Gallows and a Wood. He died the same Year, and left a Son and Heir *John*, who leaving three Daughters only, *Elizabeth*, *Maud* and *Philippa*, all married; but the Eldest and Youngest dying without Children, their Estate here and elsewhere

came to *Maud*, who was married to *John le Strange* of *Knokin*, whose Son *Richard le Strange* inherited the Whole, as did his Posterity, till Issue Male failing; it came with his other Estates by the Female Heir to the Earls of *Darby*, of whom *Edward* Earl of *Darby* was seized of it 14 *Eliz.* To him succeeded *William* his Brother, who sold this Lordship to *Ralph Sheldon* of *Beoley*, Esq; Grandfather to *William Sheldon*, who was the Owner of it 1640. and 'tis probable his Posterity still is.

The Church is dedicated to *St. Michael*; and though it was given, as is abovesaid, to the Canons of *Bridlington*, by *William de Moion* and *Agnes* his Wife; yet it seems as if the said Canons had granted back the Patronage of it to the *Mobuns*; because it appears, that they and their Descendants did all along present to it: It was valued 26 Hen. VIII. at 20 l. In the South Isle of the Church, within an Arch of the Wall, lieth an ancient Stone-Coffin, on the Cover of which is a large Cross engrailed, extending from the Head to the Foot; but without Name or Date. In the Chancel, on the South-side, is a Monument for *Nicholas Asheton*, T. B. Rector of this Church, and Chaplain to the Earl of *Darby*, who died Septemb. 30, 1582. 24 *Eliz.* And on the North side another raised Monument of Alabaster, for *John Marton*, M. A. Rector of this Church, and Chaplain to the Earl of *Darby*, sans date: And at the upper End towards the North-side, a flat blew Stone, for *Lionel Day*, S. S. T. B. Rector of this Church, who died Anno Ætat. 70.

Whitchurch was, in the Conqueror's Time, reputed two Manors, and both possessed by the Earl of *Mallent*, when they were certified to contain seven Hides, two Mills, and a Church. *Henry de Newburgh*, the first Earl of *Warwick*, Brother to the Earl of *Mallent*, inherited them among others of that Earl's Lands. This *Henry*, or his Son *Roger*, enfeoffed *Thurstan de Montfort* with this, and other Estates, Temp. *Hen. I.* to hold of him by the Service of a Knight's Fee;

Fee; and he certified 12 Hen. II. that he held it of William Earl of Warwick *de Veteri Feoffmento*. Peter de Montfort, a Descendant from him, held it 20 Hen. III. by the same Service, of William Earl of Warwick; and in the same Reign, Anno 34. obtained a Charter of Free Warren in all his Demesne Lands here. He was slain in the Battle of Evesham, fighting against that King, and his Estates were seised; but by the Decree, called *Distum de Kenilworth*, his Son Peter recovered it, and 7 Edw. I. was found to hold it by the Service of one Knight's Fee of the Earl of Warwick, having then four Carucates of Land in Demesne, divers Tenants holding several Parcels of Land by divers Rents and servile Employments, as Court-Leet, Free Warren, &c. To this Peter succeeded John, and to him another Peter, who entailed it upon Guy de Montfort, and Margaret his Wife, Daughter of Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, and the Heirs of their two Bodies; and for want of them, on the said Earl and Katharine his Wife, and the Heirs of the said Earl.

Guy de Montfort died without Issue, whereupon the said Earl did enter upon this Manor, and in 35 Edw. III. entailed it again upon Thomas Beauchamp, his eldest Son, with several Remainders. But notwithstanding these Entails, the Heirs of John de Montfort, Father of Peter, viz. Sir Baldwin Frevil, and Sir Thomas Boteler, Knts. recovered it by a Writ of Formedon by Virtue of a Preceding Entail; and upon the Partition it fell to Boteler, whose Heirs marrying to Sir John Norbury, Knt. and Edward Belknap, Esq; it came to this last upon the Division, who much depopulated it, and inclosed it; but being one of the Esquires of the Body to King Henry VII. he obtained a Pardon in the 24th of the said King for it, and afterwards, viz. 4 Hen. VIII. passed it away with other Lands, in Exchange, to John Cotes of Honingham, in this County. From him it descended to Anthony Cotes of Benestfield in Northamptonshire, Esq; who in

25 Hen. VIII. depopulated the Capital Messuage, and inclosed 100 Acres of Land here, and then 1 & 2 Phil. & Mar. levied a Fine of it to Thomas Gibbons.

The Church in 19 Edw. I. 1291. was valued at 25 Marks, and in 26 Hen. VIII. at 21*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Willington, a petty Hamlet, in which Robert de Stafford possessed an Hide and Half when the General Survey was made, held by one Lavein, but before the Conquest was the Free-hold of Dodo and Lentric. The Residue belonged to Gislebert de Gand, a Great Man in Lincolnshire, viz. one Hide, one Virgate and Half, which was held by one Fulbric, with a Mill, and had been the Estate of Alwardus, in the Confessor's Days; it was then written *Ullavintone*. In the 56 Hen. III. Robert de Hamme was Lord of it, but it was reckoned among the Fees of the Lord Stafford. He, with Mabel his Wife, released to the Nuns of Sewardslowe in Northamptonshire, Suit of Court for the Lands they held here. This Robert, in 7 Ed. I. held four Yard-Lands of the King's here, by the Service of the 7th Part of a Knight's Fee, and Suit of Court twice a Year to the Court of Longcompton, of which it was then a Member. John Hamme his Son inherited it 15 Edw. I. but 9 Edw. II. it was reckoned an Hamlet of Barchofton. Robert his Brother was his Heir, being then Parson of Kuriwent. He sold it 17 Edw. II. to Thomas de Hamme, who paid five Marks for a License to purchase it to the King, because it was held *in Capite* of him by the Service of a 4th Part of a Knight's Fee, though there was no more belonging to it than one Messuage, Half a Carucate of Land, and 11*s.* Rent of Assise, *per Ann.* In the 46 Edw. III. and 16 Rich. II. it was certified to be among the Lord Stafford's Fees; and that Robert Holewey held Half a Knight's Fee here, after which John Rous tells us, that it was wholly depopulated.

Winderton, an Hamlet in the Parish of Brailes, not mentioned in any Record till 20 Hen. III. when it was in the Possession of one of the De'civills, and held of

of the Earl of Warwick by Half a Knight's Fee. The *D'acvills* became enfeoffed of it first by *Roger de Clifford*, who 7 *Edw. I.* was Lord of it, and held it of the said Earl of Warwick by Half a Knight's Fee, having then one Carucate of Land in Demesne, and 19 Yard-Lands held of him in Villenage. To this *Roger* succeeded *Roger* his Son, who made over his Interest here to *John de Crumbwell* and his Heirs, in Exchange for other Lands. This *John*, for some Misdemeanor, forfeited his Estate to the King, who seised it, yet out of Respect to *Idonea* his Wife, permitted her to take the Rents for Life towards her Maintenance. After her Death it devolved to *Edward le Spencer*, by Virtue of an Entail made in 15 *Edw. II.* but it seems what thus passed to *Spencer* was but a Moiety of this Village, though called a Manor. The other Moiety remained in the Family of *Clifford*, and was given 14 *Edw. III.* by *Robert Clifford*, Lord of *Westmorland*, to the Canons of *Haghton* in *Shropshire*, by the King's and Earl's License.

Spencer's Manor or Moiety, came at length by Descent to *Isabel*, Daughter of *Thomas* Lord *Spencer*, as Sister and Heir to her Brother *Richard*. She had to her second Husband, *Richard Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick*, after whose Death she settled it upon Sir *Ralph Botesler*, Knt. and others, and their Heirs, for the Performance of her last Will, as to what she should therein order for the Health of her Soul; but notwithstanding this her Purpose, it descended to her Heir by the Earl of *Warwick*, and came to the Crown with the rest of that Earl's Lands, and was not granted away till 1 *Mar. I.* when that Queen disposed of it to *Michael Throckmorton*, Esq; and his Heirs, who died seised of it 5 & 6 *Phil. & Mar. I.* leaving *Francis* his Son and Heir, then 7 Years of Age. As to what the Canons of *Haghton* had here, it remained in the Crown from the Dissolution to 17 *Eliz.* when it was given by that Queen to *John Dudley* and *John Ascough*, and their Heirs.

Wolford magna, the Lordship of *Robert de Stafford*, who held seven Hides (in which were a Church and Mill,) in his own Hands, the Possessions of one *Waga*, a Great Man before the Norman Settlement. There were four Hides more in this Parish, two of which were held by *Orduni*, and the other two by *Aluin*, which were his own Estate in the Confeſſor's Time. It continued in the Line of the *Staffords* till the Reign of King *Henry VIII.* What is memorable of them in relation to this Place, we shall take Notice of. In 11 *John*, *Harvius de Stafford* answered for one Knight's Fee here, as a Part of his Barony. We read indeed that *Richard Chance*, 13 *Edw. I.* claimed a Court-Lect, Assise of Bread, &c. by Prescription, and was allowed them; and in 9 *Edw. II.* was certified to be Lord of it; and that *John de Upton* and *Joan* his Wife had an Interest in a 4th Part of it; but it must be only in Trust, for in 25 *Edw. III.* *Ralph* Earl of *Stafford*, entailed it upon *Hugh* his Son, and his Heirs of the Body of *Philippa*, the Daughter of *Thomas Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, and by him or his Ancestors, sundry Persons were enfeoffed with good Quantities of Land; as *Adam de Grenevil* held Half a Knight's Fee of them, *Robert Verney* as much, *William Clarke* the same, and *William Ingram* a whole Knight's Fee in the 16 and 22 *Rich. II.* But at length this Lordship 12 *Hen. VIII.* by *Edward Stafford*, Duke of *Buckingham*, was passed away to *Richard*, Bishop of *Winchester*, and others, to the Use of Sir *William Compton*, Knt. and his Heirs, who are the Noble Family of the Earls of *Northampton*.

The Church is dedicated to *St. Michael*, and was given to the Canons of *Stone* in *Staffordshire*, by *Robert de Stafford*, Grand-child of the first *Robert*, who lived in the Conqueror's Time. In 26 *Hen. III.* the Advowson was disputed between *Harvise*, Widow of *Richard de Gloucester*, and the Prior of *Kenilworth*, to which the Monastery of *Stone* was a Cell; and after a full Hearing, was adjudged to be the Prior's Right; and

so continued till 51 Hen. III. when the Canons of *Stone* passed it away to the Warden and Scholars of *Merton College, Oxford*, to whom it was appropriated the next Year by *Godfrey Giffard*, Bishop of *Worcester*, anno 1268. and in 1291, was valued at 26 Marks. In 16 Edw. II. it was again appropriated to them by *Thomas Cobham*, Bishop of *Worcester*, but not valued again till 26 Hen. VIII. when the Vicarage was rated at 8l.

Wolford-parva, the Estate of the Earl of *Mallent* in the Conqueror's Time; and being held of him by one *Radulphus*, was then certified to contain four Hides and an Half, having before the Normans Coming been the Estate of one *Aluric*. From the Earl of *Mallent* it came to the Barons of *Stafford*, who enfeoffed the Family of *Ingram* with the greatest Part of it, but the Time when we do not know, but it must be certainly anciently; for 3 John, one *Ingram* of *Walworth* levied a Fine of Lands here, and 36 Hen. held Half a Knight's Fee here of the Barons of *Stafford*. In the Record of 7 Edw. I. *Thomas de parva Woleward* is said to be Lord of it, and to have two Yard Lands here with certain Freeholders and Cottagers, which were held of the King; yet the Posterity of the Baron of *Stafford* were reputed the Lords of it, till 12 Hen. VIII. when *Edward Duke of Bucks* conveyed it, with *Great Wolford*, to *Richard*, Bishop of *Winchester*, and others: However the *Ingrams* still had a Manor here, of which *Richard Ingram* died seised 5 Eliz. and *Hastang Ingram* was in Possession of it in 1640. At present it has but few Inhabitants; but anciently had 43 Families.

Woodlow was originally Part of the Possessions of *Henry de Newburgh*, the first Earl of *Warwick*, who at the Foundation of the Collegiate Church of *Warwick*, endowed it with the Tithes of certain Lands here; and in his Grant it is called *Wudulai*. In King *Henry I.*'s Time, *Richard* Son of *Ivo*, Earl *Roger's* Cook, held it, and left it to his Son *Alan*, who succeeding in the same Office to *William* Earl of *Warwick*, Earl *Roger's*

Son, he obtained of King *Henry II.* a Special Charter of this Lordship to himself and his Son, empowering him to keep a Court of his own proper Tenants, and to take Toll of them for all Things bought or sold by them in the Borough of *Warwick*; and ratifying to him and his Heirs the Office of Master Cook in his Kitchen, with all the Fees and Privileges to the said Place belonging, paying yearly to the said Earl a Pair of Gloves at *Easter*, &c.

From this *Alan* descended the Family of *Woodlow*, so named from this Place of their Residence, of whom *Thomas de Woodlow* was Feodary to *Richard* Earl of *Warwick*, for all his Lands in this County, and in 5 Hen. V. was one of that Earl's Council. In his Family it continued to 15 Hen. VI. when *John de Wodlow* having no Issue Male settled it upon his Daughter *Alice's* Son, *George Herthull*, with divers Remainders; but some of these *Herthulls* past away their Right in it to *Alice* the Daughter of *Richard Chester*, by *Avice*, one of the Co-heirs of *Alan de Wodelacw*, who being in a State of Widowhood after the Death of *John Mayell*, her second Husband, granted the Capital Messuage of this Place, with all the Lands thereunto belonging (except some that had been exchanged away) to *John Brome* of *Warwick*, from whose Son *Nicholas Brome* is descended *Robert Brome*, who resided here, and had the Inheritance of it in 1640.

Wormleighton, the Lordship of the Earl of *Mallent* in the Conqueror's Time, and held of him thus, viz. one Hide and an Half by one *Gislebert*, then written *Wimerstone*. Another Part, viz. Three Hides possessed by *Turbill* of *Warwick*, held by one *Warinus*, then written *Wimene stone*. A third Portion one *William* held at the same Time of *Goisfrid de Manneville*, viz. Half an Hide and a 4th Part. From the Earl 'tis probable it descended to *Henry de Newburgh* Earl of *Warwick*, as his other Lands most of them did, who enfeoffed *Jeffrey de Clinton* the King's Chamberlain, and Treasurer

surer with it, *Temp. Hen. I.* His Son *Jeffrey* succeeding to his Father, gave the Church of this Place to the Canons of *Kenilworth*, and afterwards enfeoffed *Richard* his Son in the whole Manor, to hold by the Service of a Knight's Fee, which Grant *Henry de Clinton* his Son ratified to the said *Richard* and his Heirs, for eight Marks of Silver, and then it was written *Wilmelathune*. This *Richard* had Issue *William* and two Daughters, *Petronill* and *Sibil*; *William* died without Heirs; and the said *Henry de Clinton* confirmed this Manor to his said Successors and their Heirs, to hold by the Service of a Knight's Fee; and in Consideration of 20*s.* in Silver quitted unto them their Relief. *Petronill* married *Jeffrey Peache* about King *Rich. I.*'s Time; and he had with her the Inheritance of this Lordship, which continued in his Posterity to King *Henry IV.*'s Time.

To *Jeffrey* succeeded *Richard*, and to him *John*, who in 7 *Edw. I.* was certified to hold this Manor immediately of *Theobald de Nevill*, by the Service of a Knight's Fee, as he did of *Richard Harecourt*, who held it of the Earl of *Warwick*. *John* had then here two Carucates of Land in Demesne, and thirteen Tenants holding seven Yard-Lands and an Half, and three Free-holders; as also Court-Leet. It was then likewise found that *John Pesselew* held of the said *John Peache* two Carucates of Land here, by the Service of Half a Knight's Fee, and had fourteen Tenants holding several Parcels of Land, for which Court-Leet and Assise of Bread and Beer, he pleaded Prescription in 13 *Edw. I.* Of this Family of *Peache* divers bore the Name of *John*, and to one of them in 28 *Edw. III.* there was a Charter of Free Warren granted in all his Demesne Lands here. After this in the 12 *Hen. IV.* this Manor was, by a Fine levied, settled upon *Katharine*, the Widow of Sir *John Peache*, for Term of Life; and after her Decease, upon *William Montfort* of *Colshill*, and *Margaret* his Wife, and the Heirs of their Bodies,

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with Remainder to the Right Heirs of *Margaret*, the Heir of Sir *John Peache* aforesaid.

Being come to *William* it was left by him to Sir *Simon Montfort* his Son, who being attainted 10 *Hen. VII.* this Lordship was forfeited to the King, who granted the Inheritance of it out of the Crown, *Reg. 13.* to *William Cope*, Esq; Cofferer of the House-hold of that King, to be held in Socage, paying 20 Marks *per Ann.* into the Exchequer. He in the 14 *Hen. VII.* depopulated twelve Messuages and three Cottages here, and inclosed 240 Acres of Land. One Sir *Edward Raleigh*, Knt. also wasted six Messuages more; at length the said *William Cope* sold this Lordship to *John Spenser*, Esq; who soon after built on it a fair Manor-House, wherein making his Abode with a large Family of sixty Persons, he became a great Benefactor to the Church in Ornaments and other Things. From him descended Sir *Robert Spenser*, Knt. created Baron *Spencer* of *Wormleighton*, 1 *Jac. I.* whose Grand-child *Henry Lord Spencer* enjoyed it in 1640.

The Church here is dedicated to *St. Peter*, and was given to the Canons of *Kenilworth* in King *Stephen*'s Days, by *Jeffrey de Clinton*, Son to that *Jeffrey* that founded that Monastery, and confirmed to them by *Richard Peache*, Bishop of *Coventry*, in King *Henry II.*'s Time. *Jeffrey de Mshamp*, Bishop of that Sec, in King *John*'s Time appropriated it to those Canons, and appointed that the Canons should receive a Pension of 40*s.* *per Ann.* during the Life of *Adam de Kelinton*, the present Incumbent; but after his Decease or Resignation, two Parts of the Fruits and Profits belonging to it, as well in Lands and Rents, as Obventions of the Church-Yard and Altar, should be appropriated to the Monastery; and the other third Part to be entirely paid to the Vicar; but notwithstanding this Determination of the Bishop, there arose a Controversy between the Lord of the Manor and Canons of *Kenilworth*, touching the

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Advowson; but at length they came to an Agreement, by which *Richard Pea-be*, then Lord of the Manor, quitted all his Interest to the Canons. The Rectory, when it was appropriated in 1291, 19 *Edw. I.* was valued at fifteen Marks, and the Vicarage at 10 s. but in the 26 *Hen. VIII.* the Vicarage was rated at 6 l. 13 s. 4 d. In the Windows of the Church are the Arms of the *Beauchamps* Ruding, and *Spen-er* empaling Ruding.

The Hundred of Knightlow.

This Hundred in antient Records is written so many Ways, that I cannot but take Notice of them, viz. 16 *Hen. II.* it is called *Cnucetalawa*; 21 *Hen. III.* *Knistelaue*; 4 *Edw. I.* *Knyhtelaue*; 11 *Edw. I.* *Knytelowe*; 9 *Edw. II.* *Knythlaue*, and now *Knightlow*, taking its Name from a Tumulus or little Heap of Earth upon the great Road from *Coventry* to *London*, at the Entrance upon *Dunsmore-beath*, called *Knightlow-hill* or *Knightlow-cross*. This Hundred is bounded on the East by *Leicester* and *Northampton* Shires, on the South by the Hundred of *Kineton*, on the West by the Hundred of *Hemlingford*, which bounds the North-side. The Fee of it was in the Crown, till 4 *Edw. III.* when that Prince by his Letters Patents granted the Bailiwick of it to his beloved Esq; *Edmund Shireford* during Life, paying the antient Ferm to the Sheriff, but after him we find none that had it in Ferm, and so we conclude, that as it returned to the Crown, it remains there still, and is govern'd by the Sheriff and his Officers, who account for it in the Exchequer. The Market-Towns are,

Rugby, written in *Domesday-Book* *Rochberie*. In the Conqueror's Time *Turbil de Warwick* was the Owner of it, and one *Eddulfus* held it of him, (it then containing two Hides and an Half) by the Service of Half a Knight's Fee: *Thurbert de Rokebe* succeeded his Father *Eddulfus*, and was a great Benefactor to

the Monks of *Combe*, &c. His Son *Henry de Rokeby* built here a little Castle about a Furlong from the Church northward, as is to be seen by the Banks of Earth, and Part of the Mote yet remaining. It was built in *K. Stephen's* Time, who fearing the coming of the Empress *Maud*, gave the Nobles Liberty to build Castles on their own Ground for their Defence; but when King *Henry II.* arrived at the Throne, he caused all, or most of them to be demolished. He gave certain Lands here to the Abbey of *Pipwell* in *Northamptonshire*, upon which those Monks had a Grange. He had a Controversy with the Canons of *Leicester* about the Advowson of the Chapel, and obtained that he should nominate a fit Clerk to it, and they should present him to the Bishop. His Son and Successor was *Henry*, who confirmed all the Grants of his Father and Grandfather to the Abbey of *Combe*. He was a Knight, and as he granted a Yard-Land here to the Prior and Monks of *Kirby*, so in 39 *Henry III.* he obtained for himself and his Heirs a Charter for a weekly Market here on Saturday (as it still continues) and a Fair yearly to continue for three Days, beginning on the Evening of *S. Laurence*, with Free Warren in all his Demesne Lands in this Shire. After his Death *Annabil* his Widow held this Manor in Dower, and because she exercised a larger Jurisdiction than her Charter allowed, the Sheriff seized upon the Market, Fair and Free Warren for the King, but upon her Death all was restored to her Son and Heir *Ranulph*, who died, leaving Issue *Annabil*, his Daughter and Heir, the Wife of Sir *John Goband* Knt.

In 1 *Edward III.* Sir *John Goband*, and *Annabil* his Wife had a Court-Leet and other Privileges granted to them in this their Manor, but it continued not long in their Family; for *John* their Son and Heir in 23 *Edward III.* passed the Inheritance of it with the Advowson of the Church to *Ralph* Lord *Stafford* and Sir *John Oddingfells* Knt. and their

their Heirs, but *Annabil* his Mother surviving and marrying to *John Brown*, he is said to be Lord of *Rugby* in 20 *Edw. III.* in her Right; for after her Decease *Hugh Lord Stafford* was entirely invested in it; but by the Release of *Nicholas Goband*, and *Sir John Oddingsells*, of all their Right. This Manor remained in the Family of *Stafford*, till the Death of *Humphrey Duke of Buckingham*, if not longer, which is probable, because we find no more Mention of it, till *Richard III. Reg. 1.* granted it to *John Lord Dudley* and his Heirs, for his faithful Services to him. It came to that King by the Death of *Margaret*, Countess of *Richmond*, Mother of King *Henry VII.* then the Wife of *Thomas Lord Stanley*, who was suffered to enjoy it for his Life, and so the Lord *Dudley* had it not till the Lord *Stanley's* Death, but when that happened we find not, nor whether the Lord *Dudley* or his Family ever enjoyed it, for in *K. Henry VIII.'s* Days it was again in the House of *Stafford*; for upon the Attainder of *Edward, Duke of Bucks*, in that Reign, it was granted to *Sir Gilbert Talboys*, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, and the Heirs of their Bodies. This *Sir Gilbert* and *Elizabeth* had Issue *Elizabeth* their Daughter and Heir, who was wedded to *Ambrose Dudley* Earl of *Warwick*, who 2 *Eliz.* sold it with the Advowson of the Church to *John Wyrley* and *Dorothy* his Wife, who died seized of it 28 *Eliz.* and left it to *Francis* her Son and Heir, then forty Years of Age.

The Church here is dedicated to *St. Andrew*, and was valued in 19 *Edward I.* 1291. at seven Marks, but in 26 *Henry VIII.* at 17 *l.* 19 *s.* 2 *d.* above 20 *s.* yearly paid to the Abbey of *Leicester* by Way of Pension.

Southam, a Lordship given by *K. Ethelred* (about eighty Years before the *Norman* Invasion) unto *Earl Leofwin*, whose Son *Leofric* bestowed it on the Monks of *Coventry*, when he founded that Monastery in 1047, 1 *Edw. Conf.* By the Conqueror's Survey it appears to contain four Hides, two Mills, and

Woods one Mile in Length and Half an one in Breadth, which at that Time were in the King's Hands. In that Record it is written *Sucham* for *Suttham*, which signifies a South Dwelling. The Monks of *Coventry* held it to the Dissolution, and procured for it 11 *Henry III.* a weekly Market on Wednesday, with a Fair yearly, to last eight Days, beginning on the Day of *St. Leodegarus* the Martyr, which is on Octob. 2. but both these Times being found inconvenient, they were by a new Charter granted 23 *Henry III.* changed; the Market to Monday weekly, and the Fair to *St. George's Day*, and seven Days after, yearly. Upon the Dissolution of the Religious Houses, this Manor was in 34 *Henry VIII.* granted to *Sir Edmund Knightley*, Knt. and his Heirs, who died seized of it, leaving *Joan*, the Wife of *John Knotsford*, Serjeant at Arms, *Anne*, the Wife of *George Throkemorton*, &c. his Heirs, among which his Estate being divided, a fourth Part of this Manor fell to *Anne*, who left it to *Fulk Porter* her Son, by *Thomas Porter* her second Husband. In 21 *Rich. II.* the Prior of *Coventry* was presented for not repairing a Bridge over the River *Icebene*, lying in this Parish, and on the Road between *Southam* and *Warwick*; but it being proved, that the Bridge it self was built and repaired by certain Persons, purely out of Devotion, the Prior was discharged.

The Church of this Place is dedicated to *St. James*, and was in the Patronage of the Monks of *Coventry*, 32 *Henry III.* as Lords of the Manor; who, upon an Agreement with the Bishop of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*, assigned 30 Marks yearly, to be paid to the Cathedral of *Leicester*, for ever; but in 11 *Richard II.* it appearing that the Dean and Chapter had purchased the said Annuity without the King's License, it was seized into that King's Hands, as it remained afterward to his Successors; but in 30 *Henry VI.* the Prior and Convent of *Coventry* had Licence from the King to appropriate it to their House, which was according-

ly done by *William Booth*, Bishop there the same Year, who appointed a Vicarage at the same Time of twelve Marks *per Annum*, and a convenient Habitation; but it seems the Appropriation did not hold good; for in 26 *Henry VIII.* there was no Vicarage here, but the Rectory was certified to be worth 22 *l.* 17 *s.* 3 *d.* *per Annum*, over and above an annual Pension of 10 *l.* paid to the Cathedral of *Lichfield*. These are all the Market-Towns of this Hundred, and therefore we shall now proceed to the Villages, *viz.*

Ashowe, the Possession of *Turchil*, Earl of *Warwick* before the *Normans* Settlement, containing two Hides, held by one *Ermenfridus*, with two Mills, and Woods Half a Mile in Length, and three Furlongs in Breadth, as the general Survey shews, in which it is written *Essebo*. *Turchil's* Issue were dispossessed of most of his Lands, and this Lordship was bestowed by King *Henry I.* upon *Jeffrey de Clinton*, who having founded the Castle and Priory of *Kenilworth*, gave a Meadow here, called *Ruggenhale*, to the Canons of it. He had a Daughter named *Lecelina*, whom he married to *Norman le Verdon*, and with her gave him this Manor: She was the Mother of *Bertram de Verdon*, who, or some other of his Family, enfeoffed one of the *Simelyes* in this Manor; for 36 *Hen. III.* *Jeffrey de Simely* held here Part of a Knight's Fee of *Roise de Verdon*, who held it of the Earl of *Warwick*. *William Simely* succeeded *Jeffrey*, who, with the Abbot of *Stoneley*, was certified to be Lord of this Place, 7 *Edward I.* then written *Assche*, and holden by both, of *Theobald de Verdon*. *William* had eight Acres in Demesne, two Cottages, and eleven Freeholders, who held four Yard-Lands and an Half, and nine Acres and an Half, besides two Woods of six Acres each.

The Abbot of *Stoneley's* Part contained three Cottagers and three Freeholders, who held three Yard-Lands and a Quarter, and four Acres, doing Suit at the Court at *Brancan*, as the *Simely's*

did. *Jeffrey de Simely*, the Son of *William*, inherited this Lordship; and in 29 *Edward I.* alienated to *Thomas Earl of Lancaster*, and his Heirs, all his Wastes and Woods, called *Widenbays*, lying in this Lordship, and *Richard Basset* and *Esilia* his Wife, Mother of the said *Jeffrey*, confirmed the same. The Male Line of the *Simely's* failed, after this, and as we suppose, the female Issue inherited, for 20 *Edward III.* *John de Hokkeley* is certified to hold Part of a Knight's Fee here, of the Heirs of *Verdon*, as also 34 *Edw. III.* when it is expressly mentioned to be that Land which *William Simely* held; but in 2 *Henry IV.* *William Allesley* held it. We meet with nothing more relating to this Place, till 13 *Edward IV.* when *John Huseford Esq.* and *Thomas Waldeve* had a Licence to grant eight Messuages, two Carucates, twenty Acres of Land, twelve Acres of Wood, 12 *s.* Rent, a Pound of Pepper, and a Red Rose, all lying in this Parish, to the Monks of *Stoneley*, for ever. All these Things, at the Dissolution of the Monastery, came to the Crown, and were possessed by the Lord *Leigh*, together with *Stoneley*.

The Church here is dedicated to the Assumption of our Lady, and was anciently a Chapel to the Mother-Church of *Wotton*, with which it was given by *Jeffrey de Clinton* to the Canons of *Kenilworth*, to whom it was confirmed in King *Henry II.'s* Time, by *Richard Pahe*, Bishop of *Coventry*, and a Pension of 20 *s.* a Year granted out of it by *Jeffrey Muschamp*, one of his Successors in *K. John's* Time. In 1291, 19 *Edward I.* it was valued at five Marks, and in 26 *Henry VIII.* at 6 *l.* 2 *s.* over and above the 20 *s.* paid to the Canons. But though it doth not appear either by the Appropriation above-mentioned, or the List of Presentations, that there was a Vicarage appointed; yet by the Will of that excellent Lady, *Alice*, Dutchesse *Dudley*, who died in 1669, it appears that it was a poor Vicarage from this Legacy: Item, I give to the Churches of *Stoneley*, *Mancetter*, *Ashow*, &c. all in the County of *Warwick*,

Warwick, 20*l.* per Annum to each of them, in Augmentation of their respective poor Vicarages. *Dugd. pag. 227.*

Arley, a Town on an Hill, the Lordship of which, in the Conqueror's Days, belonged to one *Craftina*, a great Woman, who by Marriage carried it, with many other Lands, to *Ralph de Limesy*, a Baron of Note, whose Seat then was at *Wukerley*. In Domesday-book it is recorded for one Hide, with Woods a Mile in Length, and Half a Mile in Breadth. In King Henry III.'s Time one *Ralph Limesy* had it, and granted the Inheritance thereof to *Richard de Limesy* his Brother, and to his Heirs. It seems that this *Ralph* and *Richard* descended from the Family of *Odingsels*, but changed their Name into *Limesy*, in Remembrance of their Grandmother *Basilia de Odingsels*, who being married to their Ancestor, *Geard de Odingsels*, brought the great Estates of the *Limesy's* into their Family: *Richard* had Issue *Peter*, who being possessed of this Manor, obtained a Grant of Free Warren to himself and his Heirs in his Demesne Lands here 4 *Edward II.* He being then a Knight, was put into diverse publick Employments (after he had got his Pardon for assisting the Earls of *Lancaster*, *Hereford*, and *Warwick*, in Beheading *Peter de Gaveston*, 5 *Edward II.*) as a Commissioner to raise Foot Soldiers for the Wars in *Scotland*, *Reg. 9.* and Knight of the Shire for the County in the Parliament of *Lincoln*, and in Commission for Gaol-delivery at *Warwick*; but afterwards being in the Rebellion with *Thomas Earl of Lancaster*, his Lands being thereby forfeited, were seised into the King's Hands, and he died at *York*, 18 *Edward II.* but whether a natural Death, or no, we find not.

John de Limesy his Son and Heir, notwithstanding his Father's Forfeiture, entered upon this Manor immediately upon his Father's Death, because it was settled upon him before, by the Grant of *Richard Limesy* his Grandfather. Whether this *John* had any Issue, we find not, but suppose he had none, because

in 2 *Edward III.* Sir *Roger Corbet* of *Caus*, Knt. and *Amicia* his Wife, granted the Reversion of this Manor to Sir *William Camvile*, Knt. Son of *Thomas Camvile*. He had a Daughter *Amicia*, the Wife of *John de Odingsels*, but she had not all this Manor, for Sir *Roger Corbet* of *Lygh*, Knt. died seised of a 3d Part thereof, and left it to his Son *Thomas*. Sir *John Odingsels* died in 5 *Henry IV.* and it was then found, that Sir *Ralph Rochford*, Knt. then held it of the same Sir *John*, by the Service of one Knight's Fee; and also that in 8 *Hen. VI.* *Thomas Corbet* of *Leigh*, then deceased, held eight Messuages and four Yard-Lands here, leaving them to *Thomas* his Son and Heir. *Henry Rochford*, Esq; succeeded his Father Sir *Ralph*, but held it not long before he passed all his Title to it, to *Thomas Bate*, Esq; of whom *Edward Lord Ferrers* of *Groby* obtained it in 35 *Henry VI.* How it descended after this to the 13 *Eliz.* we know not, but then find that *Thomas*, the Son of *William Skeffington* of *Skeffington* in *Leicestershire*, was in Possession of it, and his Posterity enjoyed it in 1640.

This Church, valued 19 *Edward I.* at six Marks, and 26 *Henry VIII.* at 9*l.* 6*s.* was 12 *Richard II.* in the Patronage of *Robert Grey* of *Rotherfield*, Knt. and Sir *John Clinton*, Knt. by Turns, but in 2 *Henry VI.* it was found, that *Elizabeth*, Lady *Clinton*, had the whole Advowson in Dowry from *Robert Lord Grey* of *Rotherfield*, who had been her Husband, but the Inheritance belonged to *Alice* and *Mary*, Daughters and Heirs to the said Lord *Grey*, the one of them being married to *William Lord Lovel*, and the other to *Ralph Lord Cromwell* of *Tatshall*. In the 13 *Edward III.* *Richard de Caldeford*, Priest, obtained a License for the Amortizing one Messuage, sixteen Acres of Land, one Acre of Meadow, and eight Acres of Pasture, and one Acre and an Half of Moor lying in this Parish, to the Use of *Robert de Sekindon*, then Parson here, and his Successors, for a certain Collect, or Prayer to be said by

by him the said *Robert*, and his Successors for ever, every Day in this Church, for the Soul of *Robert Norreis*. In the Chancel of it, on the North-side, is a handsome Monument for Mrs. *Jane St. Andrew*, a Woman of singular Piety towards God, and Charity to the Poor, who died Jan. 16. Anno Dom. 1619. *Ætat. sue* 17.

Afcote, a Member of *Hodenbull*, anciently written *Astanesfote* and *Estanesfote*, in which the Monks of *Comb* had divers small Parcels of Land, given them by divers Persons of mean Rank, which *William de Ludington* confirmed. It was long ago a Village of many Inhabitants, but now is depopulated. There was a large Quantity of Land lying in it, granted by King *Henry VII.* to Sir *John Risley*, Knt. with the Manors of *Lodbroke* and *Rodburne*.

Astley, the Possession of one *Alsi* before the Conquest, but after it given to *Robert Earl of Mallet*, and containing then one Hide, and Woods a Mile long and Half a Mile broad. The Earls of *Warwick* of the Norman Line were the Earl of *Mallet's* Heirs; and the first of them enfeoffed the Family of *Estley* with it, for in 12 *Henry II.* *Philip de Estley* was certified to hold three Knights Fees of *William Earl of Warwick de Veteri Feofmento*, which shews, that his Father or Grandfather was enfeoffed therewith in King *Henry I.'s* Time, and of these was *Estley* a Part: *Thomas de Estley* his Son succeeded him here, and was Bailiff to *Simon Earl of Leicester*. He joining in the Rebellion with the Barons against King *John*, forfeited his Estate to the Crown, but submitting to his Allegiance 1 *Henry III.* had his Lands restored. To him succeeded *Thomas*, who was a Knight, and constituted one of the Justices for Gaol delivery at *Warwick*, but taking Part with the rebellious Barons, was slain at the Battle of *Evesham*, and his Lands given to *Warins de Bassingbourne*, who obtained a Charter to fortify the Manor-house here, and embattle the Walls of it; but 'tis not probable, that he did any Thing

therein, but *Andrew Astley*, Son and Heir of *Thomas*, being impowered by the Decree called *Dictum de Kenilworth*, came to a Composition with *Warins*, and recovered this and his Ancestors former Estates.

This *Andrew* being thus in Possession of this, and other Estates of his Father, claimed by Prescription a Court-Leet, Gallows, Assize of Bread and Beer, with other Privileges in this Lordship, and was allowed them, 13 *Edward I.* He died 29 *Edward I.* leaving *Nicholas* his Son and Heir, who lost his Life in the Battle of *Stricling*, fighting against the Scots. He left no Issue, and so *Thomas Astley* his Nephew, Son of Sir *Giles Astley*, his younger Brother, became his Heir: He was a Person of Note for his pious and noble Actions, for he founded in 11 *Edward III.* a Chantry in the Parish-Church here for one Priest to sing Mass daily, for the Health of his Soul, his Wife's and Parents, and the next Year obtained License to grant the Advowson of the Church to the Guardian, and Priests of our Lady's Chapel therein, enlarging the Chantry to four Priests, and soon after to seven Priests and a Clerk, on whom he settled divers Lands for their Maintenance: But not thinking all this enough, he procured License 17 *Edward III.* to change his Chantry-Priests into a Dean and Canons, and thereupon began to erect a fair Collegiate Church in the Form of a Cross, dedicating it to the Assumption of our Lady, the Dean being obliged to provide a perpetual Vicar for the parochial Cure, and present him to the Bishop; but of this Collegiate Church we shall give a further Account in our History of Monasteries.

He left Issue three Sons, Sir *William*, Sir *Thomas*, and *Giles*; of *Thomas*, who seated himself at *Patsbull* in *Staffordshire*, was descended the famous *John Astley*, who overcame *Peter de Masse* in a Combat on Horse-back at *Paris*, in the Presence of the French King, and fought Sir *Philip Boyle* the *Aragonian* in *Smithfield*, in the Presence of King *Henry VI.* in

in which he behaved himself so well, that the King knighted him, and settled upon him an Annuity of an hundred Marks during his Life; after which he became so eminent for his Valour, that he was elected Knight of the Garter, and the Ensigns of that noble Order were put into his Arms; but Sir *William de Astley* was the elder Brother, and inherited the Estate of his Ancestors here. He was several Years in Commission for the Peace in this County, and upon other special Occasions for other publick Affairs; but leaving no Male Issue, *Joan* his only Daughter and Heir inherited his Estates; she married for her first Husband, *Tho. Raleigh* of *Farnborough*, who lived but a little while with her, but dying 6 *Henry IV.* was buried in the Choir of the Collegiate Church here. After his Death, remaining a while in her Widowhood, she at length married

Reginald Lord Grey of Putbin, whose Posterity possessed her Estate here many Generations: He was a loyal and valiant Man, and in great Esteem with King *Henry IV.* He had Issue by this *Joan* the Heir of *Astley*, *Edward*, who succeeded him, and in Right of his Wife was created Lord *Grey of Groby*. He died 36 *Henry VI.* leaving Sir *John Grey* his Son and Heir, and *Edward* a second Son, created Viscount *Lisle* by *K. Edward IV.* in Right of *Elizabeth* his Wife. He began to build a Chapel in this Collegiate Church, in which his Wife, and afterward himself was buried. Sir *John* the elder Brother married *Elizabeth* the eldest Daughter of *Richard Woodvill*, Earl of *Rivers*, and was slain in the Battle of *St. Albans*, leaving Sir *Thomas Grey* his Son and Heir, and *Elizabeth* his Widow, whom King *Edward IV.* made his Wife, and her Son *Thomas*, Marquess of *Dorset*. He was attainted of Treason 1 *Richard III.* and this Lordship was granted to *Edward* his Brother, and the Heirs of his Body, but the Marquis was restored to the Possession of it 1 *Henry VII.* and held it to his Death, which happened 17 *Henry VII.* soon after which he was

buried in the Collegiate Church here, before the Image of the *Trinity*. *Thomas* Marquis of *Dorset* his Son succeeded him, and impaled thirty Acres of Land for a Park, called the *Little Park*, and added 90 to the great one. He died 22 *Hen. VIII.* and was buried in the Collegiate Church by his Father. He ordered by his Will, that the Chapel which his Father had begun in this Church should be completed, and a goodly Tomb erected therein for his Father and Mother, and an Alms-house for thirteen poor Men to have for their Maintenance 12 d. a Week, and a black Cotton Gown yearly. His left Issue *Henry*, who marrying the Lady *Frances*, eldest Daughter of *Charles Brandon*, Duke of *Suffolk*, and *Mary* Queen of *France*, *K. Henry VIII.*'s youngest Sister, was created Duke of *Suffolk*. He had only Daughters by his Wife, of whom *Jane* being married to *Guilford Dudley*, fourth Son to *John* Duke of *Northumberland*; he by the Duke's Means was excited to set his Daughter on the Throne after King *Edward VI.*'s Death, and though the Duke, upon *Q. Mary's* Accession to the Throne was beheaded, yet he not being so instrumental in it, was spared, but being afterwards disgusted with *Queen Mary's* marching with *Spain*, he stirred up the People in this County and *Leicestershire* to Rebellion, and being taken, was beheaded on *Tower hill*. The Lady *Frances*, his Widow, married to one *Adrian Stokes*, Esq; who holding this Lordship as Part of her Dowry, greatly defaced the Church, pulling down the Spire and Battlements, and two Isles all covered with Lead. After her Decease it came to *Richard Chamberlain* Esq; to whose Father *Q. Mary* had given it. He repaired the Church, making the Choir the Body of it, and taking away the West End and Chapels, as it now stands. His Posterity enjoyed the Manor in 1640.

Attoxhale, or as it is written in 40 *Edward III.* *Hattokesale* is an Hamlet in the Parish of *Sow*, of which we find nothing memorable, but that *Alan Lisset*, and *Margaret* his Wife, granted a Mof-

ty of the Manor to *Thomas Langhurst* and his Heirs.

Baginton, the Lordship of one *Archil* before the Conquest, but after it *Turchil* of *Warwick* had it, and one *Alwin* was his Tenant. It then contained four Hides, with a Mill on them, being then written *Babechiton*. It was before the Conquest a Member of *Stoneley*, and had a Chapel of its own. From *Turchil* it descended to his Son *Siward*, whose Son *Henry de Arden*, with the Consent of *Otho* his Wife, and *William* his Son, granted it to *Felicia* his Sister. *Roger de Wivenhale* then held it. She had it to her self and Heirs, but not having any Issue, it returned again to *Henry*, who gave it in Frank-marriage with his Daughter *Lettice* to *Jeffrey Savage* upon their Wedding-Day. This Family of *Savages* enjoyed this Manor some Successions, but we find nothing of them remarkable touching this Place, and therefore can add no more, but that *Robert Savage* dying 43 *Henry III.* without Issue, left this Lordship and his other Estates in this Shire, and other Counties, to

Thomas de Ednesoure, Son of *Thomas*, by *Lucia* his Sister. He being in the Army with the Barons, against King *Henry III.* had his Lands confiscated, but by the Decree called *Dictum de Kenilworth*, he repossessed them again, and in 7 *Edward I.* was certified to be Lord of this Manor, which he then held of *Thomas de Arden*, by the Service of Half a Knight's Fee, having in Demesne one Carucate of Land, one Yard-Land and four Acres, a Water-mill, and a Grove of an Acre and a Half, with a Park of four Acres, twelve Freeholders, holding eleven Yard-Lands, twelve Villains holding four, Free Warren, Fishing in the *Avon* and *Sow*, Court-Leet, &c. which he held by Prescription, tho' some other Privileges which he claimed were not allowed. This *Thomas* died without Issue, and his Sister *Amicia* became his Heir. She was twice married, but leaving no Issue, her Estates devolved to her Cousin and Heir 30 *Edw. I.*

Richard de Herthull. She in her Lifetime founded a Chantry in the Church here, and endowed it with one Carucate of Land, and 30 s. yearly Rent, by the License of the King and Earl of *Warwick*, for one Priest to sing Mass daily for the Health of her Soul, the Souls of her Ancestors and Successors, and all the Faithful.

The *Herthulls* were an ancient Family in *Derbyshire*, where being Lords of *Herthull*, they took their Name from it. This *Richard* was a Person of great Note in this County, and bore many publick Offices, as a Commissioner for the Tax 29 *Edward I.* one of the Knights of the Shire for the Parliament 30 *Edward I.* and 34 *Edward I.* and a Justice of Gaol-delivery for *Warwick* 1 *Edward II.* His Son *Richard* 14 *Edward II.* was in Arms against the rebellious Barons, lead by *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaster*, and died Reg. 18. leaving *Adam* his Son and Heir, who died 11 *Edward III.* leaving his Son *Richard* his Heir, who was a Man of great Action, bearing divers publick Employments, as Sheriff, Knight of the Shire, &c. He sold this Lordship to Sir *William Bagot*; he was descended of the ancient Family of *Bagots* of *Staffordshire*, but resided here after his Purchase of it. He was also a Person much employed in publick Offices, as Sheriff, one of the Knights of this Shire in divers Parliaments, and a Commissioner for the Peace, but being much in Favour with King *Richard II.* appeared in Arms against the Duke of *Richmond* (soon after King *Henry IV.*) and was forced to fly into *Ireland* to escape the Earl's Power, but returned with King *Richard*, who was there; and when his Master was deposed, was imprisoned by King *Henry*, but being a popular Man, and very useful in his Station at that Time, the King gave him his Liberty, restored him to his Estate, and received him into his Favour, but he lived not long after it, for he died in 1407, 8 *Henry IV.* and lies buried in the Church here with *Margaret* his Wife, leaving *Isabel* his only Daughter and Heir, married to

Thomas Stafford of Pipe in *Staffordshire*, Son of *Sir Thomas*, and Nephew of *Edmund Stafford*, Bishop of *Exeter*; but having appointed that *Margaret* his Wife should hold this Manor during her Life, the Remainder to *Thomas Stafford* and *Isabel*, and the Heirs of their Bodies lawfully begotten; *Sir John Bagot*, Knt. with the Consent of the said *Margaret*, *Thomas Stafford*, and *Isabel*, sold it to *Richard Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick*, *William Mountfort*, and others, their Heirs and Assigns for ever. This Earl died 18 *Henry VI.* and left his Son *Henry* his Successor and Heir of this and other his Estates: He was created Duke of *Warwick* 23 *Henry VI.* and enjoyed it during Life, but leaving no Issue, *Anne* the Wife of *Richard Nevill*, Earl of *Salisbury*, was his Heir in the whole Blood. This *Richard*, in her Right, was thereupon created Earl of *Warwick*; and it appearing that *Richard Beauchamp* purposed to have settled this Lordship upon the Dean and Chapter of the Collegiate Church of *Warwick*, and their Successors, in pure and perpetual Alms, the said *Richard Nevill* and *Anne* his Wife did, in Accomplishment to his pious Design, settle it accordingly, as it continued to the grand Dissolution of the Monasteries by King *Hen. VIII.* when it was valued, *Reg. 26.* at 34 *l.* 14 *s.* and became for the present in the King's Hands, but ten Years after was granted by that King to

Francis Goodere of *London*, Gent. and his Heirs, who enjoyed it to his Death, and then left it to his Son *Henry*, who was afterward knighted; he entailed it 37 *Eliz.* upon the Heirs Male of his Body; but having none, and desiring his Lands might go in his Family and Name, married his eldest Daughter *Frances* to *Henry Goodere*, his Brother's Son, and settled this Manor upon them and their Heirs. He was knighted, and though he was a Gentleman of the Privy Chamber of King *James I.* was not so fortunate as to keep his Estate, but sold the Manor to *Sir Henry Rainsford*, Knt. who sold it to *William Bromley*, Esq;

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descended of *Sir John Bromley*, Knt. who 4 *Henry V.* recovered the Standard of *Guien* in the Battle of *Corby*, and as a Badge of his Valour, had the Standard by Way of Augmentation to his Arms, placed in the Crest. To him succeeded *Sir John* his Son and Heir, who, by *Mary*, Daughter of *Richard Wideville* Earl of *Rivers*, had Issue *Thomas*, whose direct Heir Male is *William Bromley*, Esq; who was Lord of this Manor in 1640.

Here was antiently a Castle standing here, but there is now nothing remaining of it except the Mote, and great Heaps of Rubbish; nor is it known when it was demolished: All that is memorable of it, is this, That when *Henry* Duke of *Hereford*, and *John* Duke of *Norfolk* had appointed to determine a Quarrel by a personal Combat upon *Gosford-green* near *Cowentry* 21 *Richard II.* Duke *Henry* lodged therein, and from thence advanced to the Place appointed upon his white Courser, barded with blue Velvet, and armed at all Points.

The Church is dedicated to *St. John Baptist*, and in 19 *Edward I.* was valued at seven Marks, but in 26 *Henry VIII.* at 8 *l.* 1 *s.* 8 *d.* In the Alley on the South-side of the Church is an antient Monument, for *William Bagot*, Knt. and *Margaret* his Wife, who died in 1400, and on the North Wall of the Chancel a sumptuous one for *Ellen Campion*, Wife of *Edward Campion* of *Witham* in *Essex*, Gent. who died *Jan. 23.* 1632. She was the eldest Daughter of *William Brantley* of this Parish, Esq; and *Katharine Mil-lard* his Wife.

Bascote, originally a Member of *Long Itchington*, and then the Lordship of *John de Limest*, as that was. He having no Issue Male, this Manor passed by one of his Coheirs to *David de Lyndesey*, who confirmed to *Nicholas Briton* (whose Ancestor *Robert* had some Lands here before) eight Yard-Lands here and in *Ichington*, to hold by the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee. *William Briton* succeeded *Nicholas*, as *Guy* did him, who sold all his Lands here to *Peter de Limest*, and *Alice* his Wife, and his Heirs; but he

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being engaged in the Rebellion of *Thomas Earl of Lancaster*, his Estates escheated to the Crown 18 *Edw. II.* How it was disposed of we find not for some Years, but at length meet with it in the Possession of Sir *John Rochford*, Knt. who 4 *Henry IV.* pass it to *Thomas Seyvil*, who enjoyed it till 9 *Henry V.* when we find it in the Hands of *Thomas Morton* Priest, who soon after conveyed it to *John Lee*, and others in Trust, who 8 *Henry VI.* passed it to *Thomas Molesey* and his Heirs, who two Years after was certified to be Lord of it. This *Thomas*, by his Deed of Feoffment, granted it to *William Lisle* and *Thomas Magot* in Trust, for the Use of the Town of *Walshall*, but they were kept out of it a-while by *John* the Son of *W. Lisle*, till at Length upon a cool Debate, *Richard Hurst* and *John Ford* of *Walshall* raised another Feoffment to the Use of the Town, in the Name of other Inhabitants, who by the like Methods do keep it to this Day.

Bedworth, or as it is written in Domesday-Book, *Bedeword*, in which it is rated at four Hides, having Woods one Mile long and Half a Mile broad, being then the Estate of the Earl of *Mallent*, but before the Conquest the Frechold of *Edwine Earl of Mercia*. From the Earl of *Mallent* they passed to his Brother the Earl of *Warwick*, who enfeoffed one of the Family of *Hastings* with it, for they held it of his Descendants by the Service of a Knight's Fee. After this we observe *Turoile* and *Craft* to hold certain Lands here of *Hastings*, by the Service of a Knight's Fee; but what they were appears not. From *Craft* they passed to *Charnells*, by the Marriage of his Daughter *Beatrix*; yet *William de Charnells* and *Henry* his Son, are certified to be Lords of *Bedworth* 9 *Edward II.* *John Charnells* was the last of that Family, and from him this Lordship passed to the Lord *Astley*, but in what Manner we know not, unless by this Fine, viz.

In 4 *Henry IV.* there was a Fine levied betwixt Sir *William de Astley*, Knt.

and others, Plaintiffs, and *John Attibale* and *Joan* his Wife, Deforc. of twenty-four Messuages, five Carucates, nine Yard-Lands, forty-six Acres of Meadow, twelve Acres of Pasture, thirty-two Acres of Wood, and twelve Marks nine Shillings Rent, lying in this Place and the Neighbourhood, with the Advowson of the Church, by which all those Lands were thereby invested in Sir *William Astley* and his Heirs, who from this Time were Owners of it, paying 10 l. a Year for Life, to *Elizabeth* the Widow of *John Charnells*, and twenty Marks to *John* and *Joan Attibale* for their Lives, if they survived *Elizabeth*. From the Family of *Astley* it descended by the female Heir to *Reginald Lord Grey of Ruthin*, who married her: He leased the Manor-house here, with the Demesne, for Years, 18 *Henry VI.* but the Fee remaining in his Family, *Thomas* the second Marquis of *Dorset*, his Descendant, gave it by his Will to *Edward*, a younger Son for Life, assigning out of it to be paid to the Poor of his Hospital at *Astley*, certain Stipends for their Liveries; and being so charged, it descended to *Henry Duke of Suffolk*, by whose Attainder it escheated to the Crown, and was by Queen *Elizabeth*, Reg. 2. granted to one Mr. *Gerard*, and others, to hold in capite; and afterwards by the same Queen, Reg. 44. to *Clement Fisher*, Esq; and his Heirs, with the Coal-mines, and Advowson of the Rectory, which is all we know of these Lordships.

The Church here is a Rectory, and 19 *Edward I.* 1291. was valued at eight Marks, and in 26 *Henry VIII.* at 10 l. 3 s. 10 d. In it *Philip de Turoile*, Parson of it, who was presented to it 28 *Edw. I.* founded a Chantry at the Altar of our Blessed Lady, 6 *Edward III.* and endowed it with a good Proportion of Land, most of it in this Parish; *Roger de Northburgh*, Bishop of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*, having the Ordination of it in 1332.

Bensford-bridge lying over the River *Swift*, after it hath crossed *Watling-street* and enters this County. Mr. *Camden* is of

of Opinion, that it had its Name from that Colony of the Romans called *Benones*, whose Station was at *Higb-croft* near the Place, where the *Fosse* meets with *Watling-street*; but Sir *William Dugdale* dares not adventure to say so, but inclines to believe, that since he finds the Name antiently written *Brunesford-bridge*, that it hath its right Name from *Bruno*, who held *Bruneswaverie* in the Conqueror's Time, for his Seat was not far from it, but he is not positive.

Bericote, a Village long since depopulated, but in the Conqueror's Time well inhabited, and then the Lordship of *Turchil de Warwick* descended to him from his Father *Alwine*, who lived before the Conquest. One *Tonne* held it under him, containing then two Hides and a Mill. From *Turchil* it came to the Crown, and remained therein, till King *Henry II.* enfeoffed one *Boscher* his Servant with it, and all its Appurtenances, by the Service of keeping a white Dog, &c. From *Boscher* it descended to *Henry* his Son and Heir, who granted it to *Stephen Segrave*, who bestowed it on the Monks of *Stoneley*, reserving to himself and his Heirs for ever 5 *l.* a Year Rent; but this Annuity *Gilbert* his Son and Heir released to them, to augment their Convent with one Monk more. Being thus in the Possession of those Monks, it was certified 7 *Edward I.* to contain thirteen Cottagers, and three Freeholders, with a Wood of four Acres inclosed in the Nature of a Park. After this it was depopulated so much, that 33 *Henry VIII.* there was nothing left but the Grange, which that King granted the same Year to *Charles Brandon* Duke of *Suffolk*, who soon after transferred it to *Matthew Wrottesley*, Esq; and his Heirs, who sold it to *Tho. Marrow* Sen. who 2 *Phil. & Mar.* aliened it to *John Harveyoung* Gent. of whom it was purchased by *Thomas Leigh* Esq; whose Descendant *Tho. Lord Leigh* enjoyed in 1640.

Biggin, or *Buggin juxta Newton*, antiently called *Holme*, because almost encompassed with Water: It was a Village

in the Conqueror's Time, held by *Turchil* of *Warwick*, and his Under-tenants. From him it came to the Earls of *Warwick*, who retaining the Property in themselves, enfeoffed the *Camvoiles*, and others, with Part of it. What the *Camvoiles* had here was by *Richard de Camvoile* granted to *Henry de Rokeby*, and came to the Canons of *Leicester* in King *Henry II.*'s Time, in Consideration of the Chapel of *Rugby*, given to him and his Heirs by them: But the Mill was given by *Robert de Holme* to the Monastery of *Combe*. He was certified 20 *Henry III.* to hold at that Time the tenth Part of a Knight's Fee of the Earls of *Warwick*. The Canons of *Roucester* also held the sixth Part of a Knight's Fee here of the said Earls, as did also *Joan de Beauchamp*, Lady *Bergavenny*, 14 *Henry VI.* all which Particulars, except what the Monks of *Combe* had, came at length to *William Leigh* and *Elizabeth* his Wife, who dying seised of it 29 *Henry VIII.* they devolved to *Henry Leigh*, Esq; who possessed them in 3 *Eliz.* But the Mill that belonged to *Comb-abbey* was after the Dissolution granted out of the Crown unto *Thomas Brooks* and his Heirs, 36 *Henry VIII.*

Biggin, or *Buggin juxta Stoke*, an Hamlet thereunto belonging, but now nothing but a Farm-house, called *Biggin-ball*: In 7 *Edward I.* the Prior of *Coven-*try was Owner of it, and had under him eight Servants, who held eight Carucates of Land here by performing certain servile Labours, all which Lands after the Dissolution of that Priory, were granted with other Things to the Mayor, Bailiffs and Commonalty of that City.

Bilton, the Freehold of *Ulwinus* before the Conquest, and after it of *Roger de Montgomery*, Earl of *Arundel* and *Shrewsbury*, who had five Hides of Ground here, except one Virgate, which belonged to *Turchil de Warwick*. In King *Stephen's* Reign, *Walter* Son of *Hingan*, or *Ingaldi*, was Owner of it, and gave a large Part of it to the Monastery of *Pipwell* in *Northamptonshire*, except some

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Lands

Lands belonging to the Church. He left only one Daughter and Heir *Beatrix*, who by Marriage transferred this Lordship to *Roger de Crafte*, who confirmed the Gift of his Father-in-Law on the very Day of his Marriage, and having buried his said Wife and *Roger* his Son and Heir in the Church-yard of *Pipwell*, he gave to those Monks, for the Health of her Soul, eleven Selions (Acres) of Land and a-piece of Meadow here; and being further piously disposed, added of his own Gift, Common of Pasture in this Manor for 300 Ewes, twelve Kine and a Bull, five Sows and a Boar, with their Piggs, sixteen Oxen, and six young Beasts, with Fuel from *Bilton-moor* for Fire in their Grange, called *Dunchurch-grange*, because much of the Lands thereunto belonging lay in the Fields of *Dunchurch*, though the House is in this Parish. This *Roger* being in Rebellion against King *John* with *Robert Fitz-walter*, a great Baron, whom his Followers stiled, Marshal of GOD's and the Church's Army, had his Estates seised; but returning to his Allegiance, had his Lands restored by *K. Henry III.* and answered for a Knight's Fee in this Place 20 & 25 *Henry III.* as did also his Son *Roger de Crafte*, 36 *Henry III.* upon the Collection of an Aid.

Issue Male failing in the Family of *Craft*, this Lordship, by the Marriage of the Heir general, passed to the Family of *Charnels*, of whom *Nicholas de Charnels* was in Rebellion against King *Henry III.* but thro' that King's Mercy obtained his Pardon, and in King *Edward I.*'s Reign was constituted one of the Justices of Gaol-delivery. He entailed this and other Lordships upon his Son *George*, and the Heirs Male of his Body, and for Want of such, on his Brother *Sir William Charnels*; but his Son *George* having Heirs Male, defeated the Entail. He went with King *Edward I.* Reg. 29. into the *Scotch Wars*, and afterward, 2 *Edward II.* entailed this Manor, with the Advowson of the Church, upon his Son *Nicholas Charnels* and his Heirs, reserving to himself an Estate for

Life in it. He was one of the Knights of this Shire in the Parliament of 6 *Edward II.* but lived not long after, for *Lucia* his Widow had it in Dower 13 *Edward II.* To him succeeded *Nicholas* his Son, who was one of the Knights of the Shire in the Parliament of that Year. He had Issue *Thomas* and *Maud*, who being married to *Laurence Trussel* of *Cublesdon* in *Staffordshire*, this Manor, after the Death of her Brother, without Issue, came to him.

But he did not enjoy it without great Suits a long Time, for *John Charnels* of *Bedworth*, under various Pretences, claiming a Right, intruded himself into Possession of a large Part of it, obtaining a Charter of Free Warren in it to himself and his Heirs; but after much Contest, *Laurence Trussel* and *Maud* his Wife exhibiting a Petition in Parliament 1 *Richard II.* the King directed his Precept to the Judges of the Common Pleas to do them Right therein, and thereupon they recovered it; for 9 *Ri. II.* they demised it to *Sir Ralph Ferrers*, Knt. during his Life; after which it continued in the Line of *Trussel* to King *Henry VIII.*'s Time, for then by the Daughter of *Edward* and Sister of *John Trussel*, named *Elizabeth*, it came to the Earl of *Oxford*, *John de Vere*, and his Male Heirs, he being then that King's Servant. In his Family it continued, till *Edward* Earl of *Oxford* sold it to *John Shugborough*, Esq; one of the Clerks in Chancery, who died seised of it 42 *Eliz.* and left it to *Henry* his Son, who sold it to *Edward Boughton* of *Lawford*, Esq; about the Beginning of King *James I.*'s Reign. He procured a Charter of Free Warren to him and his Heirs in it, but gave it to *Thomas* his second Son, who resided on it in 1640.

The Church dedicated to *St. Mark* was 19 *Edward I.* valued at nine Marks, but in 26 *Henry VIII.* at 16*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* besides Procurations and Synodals.

Binley, in the Conqueror's Time, had three Parts; one of them consisted of three Hides, held by the Monks of *Conventry*, with Woods Half a Mile in Length,

Length, and one Furlong in Breadth, which they purchased of *Osbern Fitz-Richard*, a great Man in that Age; but in the Confessor's Days, *Aldgid*, Widow to *Griffin*, was Owner of it: The other Part containing two Hides, and Woods four Furlongs in Length and two in Breadth, was possessed by *Hadulfus* or *Hadeuolfus*, Ancestor of the Family of *Rokey*, as Tenant to *Turkill de Warwick*. The Monks of *Coventry's* Part, whereon was the Chapel dedicated to St. *Bartholomew*, was confirmed to them by *Ranulph* Earl of *Chester* in King *Henry I.*'s Time, and appropriated to their House by *Roger Mealand*, Bishop of *Coventry* and *Lichfield* in 44 *Henry III.* In King *Stephen's* Time, *Laurence* the Prior of *Coventry* granted Half an Hide of their Part to the Monks of *Combe*, to hold in Frankalmoigne at eight Shillings per Annum for all Services, which, with the Rest of the Monks of *Coventry's* Part, and the Tithes of it at the Dissolution, King *Henry VIII.* granted with other Things to *Rog. Burgoigne* and *John Scudimore*, and their Heirs, in the 36th Year of his Reign.

As to the Part which *Hadulfus* had here, *Thurbert* (in some Records called *Thurbert de Bilneja*) his Son gave a large Portion of it to the said Monks of *Combe* upon his and his Wife's Retiring into their Monastery, which Grant *Roger* Earl of *Warwick* confirmed, because most of *Turchil's* Lands came to those Earls, the Extent whereof was the fifth Part of a Knight's Fee. *Foeslinus* the Son of *Ralph Bilney* gave one Hide more to those Monks, to hold by the sixth Part of a Knight's Fee which his Brother *Robert* confirmed, and his Son *Robert* gave them a large Part in his Woods. *Henry de Rochebe* the Son of *Thurbert*, confirmed to them what his Father had given them, and added a Mill, and Half *Munichet-wood*, so that by all these Grants it appears, That the Monks of *Comb* had here 7 *Edward I.* one Carucate of Land, a Water-mill, and two Wind-mills in Demesne, five Cottages, seven Yard-Lands, seven Acres held by

seven Freeholders, forty-two Acres of Outwood, Court-Leet, Gallows, and Assize of Bread and Beer, but they paid Tithes to the Monks of *Coventry* for all their Lands here, except a Meadow, a Croft and the Mill, for which they paid to them Half a Mark. After the Dissolution of their Abbey, their Lands here, which were reputed a Manor, were given 1 *Edward VI.* to *John Dudley* Earl of *Warwick*, together with the Site of the Monastery, but coming to the Crown by his Attainder 1 *Mar. I.* were granted to *Robert Keylway* and his Heirs.

In this Village the Hospitalers had two Cottages held in 7 *Edward I.* by Freeholders, but they belonged originally to that Part which the Monks of *Coventry* had antiently here; for it was then certified, that the Hospitalers held them of *Robert de Mortimer*, who was descended by the Heirs general of *Osbert Fitz-Richard*, of whom the Monks of *Coventry* purchased that Part in the Conqueror's Time, as is above-mentioned.

Within the Precincts of this Parish there is an House called *Ernesford Grange*, belonging some Time to the Abbey of *Combe*, in which those Monks had 7 *Edward I.* one Yard-Land in Demesne, and one Freeholder, that held two Yard-Lands and four Acres, by the Service of 2 s. a Year, and Homage, and Suit of Court twice a Year; but they were obliged to pay Tithes of those Lands to the Monks of *Coventry*, whether they held them in their own Hands or let them. This Grange in 36 *Henry VIII.* was granted by that King to *Thomas Brooke*, and his Heirs, from whom it was soon after conveyed to *Christopher Waryn*, and his Heirs, to hold by the sixtieth Part of a Knight's Fee, and 4 s. yearly Rent paid into the Court of Augmentations. *William Waryn* his Grandchild inherited it 14 *Elizabeth*, but whether it be now in that Family, or no, we know not.

Birdingbury is one of those Towns that *Earl Leofrick* gave to the Monks of *Coventry*, when he founded that Monastery. The Monks had two Hides in the Conqueror's

Conqueror's Time, and *Turchil de Warwick* one, and Half a Yard-Land, held by *Goslinus* his Under-tenant. The Monks granted their Part to one of the *Hastings* of *Allesley*, to hold by the Service of one Knight's Fee 18 *Edward* II. His Son *Henry* inherited it, and left it to his Son *Henry*, who being an active Man in the great Rebellion against King *Henry* III. forfeited all his Lands thereby; but by the Decree called *Dictum de Kenilworth*, they came to his Posterity; and this Manor through the King's Favour to *Joan* his Wife, was continued in the Family as her Dower, and so *John de Hastings* his Son possessed this Lordship, and in 13 *Edward* I. claimed a Court-Leet, and other Privileges in it, which were allowed: He granted it to Sir *John Paynell*, Knt. for Life, and so he was stiled Lord of this Place, and procured Free Warren for it. He sat among the Barons in Parliament, but after his Death this Manor was assigned to *Julian* the Wife of *Thomas de Blount*, as Part of her Dowry from *John de Hastings* her former Husband; but the Inheritance of it belonged to *Laurence de Hastings* Earl of *Pembroke*, Son and Heir of the said *John*, from whom it came to *William Beauchamp*, second Son to *Thomas Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick*. This Earl granted it 16 *Richard* II. to *John Olney* his Steward, in Consideration of his good and faithful Services, to hold during Life, paying to the said Earl 40s. a Year; and he was certified 2 *Henry* IV. to hold Half a Knight's Fee in this Place of the Earl; but it seems that the Inheritance was afterward granted to him; for *Margaret* the Daughter and Heir of his Son *Robert*, marrying *Thomas Throkemorton* of *Cowton*, brought it into that Family, whose Grandson Sir *George Throkemorton*, Knt. with *Robert* his Son and Heir, past it by Deed to *John Hylmer*, Citizen of *London*, and his Heirs, from whom *Jasper Leek* of *Grays-Inn* obtained it, and 10 *Eliz.* granted it to *Henry Goodere* of *Baginton*, Esq; who soon after sold it to *John Shukburgh*, one of

the Clerks in Chancery, whose great Grandchild *Thomas* had it in 1640.

As for *Turchil's* Part it came to *Henry Armentiers*, who held it by the Service of Half a Knight's Fee, and was certified in 36 *Henry* III. to be held by *Thomas de Clinton* of the Earl of *Warwick*. There were also certain Lands lying near this Town, very antiently given to the Nuns of *Polesworth*, by *Edelina* the Sister of *Robert Boteler* of *Englebi*, for the Health of the Soul of *Walter de Sumerville*, and *Roger* his Brother, as also of her own Soul and those of her Ancestors and Successors, for an Anniversary to be performed on *St. Mary Magdalene's* Day: In Consideration of which Grant the Nuns of *Polesworth* promised, that where-soever she should happen to die, they would cause her Body to be brought to *Polesworth*, and buried honourably in their Cloyster.

The Church here, which is dedicated to *St. Leonard*, was valued 19 *Edward* I. at six Marks, but in 26 *Henry* VIII. at 7 l. 10 s. above all Reprizals.

Bisseley, a Village antiently, which had a Chapel belonging to it, in the Disposal of the Monks of *Coventry*, as *Ranulph* Earl of *Chester*, who pretended some Right to it, did at length acknowledge, but it hath been long depopulated.

Blacklow-hill in the Parish of *Wotton* is memorable for being the Place, where the Earls of *Lancaster* and *Warwick*, having before at *Dedington* in *Oxfordshire*, surprized *Piers de Gaveston* Earl of *Cornwall*, the special Favourite of King *Edward* II. beheaded him without Judgment of his Peers, or any Course of Law, upon the Day of *Gerasus* and *Prochastus*, 7 *Edward* II. on the Side of the Hill, where since that Time stood a Cross, called *Gavestons-Cross*, set up doubtless in Memory of him, tho' corruptly written.

Bokindene, a Grange built by the Monks of *Stonely* upon the Effarts, which they made at *Hurst*, of which it being esteemed a Member, is now not taken Notice of.

Bourton

Bourton super Dunsmore, the Possession of *Leuwinus* before the Conquest, but after of the Earl of *Mallent*, of whom one *Ingenulfus* held it. From him it passed to the Family of *Clinton*, and by *Lescelina* the Daughter and Heir of *Jesfrey Clinton*, it passed to the *Verdons*, for she by marrying *Norman de Verdon*, brought it into his Family: He, with her Consent, granted it to *Robert de Burton* and his Heirs, to hold of them and their Heirs by the Service of one Knight's Fee. Of these *Burtons* the most memorable are *Robert de Burton*, who gave twenty Acres of Land lying here to the Nuns of *Wroxhall*; *Richard* his Son, and *William*, who were considerable Benefactors to the Monasteries of *Nun-eaton* and *Combe*. *Henry Burton* was the last who had to do here, leaving only one Daughter and Heir *Ada*, who marrying to

Robert Garshale, brought this Manor into his Family. He held it of *Roes de Verdon*, as she did of the Earl of *Warwick* by the fore-mentioned Service. This *Robert* taking Part with the rebellious Barons against King *John* had all his Land seised, but returning to his Allegiance 1 *Henry III.* it was restored to him again, and his Son *Bertram de Garshale* inherited it. His Son *Thomas* was a Person of Note in this County, being assigned a Conservator of the Peace according to the Statute of *Winchester*, made 15 *Edward I.* and a Commissioner for levying divers Taxes in 22 & 34 *Edward I.* and 1 & 3 *Edward II.* To this *Thomas* succeeded *Robert de Garshale*, who entailed this Manor with the Advowson of the Church, upon the Heirs of his Body by *Amicia* his Wife, and dying, left *Elizabeth* his Daughter and Heir, who by her Marriage with *Sir Robert Burdet* of *Huncote* in *Leicestershire*, brought it into his Family; and his Posterity descended from her, continued Lords of it till King *Henry IV.*'s Time, when the Heir general *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Sir John Burdet*, marrying to *Sir Humphry Stafford* of *Grafton*, Knt. brought it into his Family, in which it

remained till the Attainder of *Humphry Stafford*, Esq; 1 *Henry VII.* by which it came to the Crown, and was given by that King, *Reg. 4. inter alia*, to *Sir Edward Poynings*, Knt. and the Heirs Male of his Body; but it did not so descend, for *Humphry Stafford*, the Son of the fore-mentioned *Humphry*, being restored in Blood 6 *Henry VIII.* got into the Possession of this Lordship, and in his Family it continued, till *Sir Humphry Stafford* of *Blatherwik*, about the latter End of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign sold it to *John Shukburgh* of *Birdingbury*, one of the Clerks in Chancery, whose Great Grandchild *Thomas Shukburgh* enjoyed it in 1640.

The Church here is a Rectory, and was valued 19 *Edward I.* 1291. at twelve Marks, and in 26 *Henry VIII.* at 19 l. 17 s. 2 d. over and above all Reprizals.

Bradwell, an Hamlet within the Parish of *Leminton*, so called from the Breadth of a Well, or Spring that riseth in it. The Manor of it was the Estate of *John Hastings*, who leaving two Daughters and Coheirs, *Joan* and *Maud*, 49 *Edward III.* this Lordship, upon the Division was assigned to *Joan*, who became the Wife, first of *Sir John Salisbury*, Knt. who was attainted in Parliament 12 *Richard II.* and afterwards of *Sir Rufine Villenoeve*, Knt. but died seised of it 7 *Henry V.* leaving *Joan* the Wife of *Henry Delves*, Esq; her Daughter and Heir.

Bramcote, a Manor containing two Hides of Land, one Hide and an Half of which belonged to Earl *Alberic* in the Conqueror's Time, but before one *Salvo* was the Owner of it; and the other Half Hide *Richard Forestarius* held, being before the Possession of *Saxi*, the *Saxon*. In Aftertimes the *Waterviles* had the Inheritance of this Village, and *Roger de Waterville* gave six Yard-Lands, and a Mill here to the Abbey of *Leicester*, by the Consent of *Robert* Earl of *Leicester* his Lord, and the Founder of that Monastery, which his Heirs and Successors confirmed. One *Ranulph* held also two Yard-Lands here belonging to the said Abbey,

Abbey, which making together eight Yard-Lands besides a Mill, and the Appurtenances, the Canons of that House claimed a Court-Leet and other Privileges therein 13 *Edward I.* granted by Charter to their Monastery by the King's Progenitors.

But in 6 *Edward II.* the Heirs of *Henry de Hastings* held the third Part of a Knight's Fee here of *John Hastings Sen.* deceased, being then written *Brompote*, as it was again certified 49 *Edward III.* 14 *Henry VI.* and 16 *Edward IV.* The Lord *Zouch* had something in this Village, for he procured a Grant of Free Warren for it among other Places 7 *Edward II.* but we are not able distinctly to point it out. The Abbot of *Leicester's* Part amounted to the third Part of a Knight's Fee, held of the Earl of *Lancaster*, who then had the Honour of *Leicester*, and he continued in the Enjoyment of them till the Dissolution of the Abbey, when it came into King *Henry VIII.'s* Hands, who, *Reg. 38.* granted their Part to *Edward Watson, Esq;* and his Heirs, who had only two Daughters and Heirs, the one married to one Mr. *Turner*, and the other to Mr. *Lisle*, of whom *George* and his Son *Gamaliel Puresey*, at Times, bought it.

Brandon, an Hamlet in *Wolston* Parish, was in the Conqueror's Days the Lordship of *Turchil de Warwick*, held of him by *Wils.* In the general Survey, the Extent of it is certified to be Half an Hide, with Woods four Furlongs in Length and two in Breadth, with a Mill. After *Turchil's* Death, this Lordship (as most of his other Lands) did not descend to his Posterity, but was given to *Jeffrey de Clinton*, Chamberlain and Treasurer to King *Henry I.* and Founder of the Castle and Priory of *Kenilworth*. His Daughter and Heir *Lescelina* being married to *Norman de Verdon*, brought this Manor and many other Lands into that Family, but *Jeffrey de Clinton*, her Kinsman and next Heir Male, hoped to regain it, having a great Interest at that Time by his Marriage with *Agnes*, the Daughter of *Roger Earl of Warwick*,

with whom he had in Frankmarriage ten Knights Fees of those Seventeen, which he held of that Earl *De Veteri Feofmento, i. e.* which his Father was enfeoffed with in King *Henry I.'s* Time, and were settled on him upon Condition, that he should perform the military Service of keeping *Brandon Castle*. But this last *Jeffrey* failing in his Purpose, this Manor continued in the Line of

Norman de Verdon divers Ages. This *Norman*, if he did not build, inherited the Castle in Right of his Wife, and left it to his Son and Heir *Bertram*, in whose Minority *William Fitz-Richard* garrison'd it. *Nicholas* his Son and Heir, who succeeded him, had a Charter granted him 11 *Hen. III.* for himself and his Heirs in all his Demense Lands here: He raised a Pool in this Place to such an Height, that the Monks of *Comb* brought their Action against him for Drowning their Land in *Streeton* by it. In the latter End of the same Reign *John de Verdon*, Grandchild to *Nicholas*, was Lord of this Place, and having the Castle in his Power, when *Simon Montfort Earl of Leicester*, and the discontented Barons with him, raised a Rebellion, and possessed themselves of *Kenilworth-Castle*, this *John* having a Commission to raise Forces in *Worcestershire* against them, they issued out from thence, and pulled this Castle of his down to the Ground. To this *John* succeeded *Theobald*, who in *Edward I.'s* Time extended his Free Warren beyond the Bounds of his Barony, and engrossed the Fishery in *Avon* on his Side. He rebuilt the Castle (tho' at this Time there are no Remains of it but the Motes, and Heaps of Rubbish) and had a Park thereto a Mile in Length, with Tenants of three Sorts in this his Manor, viz. twenty-five Servants, that held twelve Yard-Lands and an Half in Servitude, besides the Payment of a certain Rent; two Cottagers who were to find, each of them every Week from the First of *August* till *Michaelmas-Day*, one Labourer to work upon Monday only, as he should appoint, and three Frecholders, who

who were only three, holding by a certain Rent and Homage, and doing Service to his Court every three Weeks. To him succeeded *Theobald* his Son, whose four Daughters being his Heirs, *Elizabeth* married to

Bartholomew de Burghersh, and had (*inter alia*) this Lordship assigned her in the Partition with her Sisters. Her Son and Heir *Sir Bartholomew* passed it shortly after to *Sir Walter Paveley*, Knt. and other Feoffees, who in 43 *Edw. III.* conveyed it to *Sir John Delves*, a *Staffordshire* Knight, from whom it came to *Sir John Arundel*, who died seized of it 3 *Rich. II.* leaving it to his Son *Sir Richard*, who had only two Daughters and Heirs *Eleanor* and *Joan*, to the Elder of which, then the Wife of *Sir William St. George*, this Manor fell in the Division; but she dying without Issue, the Inheritance devolved to her Sister *Joan's* Heir *Sir Robert Willoughby* of *Eresby*, Knt. Son of *Sir Thomas* and the said *Joan*; yet *Sir William St. George* had the Possession of it during his Life, as Tenant by the Courtesy of *England*. After his Death, which happened 11 *Edw. IV.* the Reversion came to *Sir Christopher Willoughby*, Brother of the said *Robert*, whose Son *Robert* died without Issue. From this *Christopher*, by *Thomas* his third Son, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas in the latter End of *K. Henry VIII.* descended *Sir Percival Willoughby*, Knt. late of *Middleton* in this County, who sold it to *Sir Henry Yekerton*, Knt. Attorney General to *K. James I.* in whose Heirs it was in 1640.

Bretford is a Member of *Brandon*, and hath its Name from the Broadness of the Ford, or shallow Passage over the *Avon* here, called *Bretford* by Corruption. The Manor was most antiently in the *Clinton* Family, for *Jeffrey de Clinton* the second, who founded here a small Cell for Nuns, gave them Lands here for their Maintenance; but the Nuns not at all liking the Place, passed away their Lands to the Canons of *Kenilworth*, in the Lifetime and with the Approbation of the said *Jeffrey*, *Henry de Clinton* his Son confirming the Grant. From this Family of

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Clinton this Manor passed to the *Verdons*, as *Brandon* before mentioned did; and *Nicholas de Verdon*, 11 *Hen. III.* obtained a Charter for a weekly Market here upon *Tuesday*, as his Grandchild *Theobald* did several other Privileges for it, viz. Gallows in *terrorem* for Passengers travelling on the Fosse-way on which it lies, &c. When the *Verdons* Lands were parted among the Coheirs, as is mentioned in *Brandon*, this Lordship fell to *Sir Bartholomew Burghersh* in Right of *Elizabeth* his Mother, and hath not been parted from *Brandon* since. Here was a Kind of Hospital or Chapel dedicated to *St. Edmund*, and founded, as is thought, by the *Turviles*, Lords of *Wolston*, who were the Patrons of it as long as it stood.

Brinklow, Part of the Possessions which *Earl Alberic* had before the Conquest, but being in the King's Hands when *Domesday-book* was compiled, was given to the *Earl of Mallet* and *Leicester*, and by him transferred to *Nigel de Albany*, Father of *Roger Moubray*, with *Smite*, who held it of the said *Earl of Leicester* by the Service of one Knight's Fee. Being thus united with *Smite*, *Sampson de Albineio*, the then Incumbent, by the Consent of *Roger de Moubray* his Patron, granted the Chapel of this Place to the Priory of *Kenilworth*, with the Church of *Smite*, which Gift *Richard Peche*, Bishop of *Coventry*, confirmed; and *G. Muschamp*, Bishop of the same See, appointed that the Monks of *Kenilworth* should yearly receive two Marks out of it. In *K. Henry II's* Time *Jeffrey de la Haye* had some Interest here, for he granted certain Woods here to the Monks of *Comb* for 41 Marks; but *Roger de Moubray* owned the Manor, and also gave them Part of his Woods here, which his Son *Nigel* confirmed. To him succeeded *William de Moubray*, who was the last of that Family that had to do here; for whereas *Roger de Moubray* had settled himself in this Lordship claimed by *Robert de Stoteville*, by an Agreement made for Lands of equal Value; but the Accord had not been confirmed in the King's Courts, nor by the Royal

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Authority; *William de Stotevile* commenced new Suits, and recovered this Manor of *Brinklow*, which he left to

Nicholas de Stotevile his Brother and Heir, whose Son and Successor *Nicholas* had a Market granted him here by King *John*, to be kept on Monday every Week, and a Fair yearly upon the Feast of St. *Margaret*, which was confirmed to him by King *Henry III.*'s Charter. After this it appears to have been in the Possession of the *Segraves*; for in 24 *Hen. III.* that King granted *Stephen de Segrave* a weekly Market here upon Tuesday, but his Family was soon outed of it; for *Joan de Stotevile*, Daughter and Heir to the last *Nicholas* (and afterwards the Wife of *Hugh Wake*, granted it to *Albred de Wyttebury* to hold it by the Service of a Sow Sparhawk, or two Shillings. After *Albred*, his Son *John de Wyttebury* was certified to be Lord of it in 9 *Edw. II.* but after him we find nothing relating to this Manor till 18 *Edw. III.* when that King gave License to *William Thorp* to grant it to the Monks of *Comb* and their Successors for ever, it being then held of *Thomas Lord Wake of Lydel*, by Fealty, and the Service of a Sparhawk, or two Shillings, who held it over of the Earl of *Lancaster* by Knights Service; all who confirmed the Gift to the said Monks, yet with a Reservation of the Water-Mill and Pool thereunto belonging, twenty Acres of Meadow and ten of Pasture, held by Lease for Life by Sir *John Rivell*, his Wife and Son *John*, from *William de Thorp*.

Upon the Dissolution of the Monastery at *Comb*, this Manor came to the Crown, and so remained, till it was granted out by Queen *Mary I.* Reg. 4 & 5. to Sir *Robert Lane*, Knt. and *Anthony Throkmoreton*, Esq; to be held in Socage, with a License at the same Time to alienate it to *William Dawes* to be held in Capite. The Castle, of which nothing but the Site hath remained for a long Time, came to *Arthur Gregory* of *Strivichal*, Gent. who died seized of it 2 *Jac. I.* leaving it to his Son *John*. *John Rous*, the famous

Antiquary, was descended of a Family of that Name that lived here.

The Church here dedicated to St. *John Baptist*, was valued 19 *Edw. I.* 1291. at 6x Marks, but in 26 *Hen. VIII.* 'twas not valued, there being no more said of it then, than that there was an Annual Pension issuing out of it of 26 s. 8 d.

Brockhurst, an Hamlet in the Parish of *Monks-kirby*, so called from its Situation upon the Bank, or Hurst of a Brook on which it stands. We find no other Mention in our Records, than that the Knight's Fee which the Prior of *Kirby* held of the Lord *Moubray*, extended into this Place.

Bubnell, as it is commonly called, but more truly *Bobenhull*, or as it is written in Domesday-book *Bubenhalle*, was in the Conqueror's Time the Possession of *Robert de Stratford*, and held of him by one *Athric*, whose Freehold it had been before the Coming of the Normans. It contained then five Hides, with Woods two Furlongs in Length and two in Breadth, with a Mill. In 13 *John*, this Lordship answered for a third Part of a Knight's Fee among the Lands of *Harvans de Stafford*, and in 36 *Hen. III.* it was certified among the Fees held of the Lord *Stafford*, that the Earl of *Warwick* had two Parts of a Knight's Fee here. In the 7 *Edw. I.* *John Fitzwiz* was certified to be Lord of this Place, holding it of *Hugh de Plessers* by the third Part of a Knight's Fee, who held it over of the Baron of *Stafford*: It then contained one Carucate of Land in Demesne, ten Servants that held two Yard-Lands and an Half, seven Freeholders holding ten Yard-Lands and eight Acres, also eight Cottagers.

This *John Fitzwiz* was the first that assumed that Name, being the Son of one *Guido Fitz Robert*. To him succeeded *Robert Fitz Guido*, who wrote himself of this Place. He had Issue *Guy*, whose Daughter and Heir *Elizabeth* dying within Age, his Inheritance came to *Robert Fitzwiz*, Son of *John* his Brother. He had one Daughter and Heir *Joan*, who was married to *John Beauchamp* of *Holt* in

in *Worcestershire*. He had the Honour to be created the first Baron by Patent 11 *Rich. II.* He, with Judge *Tressilian* and others, were attainted of High Treason, and executed by the rebellious Barons, who forced the King to call a Parliament to authorize their lawless Proceedings, and his Estates accordingly seized; but it being proved that this Lordship was long before demised to *John Catesby* for Life, in Consideration of 8*l.* per *Ann.* to be paid to *John* and *Joan Beauchamp*, and their Heirs, the 8*l.* a Year only, and the Reversion were seized on for the King in Regard of his Attainder; but this Attainder, and all Things done in that Parliament, being afterwards 21 *Rich. II.* made void, Sir *John Beauchamp*, Son and Heir of the said Lord, was put in Possession of the 8*l.* per *Ann.* and died seized of it 8 *Hen. V.* and left *Margaret* his Heir, who married

John Wysbam her second Husband, and with him levied a Fine of this Manor, whereby it was put into the Hands of divers Feoffees to be disposed of, but how we know not, nor know any thing more of it till 10 *Hen. VI.* when *John Blounce* of *Wigenton* in *Oxfordshire*, was certified to be Lord of it; but how long it continued in his Family we know not, nor how it came to *Thomas Craft* and *Elizabeth* his Wife, who by Fine settled upon themselves and the Heirs of *Elizabeth*, one third Part, which devolved after them to *John Craft*, who passed all his Interest he had here, by the Name of a Moiety of the Manor, to Sir *Edward Grevill*, Knt. 8 *Hen. VIII.* whose Descendants passed it to *Edward*, the Son of *Thomas Wotton*, who was in Possession of it 29 *Eliz.* and his Posterity were Lords of it in 1640.

The Church dedicated to *St. Giles*, is a Prebend belonging to the Cathedral of *Litch.* being first granted thereunto by *Roger*, Prior of *Cov.* in 32 *Hen. III.* and in 19 *Edw. I.* 1291. valued at ten Marks. In the Windows are the Arms of *Rever*, *Charnel* and *Merick*, which last was Prebendary of this Place, and Archdeacon of *Bangor*, a Benefactor doubtless to it.

Bulkington, a large Parish, having divers Hamlets in it, as in their Order we shall observe. In the Conqueror's Days it was observed to be the Lordship of the Earl of *Mallent*, held by one *Salo* his Under-Tenant, and at that Time containing four Hides and one Virgate of Land. The Earl is justly supposed to have enfeoffed one of the family of *Waterville* with it, because *Robert de Waterville* gave the Church here to the Abby of *Leicester*, upon or near the Time of the Foundation of that Monastery in 1143, 8 *Steph.* and to it then belonged two Yard-Lands called the Glebe, with divers Chapels. To this *Roger* succeeded *Robert* his Brother, who having no Issue, left this Lordship to his Nephew *Ernauld de Boys*, Steward to *Robert Bossu*, Earl of *Leicester*. He confirmed the Grant of *Roger de Waterville* to the Monks of *Leicester*. *John* his Heir succeeded him, and claiming Court-Leet, Gallows, Weyfs, Assise of Bread and Beer, and Free Warren here by Prescription was allowed them. To him succeeded *William* his Brother and Heir, who settled this Manor, with diverse others, upon himself for Life, and afterwards upon *William de la Zuche*, and *Maud* his Wife, and the Heirs of their Bodies, and for lack of such Issue, to the said *Maud* and the Heirs of her Body, the Remainder to his Right Heirs.

In the Line of *Zuche* it continued divers Generations, and as soon almost as it came into the Possession of *William de la Zuche* and *Maud*, they procured a Grant from the King, *Edw. 2 Reg. 7.* for Free Warren in all their Demesne Lands here, which they enjoyed from that Time till *Edward*, the last Male Branch of the Family, who was of Age 19 *Eliz.* wasted the great Patrimony of his Ancestors, and sold this Lordship, with all the Hamlets in it, to *Humphrey Davenport*, Esq; and *Richard Bucknam*, Gent. who passed one Moiety of it to Sir *Christopher Yelverton*, Knt. one of the Justices of the King's Bench, whose Grandchild of the same Name living at *East-Neston* in *Northamptonshire*, enjoyed it in 1640. and

the other Moiety to *George Puresey*, fifth Son of *Michael Puresey* of *Caldecote*, Esq; whose Son *Gamaliel* sold it to *Anthony Stoughton* of *St. John's* in *Warwick*, Esq; the Owner in 1640.

The Church dedicated to *St. James* was granted by *Roger de Watervill*, as we have above shewed, to the Abbey of *Leicester*, and appropriated antiently to it, a Vicarage being at the same Time endowed, and a Pension of 26 s. 8 d. reserved out of the same. The Rectory was valued 19 *Edward I.* 1291. at twenty-six Marks, and the Vicarage at eleven, which last in 26 *Henry VIII.* was rated at 6 l. 10 s. 6 d. When the Monastery of *Leicester* was dissolved, the Rectory fell to the Crown, in which it remained till 33 *Eliz.* when that Queen gave it to the Free-School of *Uppingham* in *Rutlandshire*. The North Window of the Church hath divers Images and Arms in it, which render it above common Observation; it is probable most of them relating to the *Zuchers*.

Burton-Hastings, so called from the *Hastings* sometimes Lords of it, tho' not of the greatest Antiquity, for *Sinuard* surnamed *Barn*, a potent Man among the *English*, possessed it before the Conquest, but the *Norman* King took it from him, and gave it to *Henry de Ferrers* (whose Posterity were afterwards Earls of *Derby*): It was then certified to contain four Hides, and two Mills. In King *Henry II.*'s Time Half this Town was given to the Monastery of *Nun-Eaton*, by *Jeffrey le Abbe* and *Emme* his Wife (it being of her Inheritance) with the Consent of *Ralph Turvil* and *Richard le Abbe*, the Heirs of *Jeffrey* and *Emme*, and confirmed by that King's Charter. The other Moiety came soon after to the Family of *Hastings*, for in 36 *Henry III.* *Henry de Hastings* is certified to hold one Knight's Fee here of Earl *Ferrers*; and in the 53d Year of the same King, upon his Death, *Joan* his Wife was assigned one in this Place. Their Interest here came in first by the Marriage of *Margaret* the Heir of Sir *Robert Herle*, with Sir *Ralph Hastings*, who by

her had *Ralph* his Son and Heir, whose Son *Ralph* died 21 *Edward II.* leaving Issue another *Ralph*, who being attainted for Treason, lost his Head 6 *Hen. IV.* for conspiring with *Richard Scroop* Archbishop of *York*, and others, against the King. *Richard* his Brother was his next Heir, and being a Person better affected to the Crown, had Restitution of his Lands, and was much entrusted in King *Henry V.*'s Service: He died 15 *Hen. VI.* leaving *Leonard* his Brother for his Heir, whose Son *William* was made Lord Chamberlain to King *Edward IV.* and raised to the Dignity of a Baron; but not consenting to the Designs of *Richard Duke of Gloucester* (afterwards King *Richard III.*) was thrust from the Council-Table into the Tower, and immediately beheaded upon a Piece of Timber within the Walls of it. To him succeeded *Edward* his Son and Heir, who bore the Title of Lord *Hastings* and *Hangersford*: His Son and Heir *George* was created Earl of *Huntington*, and sold this Manor to *Thomas Harvey* Esq; a rich Merchant, who by Will settled it on three Priests, with a Messuage in *Wodcote* in this County, for twenty-one Years, to keep an Obit for his Soul: After the Expiration of that Term it returned to his four Daughters and Heirs, of which *Lucy* the Youngest, who was married to *Thomas Cotton* of *Connington* in *Huntingtonshire*, had this Manor allotted for her Share among other Lands, and leaving it to her Posterity, Sir *Thomas Cotton* of the same Place Bart. her Great Grandchild was in Possession of it in 1640.

Caldecote was in the Conqueror's Time Part of the Estate of *Turchil* Earl of *Warwick*, of whom it was held by several Tenants, being then in Extent one Hide. After the Conquest it was given with the Rest of *Turchil*'s Lands to the Earls of *Warwick*, of whom *Roger* in 23 *Henry I.* gave Half of it to the Collegiate Church of *Warwick*, then newly founded. The other Half came to *William Pludia* by the Marriage of the Heir, and Half a Yard-Land of it was by him given to the Monks of *Combe*. *Richard Forestarius*

Foreſtarius had ſome Lands in this Village, which *Gilbert Crok* enfeoffed *Adam Crok* in. The Family of *Verdon* had alſo ſome Intereſt here, for in 36 *Henry III.* *Jeffrey de Simely* held Part of a Knight's Fee in this Place of *Roeſt de Verdon*, which ſhe held of the Earl of *Warwick*. The Village is wholly depopulated and hath been ſo a long Time, but by whom we do not diſcover; the Manor is ſtill kept up, and in 6 *Edward VI.* was ſold by *Thomas Newnham* to *William Marquis of Wincheſter*, who ſettled it on *Giles Paulet*, one of his younger Sons, who paſſed it to *Thomas Stapleton*, Gent. and his Heirs, of whom the Lord *Stanhope of Harington* purchaſed it.

Canle, an Hamlet involved in *Stoneley*, and with it given to the Monastery there at the Foundation thereof, but the Monks ſeem to have been diſpoſſeſſed of it by a Family who took their Name from the Place; for at the Time of the Siege of *Kenilworth-Caſtle* in 51 *Henry III.* *Richard de Alorynton*, then Abbot of *Stoneley* commenced a Suit againſt *Robert* the Son of *Peter Canle* for it, and having recovered it, had the Poſſeſſion delivered to him by the Sheriff upon the King's Command, at the Croſs in *Stoneley*, and the Tenants thereupon did their Fealty to the ſaid Abbot. After the Diſſolution the greateſt Part of it paſſed by Purchase to Sir *Thomas Leigh* with *Hurſt*, and other Lands, and ſo it deſcended to his Great Grandchild, who was in Poſſeſſion of it in the Year 1640.

Careſley, a Village belonging to *Ranulph* Earl of *Cheſter* in King *Stephen's* Time, who then ſurrendered the Chapel belonging to it to the Monks of *Coventry*, being then written *Kereſley*. From the Earl it came to *Montalt*, as *Coventry* did, whereof it was originally a Member. See more of it in the Liberty of *Coventry*.

Caſton, a Lordſhip of *Turchil de Warwick* in the Conqueror's Days, and held of him by one *Ulf*, containing one Hide; it was the Poſſeſſion of one *Edwinus* before the *Normans* Coming. In King *Ste-*

phen's Days *Ingelram Clement* was Owner of it, himſelf or his Father having been enfeoffed of it by *Seward de Arden*, *Turchil's* Son: He granted it to the Monks of *Pipwell*, and *Henry de Arden*, as chief Lord, confirmed the Donation, as did alſo *Turchil de Caſton*, whom *Ingelram* had enfeoffed with all his Intereſt in it; but he and his Wife *Wimare* gave up their Right, *cum corporibus*, i. e. that the Monks ſhould ſupport them during their Lives, and afford them Burial in the Church-yard of *Pipwell*, when they died, as one of their Monks, which Condition was ſometimes thus expreſſed, *In Eccleſiâ ſive in cœmeterio ejuſdem Monasterii ſepeliri*. Such Perſons as thus devoted themſelves, lived in the Monasteries and attended on the Monks, as Lay-Brothers do now in foreign Monasteries.

In 51 *Henry III.* 1266. all the Chief Men of *Thurlaſton*, a neighbouring Village, joined together, and would have Common of Paſture by Force on the Heath here. *Gerard de Lega* was Abbot of *Pipwell* at that Time, and adviſing with good Council, ſtood againſt the whole Town of *Thurlaſton*, and after a chargeable Suit before the Judges at *Warwick*, obtained the upper Hand. In thoſe Days there was here two large Ovens, in which were baked every Week ſixteen Quarters of Corn for coarſer Bread, and ſix of a better Sort for the Monks and Convents with their Servants in their ſeveral Granges in this County and *Northamptonſhire*. In 11 *Edward I.* the Monks of *Pipwell* had Free Warren granted them in all their Demefne Lands here; and much about the ſame Time the Prior of *Kirby* impleading them for the Grange of *Caſton*, by the Subtlety of his Attorney, recovered it to their great Sorrow; but after Judgment given, Judge *Seyton* perceiving the Fraud, took with him the Prior of *Kirby* and Abbot of *Pipwell*, and going to the King, manifeſted the whole Buſineſs to him, whereupon the King ordered, that the Monks of *Pipwell* ſhould have their Grange again, paying the Monks of *Kirby* 200 Marks. For which

which good Service the Monks of *Pipwell* agreed to keep the Judge's Anniversary for ever in their Monastery on *April 19. St. Alphege's Day*. After this, in *3 Edward II.* this Grange of *Causton* was almost totally burnt down.

This Village hath been long depopulated, for *Mr. Rous* making Mention of it, says, That in his Time there was nothing but the Grange remaining, and that the Place was become a Den of Thieves and Manslayers, by whom the Roads from *Coventry* to *Dunchurch* were much infested, so that the Travellers over *Dunsmore-beath* were in great Danger, for which he doth not a little blame the Monks, who minded their own particular Benefit by Depopulation, more than the common Good: By the Dissolution of the Monasteries this Manor came to the Crown, and was granted by *King Henry VIII. Reg. 37.* to *Thomas Boughton*, Gent. and his Heirs, from whom it descended to *Edward* his Son and Heir, who being in Favour with *Robert Earl of Leicester*, (a potent Man in *Queen Elizabeth's Days*) bore a great Sway in this County; and having gotten Materials by pulling down the *White-fryars Church* in *Coventry*, raised here the most beautiful Fabrick that then was in all these Parts, of which *William* his Great Grandchild was the Owner in the Year 1640.

Cester Over, an Hamlet of *Monkskirby*, corruptly made from *Thester-waver*, or *Wauve*, the true Name being *Wara*, or *Wauve*, and the Addition of *Thester*, signifying the eastern Situation of it in *Monkskirby*. In the Conqueror's Days it was the Lordship of *Jeffrey Wince*, and was then certified to contain five Hides of Land, and a Mill, one *Robert* then holding it of the said *Jeffrey*. This *Robert* was the paternal Ancestor of the Family of *Wauve*, afterwards written *Waver*, taking their Name from this Place. Of this Family was *Sir Robert de Wavere*, Knt. who was a good Benefactor to the Monks of *Combe*; for besides his Grant of two Yard-Lands, and Common for 100 Sheep, twenty-four

Beasts and thirty Hogs, he, for twenty-two Marks of Silver, gave them ninety-six Acres of arable Land in this Village, cum corpore to be buried in their Monastery, with the like Solemnity at his Obit, as for one of their Monks. To him succeeded *William* his Son and Heir, who *35 Henry III.* founded a Chantry in the Priory of *Monkskirby*, and *41 Henry III.* obtained to himself and his Heirs, for a weekly Market here upon Tuesday, and a Fair yearly for three Days on the Even of *St. James*, and two Days following. He adhering to the rebellious Barons *48 Henry III.* was taken at the Battle of *Northampton*, and being imprisoned, had all his Lands seized, and given to *Roger de Somery*, Lord *Dudley*; but his Wife taking Advantage of the *Dissum de Kenilworth*, had them restored after an Agreement with *Roger*, and he was again entrusted in the publick Affairs, as a Commissioner for Gaol-delivery at *Warwick* several Times. He died *56 Henry III.* leaving *Robert* his Son and Heir, whose Grandchild *Robert* passed away the Inheritance of it to

John Lovet of *Newton*, *32 Edward III.* whose Son *William Lovet* of *Liscumb* in *Buckinghamshire*, in *9 Richard II.* granted twelve Messuages, three Tofts, and 13 Yard-Lands, lying Part of them in this Lordship, after the Death of *Clementia*, his Mother, then the Wife of *John Parvaux*, unto *William Puresey* of *Church-over*, and his Heirs, from whom they descended to *William* his Grandchild, who, *10 Henry VI.* with one *John Waver* (for that Family, tho' then very low, had some Interest here) were certified to be Lords of this Manor, which small Title served to recover the Family, which otherwise had quite sunk to nothing; for *Henry Waver*, Citizen and Draper of *London*, from hence took an Opportunity to raise it thus: In *39 Henry VI.* he obtained a Lease of *William Broke* of one Moiety of this Manor for the natural Life of himself, and twelve Years after at the yearly Rent of 11 l. *Sterling*, which having done, he in *5 Edward IV.*

ward IV. purchased the Inheritance thereof of the said *William*, and about the same Time bought the other Moie-ty of *William Bate* of *Melburne* in *Derbyshire*. Being thus in Possession of the ancient Seat of his Family, he resolved to improve it, and accordingly obtained a special Patent from that King to re-build it with Turrets, and embattle it with Walls, and to inclose 500 Acres of Land and Pasture, with twenty Acres of Wood for a Park, as also to have a Court-Leet here with Free Warren and Fishing in all his Demesne Lands thereunto belonging. He died 10 *Edward IV.* and in his Will bequeathed this Manor of *Thestrawer* to his Son *Harry*, and the Heirs of his Body lawfully begotten, and for Want of such Issue to his Son *Thomas*, with the like Remainder to his Son *John*, and so to his two Daughters, *Anne* and *Elizabeth*, but was buried in *St. Peter's Cornhill, London*.

Henry, the Heir of this Place, died 19 *Edward IV.* leaving *Christian* his only Child and Heir, then but five Years old, who at proper Years married to *William Brown, Esq;* who being Justice of the Peace great Part of *K. Henry VII.*'s Reign, had his Residence here and built the Gate-house of Timber, which was standing in 1640, as appears by the Arms carved thereon. She survived *Mr. Brown*, and became Wife to *Humphry Dimock, Esq;* and died 36 *Hen. VIII.* leaving *Edward Brown* her Grandchild (Son of *John Brown* her Son, who died in her Life-time) her Heir. This *Edward* the Year following his Grandmother's Death, sold it to *Sir Fulk Grevil, Knt.* from whom it hath descended to *Sir Fulk* his Grandson, created Lord *Brook* of *Beauhamps-Court*, 18 *James I.* from whom it is since come to *Robert Lord Brooke* his adopted Heir, with his other Possessions.

Chadshunt is one of the twenty-four Towns given by *Earl Leofrick* to the Monastery of *Coventry* at the Foundation of it, about twenty Years before the Conquest, and is in his Charter called *Chaddesteyhant*, but in *Domesday-book*

Cedeshunt. In *King Stephen's Days* it was confirmed to the Priory of *Coventry*, among the Lands of their antient Possessions, by the Name of *Chadesfont*, but afterwards it was passed with *Bishop's Itchington* from those Monks to the Bishop of *Chester* (now *Coventry* and *Lichfield*) and in 7 *Edward I.* was certified among that Bishop's Lands to contain six Carucates of Land in Demesne, and seventeen Servants occupying several Parcels of Land in it, as also two Cottagers and three Freeholders, which last held other Tenements by a certain Rent and Performance of some Services. The Successors of that See enjoyed it till 1 *Edward VI.* when *Richard Sampson*, then Bishop, aliened it to *Thomas Hawkins*, alias *Fisker*, who passed it away in Exchange 6 *Edward VI.* to *Thomas Newsam, Gent.* for thirteen Yard-Lands, lying in *Over* and *Nether Itchington*, and an Hundred and forty Pounds in Money, whose Grandchild *Thomas Newsam* enjoyed it in the Year 1640.

Within this Manor, while it belonged to the Bishops, the chief Chanter of *Lichfield* had certain Possessions, *viz.* forty-one Acres of Land and three Messuages.

The Chapel here is dedicated to all Saints, but hath no Arms in the Windows, nor any antient Monuments; what are in it are of late Erection, *viz.* For the Predecessors of *Walter Newsam Lord* of *Chadshunt*, set up in 1621. *Walter Aske*, *Gent.* who died in 1613, and *Theophilus Wilkins*, who died the same Year. In the Chapel-yard the Inhabitants report, That there hath been an antient Oratory, in which was the Image of *St. Chadde*, to which Pilgrimages were in those Times so frequently made, that it appears by an Inquisition taken 4 *Eliz.* that the Offerings brought to it did, one Year with another, amount to sixteen Pounds.

Chesford-Bridge being in Decay, was presented before the Justices Itinerant by the Hundred of *Knightlow*, because it was not repaired by the adjacent Towns. 13 *Edward I.* A Jury being empanelled there-

thereupon, the Towns were discharged and Judgment given, that the Abbot of *Combe* was to repair it; but being again tried 26 *Edward III.* it was found, that that Abbot having no Ground on either Side, ought not to repair the Ends of it, but only the two middle Arches, which were not then in Decay; but one of them being broken down, the Abbot was again questioned, and saying nothing in his own Defence, was distrained by the Sheriff.

Church-Over, a Lordship of great Antiquity, though now it hath but one House in it. In the Time of *Edward the Confessor*, one *Waga*, (as we find in *Domesday-book*) was Lord of it, but after the Conquest it was given to *Robert de Stadford*, Ancestor of the Barons of that Name. In that Survey it is written *Wara*, and certified to contain seven Hides. This Earl enfeoffed either *Robert de Waver*, or *Seward* his Father, with all, or the greatest Part of this Village, of which *Robert* gave much of it to the Monastery of *Combe*; for such was the Affection of this *Robert* to those Monks, that he gave them ninety-six Acres of Arable Land here, *cum corpore* to be buried with them, and have his Obit, as solemnly kept, as if he had been a Monk. This Grant *Roger* (in some Records, called *Rogerus de Church-waver*) his Son, confirmed to the said Monks. After him *Ernaldus filius Ernaldi de Waver*, gave other Lands in this Town *cum corpore suo*, and *Radulphus filius Elena dicta de Church-waver* ratified the same; so that the Lands, which the Abbot of *Combe* had in this Place in King *Richard II.*'s Time, was six Messuages and three Yard-Lands, containing in the whole 155 Acres and an Half, with two Acres and five Doles of Meadow. This Village was then called *Waver-Roger* by Way of Distinction from *Brunes-waver* and *Thester-waver*, because *Roger de Waver* was the most famous of the Lords of it in that Family. How it came to be called *Church-waver*, or *Over*, and when it was first so called, we can't discover, because we have no

certain Account, when the Church here (or indeed any where else in the County) was built.

When, or how this Lordship passed from the *Wavers* doth not appear, because we meet with nothing relating to this Manor, till 20 *Edward I.* when *Jeffrey Stapleford* and *Joan* his Wife settled it upon their Heirs, nor from thence till 9 *Edward II.* when *John de Shireford* and *Jeffrey de Morton* were certified to be Lords of it. *Morton's* Part came soon after to the Canons of *Kenilworth* by Purchase, and *Shireford's* Part soon after devolved to the Family of *Puresey*, by the Marriage of *Margaret*, *John de Shireford's* Daughter to *Philip Puresey* of *Munsterton* in *Leicestershire*, in which Families it continued divers Ages, as appears from the Presentments of the two Families by Turns to the Rectory. It is evident, that the Monks of *Comb* had some Lands in this Place, which were given them as is above-mentioned, but where it was doth not appear; but certain it is, that after the Dissolution of that Monastery, what they had here passed by the Name of a Manor, as is manifest by the License, which *Mary Dutcheff* of *Richmond* obtained 36 *Henry VIII.* for alienating thereof to *William Dixwell* and his Wife, in whose Family it hath continued ever since, the *Dixwells* of *Coton* being Owners of it in 1640.

In this Parish, upon the old Roman Way, called *Watling-street*, there is to be seen a very great Tumulus of that Magnitude, that it puts Passengers out of the Way.

The Parish Church here dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was valued 19 *Edward I.* 1291. at seven Marks, and in 26 *Henry VIII.* at fifteen Pounds. In the Church are the Arms of *Puresey* and *Shireford*.

Clifton, or as it is written in *Domesday-book* *Clipston*, was in King *Edward the Confessor's* Time possessed by *Alwine*, then called *Alwine Vicecomes*, a great Man in those Days, and lineal Ancestor of the Family of *Arden*, that hath

hath flourished almost ever since in this County. He gave it to the Priory of *Coventry* for the Health of his Soul, by the Consent of King *Edward* and his own Sons; but after the Conquest, Earl *Alberic* (the Progenitor of the Family of *Veres*, Earls of *Oxford*) outed the Monks, and possessed it as his own, containing then five Hides, and having a Church and a Mill, as appears from *Domesday-book*. But what Earl *Alberic* got so ill, was soon lost; for 'tis plain, that *Ernald de Boys*, who lived in King *Stephen's* Days, was Owner of it, being given to him by *Robert* surnamed *Bossu*, Earl of *Leicester*, as is plain from the Grant of the Custody of his Heir 7 King *John*, wherein 'tis said to be *de Feodo Saberi de Quinci*, who by his Marriage with *Margaret Fitz-Parnel*, had by her a Moiety of the Honour of *Leicester*. This Manor continued divers Successions in the Family *de Bois*; but Issue Male failing in Sir *John de Boys*, *Isabel* his Sister became his Heir; she was the Wife of Sir *John Lovel*, and by him had only one Daughter *Maud*, who marrying to *William la Zouche* of *Haringworth*, brought this Estate into his Family, but whether it continued in it, we know not.

The Church is dedicated to the Assumption of our Lady, and was antiently a Prebend of the Castle of *Leicester*, but was afterward granted to the Abbey there, being appropriated to it by *Jefrey Muschamp*, Bishop of *Coventry* and *Lichfield* in King *John's* Time, a Vicarage, being at that Time appointed. In King *Edward I.'s* Time, Reg. 19. both were valued by Pope *Nicholas's* Order, the Rectory at twenty-five Marks, and the Vicarage at five, which last in 26 *Henry VIII.* was rated at 8*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*

Christopher Harvey, a *Cheshire-man* born, was Vicar of this Place. He happened to live in the turbulent Times of the Contest between King and Parliament, and seems to have been much concerned when the Civil Wars began, and therefore busied his Thoughts and Time about the Nature of Rebellion, which

he published in two Books, with Design doubtless to give a Check to the furious Spirit reigning in those Times; but 'tis plain they did little or no good, because the last of them was finished in 1645, when the Wars were as hot as ever, and ended not, till they had brought the King to the Block. He lived to the Restoration, but whether he were sequestred we know not.

Cloud, now known only by a Bridge over the *Avon*, called *Cloud-bridge*. In the Conqueror's Days there was a Priest at *Stoneley*, who had a Chapel here, which shews it was an Hamlet. He was called *Edmund the Hermite*, because there had been antiently an Hermitage here. He had for his Maintenance certain Parcels of Land in *Starton*, given by *William* surnamed *Hasteler*, Brother and Heir to *Simon*, King *Henry I.'s* Cook. The Chapel was afterwards burnt by Thieves; and because neither the King nor Lord of *Starton* re-edified it, the Canons of *Kenilworth*, as Patrons of *Stoneley*, entred upon the Lands belonging to it, and appropriated them to their Monastery. As to the Bridge it was built by some of the Hermits, out of the Alms bestowed upon him by good People; but falling into Decay, the Prior of *Kenilworth* was presented by the Hundred to amend it; but he proving, that no Body was obliged to the Repairs of it, because it was built by an Hermit, and that there was no Necessity to keep it up, because there was another near, he was acquitted.

Cloudesley Bush, an eminent Tumulus in the Parish of *Monkskirby*, standing on the West-side of the old Roman Way called the *Fosse*, which there lies open like a Ditch, having not been filled with Stones and Gravel there, as in most other Places it is. There is now a Beacon set upon it, but antiently 'tis likely there grew upon it some noted Bush, which gave it the Name of *Cloudesley-Bush*, which it bears at this Day. Whence it had its other Name, 'tis hard to guess, whether from one *Claudius* a Roman

Roman Soldier, who lies buried under it, or from the British Word *Claude*, signifying a Ditch, because it is so near the Fosse, nor is it much material to know.

Copston parva is now a Place so depopulated, that it is known by certain Pieces of Ground called *Copston Fields* only: It was antiently an Hamlet of *Wolvey*, and is thought to take its Name from one *Copse*, the Owner of it in the Saxon Times. In King Henry II.'s Time, *Ivo de Harecurt* having Lands here granted them to *Robert Basset*, in Frankmarriage with *Beatrix* his Sister, who soon after gave one Carucate of Land in it to the Monks of *Combe* in perpetual Alms, and King Henry II. confirmed his Grant. From *Basset* it passed to *Thomas de Astley* in King Henry III.'s Time. He was slain in the Battle of *Evesham* fighting against the King, and his Estates being seized, this Manor was given to *Warine de Rasingburne* by that King, but *Andrew de Astley* his Son having recovered it, by the Statute called *Dictum de Kenilworth*, sold it to the Monks of *Combe*, and their Successors for ever, for 320 Marks Sterling, to pay his Composition for it and his other Lands. The Monks in 18 Edward I. obtained a Charter of Free Warren here for all their Demesne, and so held it till the Dissolution.

Copston Magna, a Lordship given by *Jeffrey Wyce* to the Monastery of *St. Nicholas*, at *Angiers*, 12 Conq. with *Monkskirby*, with which it continued in their Possession, till *Thomas de Mowbray*, Earl of *Nottingham*, 20 Richard II. procured that King Letters of Licence for the Abbot of *St. Nicholas* at *Angiers*, to pass them both to the *Carthusian* Monastery, by him then lately founded in the Isle of *Axholm* in *Lincolnshire*, as it continued till the Dissolution, when it followed the Fate of *Monkskirby*, as we shall there shew.

Cosford, a Member of *Newbold*, was the Estate of the *Stutevills* in Henry II.'s Time, for then *William de Stutevill* confirmed to *John de Stutevill* his Kinsman, what *Robert* his Father had given him here and elsewhere. What *William* did

did retain in this Place passed to his Son *Roger*, who gave it in Marriage with his Sister *Burgia* to *Roger Pantolf*, who left it to *William* their Son, who dying without Issue, *Burgia* and *Emme* his Sisters became his Heirs. *Burgia* bestowed her Part on the Monks of *Pipwell*, but *Emme* marrying to *Robert de Waver*, brought her Part into his Family, in which it continued and passed with the Manor of *Thester-waver*. As to that Part which belonged to the Monks of *Pipwell*, it was after the Dissolution in 7 Edward VI. granted to *John Green* of *Westminster*, and *Ralph Hall* of *London*, Scrivener, and their Heirs. *John* in 1 & 2 Phil. & Mar. I. had a Licence to alienate it to *Mrs. Elizabeth Boughton* from whom they were afterward granted to *Thomas Wightman*, Gent. who by Licence granted 4 Eliz. passed them to *Sir Thomas Leigh*, *Knt.*

Coton juxta Church-Over, of which it is a Member, was after the Conquest the Possession of the Earl of *Mallent*, from whom it descended to the Earls of *Warwick*, one of whom enfeoffed *Robert Fitz-Odo*, or his Father with it. *Robert* had Daughters only, who being Heirs to this Lordship with his other Estates, upon the Division it came to *Margery* the Youngest, then the Wife of *William Bagot*, whose Son *Roger* inheriting it, gave it to *Ingram* his Brother, and *Hugh* his Son confirmed it to him, as did also *William Trussel*, who married another of the Coheirs, as Chief Lord of the Fee, when *Ingram* paid Homage to him in the Hundred of *Barlichway*. A Family, who called themselves *Cotes* from this Place, held *Bagot's Part*, and one of them gave some Lands out of it to the Monks of *Combe*, with 3 s. per Annum Rent, cum corpore. But *Simon Bagot* gave most of the Lands here to that Monastery, besides the Homage and Service of *Robert Cotes*, and his Heirs, which being confirmed by *William Trussel*, those Monks had here Half a Knight's Fee, which was held of the Baron of *Stafford*, as the supream Lord 36 Henry III. with a Court-Leer, and other Privileges, calling

ing it the Manor of *Coatr*, *super le Waus* (or *Waldas*, i. e. the *Wolds*). Afterwards, viz. 18 Edward I. they obtained a Charter of Free Warren to them and their Successors, in all their Demesne Lands here. In Richard II.'s Time their Possessions here were rated at nine Yard-Lands, eighty-four Acres and an Half, accounting eighty-four Acres to a Yard-Land. After the Dissolution of the Abbies, this Manor that belonged to the Monks of *Combe*, then called *Coton-lay-wood*, was given to Edward Clinton in 5 Edward VI. who sold it to Thomas Marrow, who by a Licence from the Crown the same Year, passed it to William Dixwell, whose Posterity enjoyed it in 1640.

Coundon, one of those Lordships which Earl Leofrik gave to the Monks of *Coventry*, upon the Foundation of their House, 1 Edw. Conf. containing, as the Conqueror's Survey has it, three Virgates of Land and Woods, three Furlongs and thirty Perches in Length, and three Furlongs in Breadth. It appeareth also by the same Survey, that William Fitz-Corbucion had one Virgate of Land here, with Woods Half a Mile in Length, and four Furlongs in Breadth, and there it is written *Condeme*. In 41 Henry III. the Monks of *Coventry* had Free Warren granted them in all their Demesne Lands here; and in 44 Henry III. the Tithes of this Place, which before belonged to *Trinity Church* in that City, were appropriated to the Monks. The Part of *W. Corbucion* seems to have passed to John Beneth of *Allestey*, who in 53 Henry III. is said to have held the twentieth Part of a Knight's Fee of Henry Hastings, being Half a Yard-Land and two Acres, then in the Hands of three Freeholders: So that the Monks having all the rest, had a Yard-Land in Demesne, and nine Freeholders, who held of them Half a Carucate and twelve Acres, paying several Rents, and performing certain servile Works in Harvest. They had here also Court-Leet, Gallows, Assize of Bread and Beer, Waifs, &c. At the

Dissolution the greatest Part of their Lands, with the Tithes, were granted to Richard Andrews, Gent. and Leonard Chamberlain, Esq; but how they have passed since we know not.

Crysfeld, or as it was antiently written *Crulesfeld*, or *Croilesfeld*, an Hamlet in the Parish of *Stoneley*. The Kings of England, before the Norman Invasion, had an House here; and the Place where it stood was a long Time after called *Bury-stede*, to which belonged six Carucates of Land. It was inhabited some Time by a foreign Earl, but at Length King Henry II. having exchanged *Radmore* for *Stoneley*, brought the Monks of *Radmore* hither, but they soon finding it inconvenient, chose another Place in the same Parish, and there built their Abbey, to which King Henry gave four Carucates of Land in this Place, which King John confirmed, and the Monks built a Grange upon it. But this Village hath suffered great Depopulations, for of twelve Tenements that were antiently here, there was no more standing than the Grange in King Henry VII.'s Time. After the Dissolution, the Grange, with the Lands thereunto belonging, was granted 36 Hen. VIII. to Robert Bocher, then a Servant in Court, Elizabeth his Wife, and their Heirs, who left it to Robert Bocher their Cousin and Heir, 3 Phil. & Mar.

Cubington, written in the Conqueror's Survey *Cubitone*, *Cobintone*, and *Cumbyngton*, a large Parish, wherein the Monks of *Coventry* had two Hides, the Earl of *Mallent* three, and Roger de *Furi* five. The Monks Part, was Half a Knight's Fee, and was held by Simon de *Cubinton*, 20 Henry III. and by Henry de *Cubinton* 36 Henry III. The Earl of *Mallent*'s Part, held by one *Boscher*, came to the Monks of *Stoneley*, given them either by *Boscher*'s Heirs, or some whom they enfeoffed with it; being five Carucats of Land; and 24 s. 3 d. Rent of Assize. Henry *Boscher*, the Grandchild of the first *Boscher*, confirmed them to the Monks 49 Henry III. As for *Furi*'s Part, the Hastings of *Allestey* were enfeoffed

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with

with it, and by them it was given to *Senely* and *St. Maure*. In 7 *Edward I.* what *William de Senely* had here, he held of *John de Hastings* by the Service of Half a Knight's Fee, viz. two Yard-Lands in Demesne, and three held by six Servants, six Cottages, and four Freeholders occupying two Yard-Lands and three Quarters. *Thomas Waldeive* and *John Hugford* (though how it came to them we know not) gave this Part to the Monks of *Stoneley*. What *Henry S. Maure* had here, he forfeited by committing a Murder, 4 *Edward I.* and being so come into the King's Hands, he gave it to the Templars, who 7 *Edward I.* were certified to have three Yard-Lands in Demesne, and a Grove inclosed like a Park here. They strengthened their Title by a Fine levied by *Henry S. Maure*, and his Wife, to them and their Successors for ever; but they possessed it not long, for the Order of Templars being dissolved in this Kingdom 1 *Edward II.* the King seized this Manor, but soon after transmitted it with their other Lands to the Knights Hospitallers, in whose Hands it continued till the Dissolution, as did that which the Monks of *Coventry* and *Stoneley* had.

When they came to the Crown 38 *Henry VIII.* they were granted by that King to *Edward Watson* and *Henry Herdson*, and their Heirs, with all that belonged to the Abbey of *Stoneley*, and this particularly by the Name of *Cobington-Grange*. They obtained a License the same Year to alienate it to *Richard Falkoner*, and his Heirs, who sold it to *Thomas Faukenor*. He having reserved to himself an Estate for Life, intailed it upon his two Daughters, *Elizabeth*, the Wife of *George Bodyngton*, and her Heirs, and after her to *Agnes*, the Wife of

Fermour, and her Heirs, and for lack of such Issue, to the right Heirs of the said *Richard Faukenor*. He died Febr. 10. 1 *Eliz.* That Part of this Manor that belonged to the Monks of *Coventry*, when their Priory had been dissolved some Years, was granted 4 *Ed-*

ward VI. to *Sir Ralph Sadler*, Master of the Great Wardrobe, and his Heirs; and the Hospitallers Manor was given by *Queen Elizabeth* to *John Fisher*, and others.

The Church here dedicated to the Nativity of Our Lady, was antiently a Chapel, and belonged to *Wotton*, with which it was granted to the Canons of *Kenilworth*; and in 1291, 19 *Edward I.* was valued at twelve Marks. They obtained a License 5 *Edward III.* to appropriate the Fruits thereof to the Use of their Monastery, which being done, there was a Vicarage endowed out of it 19 *Edward III.* which in 26 *Henry VIII.* was rated at 6 l. 6 s. 8 d. The Patronage of the Vicarage was in the Prior and Convent of *Kenilworth*, till the Dissolution, and after that was in the Family of *Shugburgh*; but *William Lisley* of *Ewenley* in *Northamptonshire*, presented in 1626. In the Church and Chancel Windows are the Arms of the *Beauchamps*, Earls of *Lincoln*, *Glocester* and *Arundel*, and *Shugburghs*, Benefactors to them.

Cuckow Church is now nothing but a Parcel of Ground in *Wedgnock-park*, where antiently stood a Chapel, which then belonged to a Village (long since depopulated) called *Rykmersbury*. The Earls of *Warwick* were the Patrons of it; but it being fallen into Decay, and none taking Care to repair it, King *Henry VII.* Reg. 16. reciting that it had been down a long Time, and that the Place where it stood, and the Yard about it, had been put to prophane Uses, and there were no Inhabitants to rebuild it, that it might be put (as it ought) to pious Uses, bestowed it upon the Dean and Chapter of the Collegiate Church of *Warwick*, and their Successors, with 40 s. yearly Rent, which had been given to it by the Earls of *Warwick*, in Exchange for the Glebe. This Chapel was dedicated to *St. John the Evangelist*, and endowed by *Margery*, the Wife of *Osbert Clinton*.

Draicote, the Lordship of a Family that took their Name from it, of whom

John

John de Draicote, 5 *John*, levied a Fine to *Richard Corbicum*: From whom, after some Descents it came to *Henry Burton*, and from him, by the Marriage of *Joan* his Daughter, to the Family of *Verdon*. These were Men of Note in this County, as *Robert de Verdon* was in Commis- sion for Gaol-Delivery at *Warwick* twice, and assessing the *Nones* of Moveables, Goods, and Sheriff of this County and *Leicestershire*. His Successor was *John de Verdon* his Son, who was one of the Knights of the Shire in the Parliaments of 29 & 37 *Edward III.* He made an Attourment of this Place to Sir *John Delves*, upon his Purchase of *Brandon*. He left Issue *Nicholas* his Son and Heir, who had his Residence here, but at length sold it to Sir *William Bagot* of *Baginton*, who left it to *Isabel* his Daughter and Heir, who with her Husband *Thomas Stafford*, Esq; alienated it to *John of Gaunt* Duke of *Lancaster*, from whom it descended to *Henry of Bullingbroke* his Son and Heir (afterwards King *Henry IV.*) He by his Letters Patent bearing Date, Reg. 13. gave it to the Dean and Chapter of the Collegiate Church of *Leicester*, and their Successors for ever, paying ten Marks to the Chantry Priests in that Church, to celebrate Divine Service for the good Estate of him the said *Henry*, and his Father and Mother's Souls, whose Body was interred there. At the Dissolution it came into the King's Hands, and was by King *Edward VI.* Reg. 3. granted to *Thomas Hawkins* and his Heirs, who granted it to *John Smith*, then Farmer thereof, by his Deed of Bargain and Sale, who died seised of it; he left three Daughters, and Heirs, of whom *Thomas Worcester* marrying the Second, purchased out the Rest, and left it to his Posterity, who now enjoy it, 1640.

Dunchurch, the Lordship of *Osborn Fitz-Richard* in the Conqueror's Time. In his Survey 'tis written *Doncecece*, and certified to contain five Hides, of which before the Conquest one *Ulmarnus* was Owner. In King *Stephen's* Time *Hengelramus Clement* was Lord of it, and gave

it to the Monks of *Pipwell*, which his Son *William* ratify'd, and added to it the Advowson of the Church, which *Richard Peache*, Bishop of *Coventry*, confirmed. It was held of the Honour of *Riccard's Castle* in *Herefordshire* by Half a Knight's Fee. By the Daughter of this *William*, named *Christian*, this Estate came to *John Dunbeved*, who, upon the Death of the Incumbent purposed to have possessed himself of the Rights of the Church; but being prevented by the Abbot of *Pipwell*, he was wrought upon to quit all his Right to the Advowson to the Monks. Within the Precincts of this Lordship, one *Wigan* was enfeoffed by King *Henry II.* with eight Yard- Lands, of which *Ralph* his Son gave seven and an Half to the Monks of *Pipwell*, and the Rest to the Church of this Place. The Monks having so large a Portion here, procured a Charter of Free Warren for it. To the aforesaid *John* succeeded *John* his Son and Heir, who enfeoffed Sir *John Peche* with two Parts of this Manor to the Use of him the said Sir *John* and his Heirs, upon Condition, that he should provide for him during Life, &c. and pay him 10 *l.* per Annum quarterly. In his Family it continued so long as the Male Line lasted, and then by *Margaret*, one of the Daughters and Heirs of the last Sir *John Peche*, came to Sir *William Montfort* of *Colsbill*, Knt. in whose Posterity it continued till the Attainder of Sir *Simon Montfort* in 10 *Henry VII.* when escheating to the Crown, it was given by that King to *Gerard Earl of Kildare*, and *Elizabeth S. John* his Wife, and the Heirs Male of their Bodies.

By another Patent granted by the same King, this Lordship was not only confirmed to them, but Free Warren was also allowed them in all their Demesne Lands here, which was ratified to them by King *Henry VIII.* Reg. 2. By Virtue of the above-mentioned Entail it devolved to Sir *James Fitz-gerald*, Knt. one of that Earl's Sons by the said *Elizabeth S. John*. But the said Sir *James* being attainted in 28 *Henry VIII.* it escheated to

to this Crown again, and was by that King, *Reg. 32.* bestowed upon Sir *John Fitz-Williams*, Knt. and his Heirs. From him it came very soon (but by what Means is not known) to *Anthony Stringer* of *London*, to whom King *Henry*, *Reg. 35.* granted the Site of the Priory of *St. Margarets* near *Marlborough* in *Wiltshire*, in Exchange for it and some other Lands. It remained in the Crown till Queen *Mary's* Time, when it was given by her *Reg. 1 & 2.* to one *Mr. Smith*, and others, who in the same Year sold it to *Sir Rowland Hill* and *Sir Thomas Leigh*, Aldermen of *London*, to which last being allotted in the Partition, he settled it upon *Sir William* his younger Son, from whom it descended to his Son and Heir *Sir Francis*. He, in 18 *James I.* obtained a special Patent for a Court-Leet to be held yearly within this Lordship. From him it descended to *Francis Lord Dunsmore* his Son and Heir, who was in Possession of it in 1640, who also had then the Monks of *Pipwell's* Part upon the same Partition.

The Church dedicated to *St. Peter* being given, as is above said, by *William Clement*, and confirmed by *John Dunbeved* and *Margaret* his Wife, to the Monks of *Pipwell*, was appropriated to their Monastery by *Richard Peche*, Bishop of *Coventry* in King *Henry II.'s* Time, and a Vicarage endowed out of it by *Alexander Savensby*, his Successor, in 1229, 13 *Henry III.* when there was 10 *l.* per Annum reserved to be paid out of the Fruits of the Rectory to the Cathedral of *Lichfield* for ever. In 7 *Edward I.* 1291. the Rectory was valued at fifteen Marks per Annum over and above the fifteen Marks, a yearly Pension payable to the Dean and Chapter of *Lichfield*, and the Vicarage at 3 *l.* but in 26 *Henry VIII.* it was rated at 14 *l.* 1 *s.* 10 *d.*

Sir Rowland Hill above mentioned, who was Lord Mayor of *London* in 1349, deserves here a particular Mention for his great Charity and Compassion answerable to his great Wealth, for among other good Deeds of great Expence, he caused a Causey to be raised from this

Place to *Branson* in this County, being more than two Miles in Length.

Emscote, or as it is written in ancient Records *Edulfescote*, *Edelmescote* (from which *Emscote* seems to be contracted) and *Edelvecote*, the Lordship of *Walter Spigurnell*, who granted to the Monks of *Combe* certain Common of Pasture here. To him succeeded in this Estate *Walter Spigurnell*, who lived in King *John's* Time, and in the Beginning of King *Henry III.* his Son *Will. Trussel* brought an Action against him for Common of Pasture in this Village. His Son *John* inherited this Estate after him, and in 7 *Edward I.* was certified to be Lord of this Manor, holding it of *Elen la Zouch* by Suit of Court twice a Year. He also then held a Meadow here, paying *William Trussell*, and the Priorefs of *Grace Dieu*, each of them a Mark yearly, and had five Servants holding two Yard-Lands and an Half by a certain Rent, and certain servile Works, and two Cottagers, who held by a certain Rent, and making his Hay. To him succeeded *Henry Spigurnell*, who was in Commis-sion for Gaol-delivery of *Warwick*, but left no Issue, nor do we find any of the Name concerned here, but *Maud Spigurnell*, who 20 *Edward III.* held Part of a Knight's Fee here.

The next Lord of this Manor (but how he came by it, we know not) is *William Revel*, descended of the *Revells* of *Newbold Revel* in this County, who dying without Issue, *Joan* his Sister, the Wife of *Jeffrey Reynolds*, was his Heir; she had by him a Son named *Richard*, who took upon him his Mother's Name, and married *Margery* the Daughter of *Robert Hugford* in 7 *Henry IV.* He came into the Inheritance of this Lordship, but kept it but a few Years before he made it over by Fine to his Father-in-Law and *Joyce* his Wife, and their Heirs. This *Robert* obtained a Charter of Free Warren in all his Demesne Lands here 12 *Henry IV.* and in his Family it continued till the Reign of King *Henry VII.* He was descended of the Family of that Name in *Shropshire*, and seems to have risen

risen to so good a Fortune by his Relation to the Earls of *Warwick*, to whom he was Comptroller of the Household; and for his good Services had an Annuity of 8*l.* a Year settled upon him for Life by *Thomas* Earl of *Warwick*, or *Richard* his Son, but on Condition that he should serve him and his Son during Life, as well in War as Peace, at the Earl's Charge. In 5 *Henry* IV. he served as one of the Knights of the Shire for the Parliament then holden.

To this *Robert* succeeded *Thomas* his Son and Heir, to whom this Manor descended after the Death of his Mother, 3 *Henry* V. He was a Person of great Reputation in this County, and bore divers publick Offices, as well as much entrusted by the Earls of *Warwick*; for he was a Justice of the Peace, one of the Knights of the Shire in the Parliament of 20 *Henry* VI. &c. His Son and Heir *John* Hugford was likewise a Man of great Note, and as much employed in publick Affairs, and much in Favour with King *Edward* IV. all whose Reign, and *Richard* his Brother's, he was a Justice of the Peace, as also Sheriff of the Counties of *Warwick* and *Leicester*, &c. He married the Daughter and Heir of *Nicholas* Matley (who brought him a great Addition to his Estate) and dying 1 *Henry* VII. left by her three Daughters, who were his Heirs, of which *Joan* the Eldest married to *Humphry* Beaufort of *Bereford* S. *John* in *Oxfordshire*, Esq; and had by him a Son and Heir *John*, to whom, upon the Partition of her Lands, this Manor came, and a Part of her younger Sister's Share, who was married to *John* Daut, Esq; and died without Heirs. He died in 1516, 8 *Henry* VIII. and was buried with divers of his Ancestors, the Hugfords in the South Part of the Collegiate Church of *Warwick*, where are still remaining four large Monuments for some of that Family, with their Wives, but only two of them are legible, viz. for *Thomas* Hugford, who died in 1469, and *John* Beaufort and *Joan* his Wife, who died in 1516. *Henry* Beaufort lineally descended

of the said *John*, was Lord of this Manor in 1640.

Erneford-Grange is a Place within the Precincts of the Village of *Binley*, which see.

Finborough, an House with two Yard-Lands belonging to it, within the Bounds of the Parish of *Stoneley*, given by King *Henry* I. to one *William* his Falconer, by the Service of keeping a Falcon for his Use. This Land one of the said *William*'s Posterity charged with an Annuity of five Shillings a Year to the Canons of *Kenilworth*, by Reason of which Rent the Canons challenged to themselves to be Lords of the said Tenement, and exacted Heriots, and Suits of Court of the Possessors thereof, but whether their Claim was owned, doth not appear; for we find no more of it, till it came by Succession at length to *Alex. de Fynborough*, who dying without Issue, *Joan* the Wife of *Stephen* Streeton and *Alice*, the Wife of *John* Fynborough, being his Sisters, inherited it; but neither of them having Children, *Joan* the Survivor had it all, and gave it in her Widowhood to *William* de *Hull*, a Priest, who passed it to one *John* Bacon of *Wolston*, who sold it to Sir *William* Bagot of *Baginton* in *Richard* II.'s Time, since which Time we observe nothing of it; 'tis probable it makes now a Part of *Stoneley*, and is not regarded.

Fynham, a Member of *Stoneley*, possessed by the Monks of that Place from the Foundation of their Abbey. They had Free Warren granted them here in 12 *Edward* I. In it were twelve Houses antiently, but eight of them were gone before King *Henry* VII.'s Reign. After the Dissolution it came to the Crown, and when it passed out of it we find not. In 3 *Edward* VI. *Cuthbert* Joyner, a Citizen of *Coventry*, and *Thomas* Kevet were Owners of it. This *Thomas* died seised of six Messuages here, and certain Lands thereunto belonging in 1 *Eliz.* leaving *George* his Son and Heir.

Flekenbo, one of the largest and chief Villages in the Parish of *Wolfhamcote*, in which one *Leuninus*, in the Conqueror's Time,

Time, held one Hide and an Half of the King, and two Hides, and Half a Yard Land, of *Wolstan* Bishop of *Worcester*; but the Bishop not being able to make good his Title, he was at the King's Mercy. At the same Time one *Oslach* held here two Hides and an Half of *Turchil de Warwick*, which had been the Freehold of *Edwinus* before the Conquest, and *Ailricus* one Hide, and Half a Yard-Land, being Part of that which *Turchil's* Posterity enjoyed; for *Siward de Arden* his Son gave some of it to the Monks of *Thorney* in *Cambridgeshire*. From the *Ardens* it passed to the *Verdons*, but *Leuvinus's* Part one *Musard* was encosked withal, and *Hastang* had it from him, but the *Verdons* having much the greater Part of the Village obtained that which *Hastang* had here, and so made it all their Own. This was done by *Nicholas Verdon*, who left it to *Roes* his Daughter and Heir, who gave to *John Fitz-alan*, with *Maud* her Daughter in Frank-marriage, twenty-three Messuages and twenty Yard-Lands in this Place, all which they entailed upon *Richard Mundevill* and *Isabel* his Wife, the Sister of the said *John*, and the Heirs of their two Bodies, and for Want of such Issue, to return to the Family of *Fitz-alan*, as it did; and *Edmund Fitz-alan* Earl of *Arundel*, Grandson of the said *John*, encosked *John de Segrave* and *Christian* his Wife, with those Lands, to hold for Life, and after their Decease *Stephen de Segrave* and *Alice* his Wife, and the Heirs of their Bodies, from whom they descended to *Moubray* and *Berkley*, and were sold by *Henry de Berkley*, temp. *Eliz.* to *Edward Boughton* of *Causon*, Esq;.

John de Verdon, the Son of *Roes*, had still the Manor and Lands of a good Value thereunto belonging here, in which he obtained a Grant of Free Warren in 42 *Henry III.* He held them all by the Service of Half a Knight's Fee of *Thomas de Arden*, lineal Heir to the above-mentioned *Siward*. His Son *Theobald de Verdon* claimed here Court-Leet, Affize of Bread and Beer, Waifs,

Free Warren, and other Privileges, which were allowed him. His Son *Theobald* left only Daughters for his Heirs, and by *Isabel*, one of them, they came by Marriage to *Henry Ferrers* of *Groby*; to whose Posterity in a direct Line they descended, till *William Lord Ferrers* of *Groby* settled it upon *Thomas* his younger Son, who being seised of it, gave it to *Henry* his younger Son, to hold during his Life, Remainder to *Thomas* his Son and Heir, from whom descended Sir *John Ferrers*, Knt. who gave them with *Anne* his Daughter in Marriage to Sir *Simon Archer*, Knt. and his Heirs, whose Seat was at *Tamworth*.

Fletchamsted, now divided into *Ouer* and *Nether*, was antiently all one, and in the Tenure of the Crown, till King *Henry I.* observing it to be a Place of great Solitude, by Reason of the great Woods and large Wastes, gave to one *Gerard*, an Hermit and Priest, a Carucate of Land, who built a Chapel on it, as the King did Houses, and *Walter Durdent*, Bishop of *Coventry*, consecrated it, and the Yard thereunto belonging; yet upon Condition, that *Gerard* and his Successors should pay Tithes to the Canons of *Kenilworth*, in Right of their Church of *Stoneley*. In this Chapel *Gerard* did celebrate Divine Service daily to his Death, and was after buried in it. After him the King preferred one *Bryan* to it, who being the Brother of a Templar, and dying soon after in *Ireland*, whither he was sent about the Templars Business, that Order made an Interest with King *Henry II.* and obtained of him to present a Priest to it, for their Use, by which Means they got into Possession of it, and kept it till they were dissolved. In 7 *Edward I.* the Templars were certified to have one Carucate of Land and a Mill here, held by the Service of finding a Priest to sing Mass for the Souls of the King's Ancestors, and *Gerard* the Hermit.

In the Time that the Templars thus held it, *Guido de Foresta*, Master of that Order in *England*, purchased of the Monks of *Stoneley* for an hundred Marks,

192 Acres of Waste, with all the Rents and Services, which they had of the Templars, Tenants here, except that of *John Fitz-Nicholas*. But when the Templars were suppressed in 5 Edward II. 1311. *Robert Hookele*, Abbot of *Stoneley*, entred upon the Chapel and Lands, and held them forty Days, till his Brother *Thomas* advising him to the contrary, he surrendered them to the Hospitallers; to whom that King and the Pope had granted them. All these Lands paid Tithes to the Church of *Stoneley*; and in 21 Henry VII. were held in Lease by *Henry Beufitz* of *Balsall*, who by Will disposed thereof to *Helena* his Wife.

The Hospitallers being dissolved with the other great Monasteries by King Henry VIII. Reg. 30. all that they had here was granted away by that King, Reg. 36. to *John Beaumont*, Esq; and his Heirs, by the Name of a Manor, the Lands thereunto belonging being said to be in

Overfletchamsted. He had a License the same Year to alienate it to *William Humberston*, and his Heirs, which he did by a Fine levied 2 Edward VI. From him it came by Purchase to Sir *Thomas Leigh*, Knt. and Dame *Alice* his Wife, whose Son and Heir *Thomas* made a Park here, and built a fine House in it, which now his Grandson enjoys in 1640.

Netber Fletchamsted was in 3 Henry VII. the Estate of Sir *John Catesby*, of whose Son and Heir *Humphry*, *John Smith* a wealthy Citizen of *Coventry*, purchased it with other Lands of good Value. He was a Conservator of the Peace from 8 to 15 Henry VII. and then one of the Justices for Gaol-delivery at *Warwick*. His Son *Henry* succeeded him here, and 12 Henry VII. made a Park of one Half of this Lordship, and turned the Rest into Pasture; whereupon four of the five Messuages in it fell to decay. He obtained by Exchange for other Lands of the Abbot of *Stoneley*, all the Lands belonging to that House here. His De-

scendant Sir *John Smith*, Knt. of *Crabes* in *Suffex*, was the Owner of this Lordship in the Year 1640.

Fosse-way, one of the old Roman Ways. See *Cloudefley-bush*.

Frankton, a Parish, where in the Conqueror's Time *Roger Earl of Shrewsbury* had four Hides wanting one Virgate, which in the Confessor's Time had been the Freehold of one *Uluinus*; and the Earl of *Mallent* one Hide, which was the Possession of *Chertwin* before the Norman Invasion. What the Earl of *Shrewsbury* had, he enjoyed by Intrusion upon the Rights of the Monks of *Coventry*, to whom Earl *Leofric* had given it at the Foundation of it, for they recovered it again; and in 9 Edward II. the Record calls it, *De Baronia Prioris de Coventry*. The Advowson of the Church and some Lands in this Place were in other Hands, but they must be no more than the Earl of *Mallent's* Part, on which the Church was built, and endowed out of it. As to the Prior's Manor the King, Henry III. granted the Monks Free Warren in all their Demesne Lands here, with other Privileges, which continued till the Dissolution of the Monasteries, when it remained in the Crown till 32 Eliz. when it was granted to *Thomas Thornton* and *Thomas Woodcock*, and their Heirs, who sold it to *John Temple*, who gave it to his younger Son *John*, whose Son *Thomas* enjoyed it in 1640.

The Earl of *Mallent's* Part, with the Advowson, came to the Earls of *Warwick*, of whom in 12 Henry II. *Robert de Frankton* held one Knight's Fee de Veteri Feofmento, which shews that his Ancestor was enfeoffed with it in King Henry I.'s Reign. His Posterity held it till 21 Edward I. when *Ralph Frankton* passed this Manor over to *Roger de Elinbale*, who gave it with *Alice* his Sister to *Ralph Okover*, who sold it to *John Palmer* of this Place, with the Advowson of the Church, one Messuage, two Yard Lands, three Acres of Meadow, and three Shillings Rent, holding the Whole of the Earl

Earl of *Warwick* by the Service of Half a Knight's Fee. In the Male Line of the *Palmer*s, it continued to King *Henry VI.*'s Reign, when it came to *John Hereward* by *Katharine* the Daughter of *Thomas Palmer*. Afterwards in King *Henry VIII.*'s Reign, *Richard Duke*, Gent. possessed it, and his Grandchild died seised of it, and left it to his Son *Richard*, but by what Title we know not, no more, than how it came to *Thomas Leeson*, and after him to *Edward York*, whose Son *George* inherited it, and with his Daughter gave it in Marriage to *John Shugburgh*, Esq; which is all we know of it.

The Church here was valued 19 *Edward I.* at five Marks, and in 26 *Henry VIII.* at 5*l.* 12*s.* besides four Pounds yearly, paid to the Priory of *Coventry*, for the Use of the Sacrist.

Guydon, originally a Member of *Chadshunt*, in which *William le Boteler* had a Freehold, for which 7 *Rich. I.* he gave a Mark to have Seisin of; and afterwards 7 *Edw. I.* the Bishop of *Coventry* and *Lichfield* (then of *Chester*) is certified to have had 23 Tenants in it, who performed divers servile Labours, and ten Freeholders, of whom *William le Boteler* had four Yard-Lands, to whose Successors they continued, till 1 *Edward VI.* when they were granted to *Thomas Fisher* of *Itchington*, and confirmed to him by that King, Reg. 3. and in 4 & 5 *Phil. & Mar.* by *Ralph Bane* the succeeding Bishop. *Edward Fisher* his Son and Heir succeeded him in the Inheritance of it, but sold the greatest Part of what he had here, being nineteen Yard-Lands to one *John Askel*, and his Heirs, 27 *Eliz.* whose Posterity enjoyed it in 1645. The other Five he sold to others, which were all the Bishop had here, for the other Eighteen partly belonged to the antient Freeholders, and partly to the Vicars of *Bishops-Itchington*, as the Glebe of that Church.

The Chapel here dedicated to *S. Giles* hath nothing memorable in it.

Grandborough, one of those twenty-four Towns, which *Leofrick* Earl of *Mercia* gave to the Priory of *Coventry* at the

Foundation thereof in *Edward the Confessor*'s Days. In the Conqueror's Survey that Monastery is certified to hold eight Hides and one Virgate of Land, and a Mill here; *Richard Forestarius* was at the same Time certified to hold of the King two Hides in this Place, which before the Conquest were the Freehold of *Ramdi*, but there it is written *Graneberge* and *Greeneberge*. In King *Henry I.*'s Days, a great Part of what the Monks had here was given by *Laurence*, then Prior of *Coventry*, with their Consent to *Robert Fitz-Noel*, which King *Henry II.* confirmed to *Thomas Noel* his Son, who left only two Daughters his Heirs, who yet did not enjoy it presently, because *Margaret* their Mother had it in Dower. After her Death it fell to the Lot of *Alice* the eldest Daughter, then the Wife of *William de Harecourt*, whose Son *Richard* in 36 *Henry III.* was certified to hold the same of the Prior of *Coventry*, and dying 42 *Henry III.* left it to *William* his Son and Heir. This *William* was a Man of Note in those Parts, but either himself, or his Son *William* passed away this Lordship to

Hugh de Brandeston, who being so possessed of it 21 *Edward*, procured a Grant of Free Warren to himself in all his Demefne Lands here. Unto him succeeded *Henry de Brandeston*, who 6 *Edward II.* aliened it to *William Beresford*, and *Edmund* his Son, and to the Heirs of the said *Edmund*. He granted it to the Monastery of *Chaucumbe* in *Northamptonshire*, but doing it without License, the Canons there did not long possess it, before the Heirs of *Brandeston* had it again; for *Rose* and *Agnes*, the Daughters and Heirs of *Hugh de Brandeston*, the one the Wife of *Philip Aylesbury*, and the other of *Richard Montfort*, inherited it, and held that Part of this Town, which is called *Harecourt's Fee*, of the Monks of *Coventry*, by the Service of Half a Knight's Fee, 2*s.* per Annum, Suit of Court, Wards, &c.

In 14 *Richard II.* *Roger* the Son of *Philip Aylesbury* released to *William Montfort* the Reversion of his Part after the Death

Death of *Agnes* his Mother, who upon the Marriage of *Margaret* one of his Daughters, to *John Catesby* of *Asby* *S. Leigers* in *Northamptonshire*, made over the Reversion of the Whole to him after the Death of *Rose* his Mother. In the Line of *Catesby* it continued till 23 *Henry VIII.* when it was conveyed to *Sir Valentine Knightley*, Knt. who gave it by Will to *Edmund* his second Son, and the Heirs Male of his Body, and for Want of such to his own right Heirs. *Edmund* left it to *Richard* his Son, who dying without Issue, it returned to *Sir Richard Knightly*, Knt. as right Heir Male to *Sir Valentine*. *Sir Richard* sold it 9 *James I.* to *Laurence Bolton*, from whom *Hugh Audley*, Esq; one of the Clerks of the Court of Wards purchased it in 6 *Car. I. Anno 1629.*

Richard Forestarius's Part (which was two Hides) descended to *Walter Crok*, who enfeoffed *Gilbert Crok* therewith, to hold by the Service of 10 s. and Sergeanty, who left it to his Sister *Alice*, from whom it passed to *Henry Bray*, a Priest, who first settled it on *Thomas Farendone* and *Emme* his Wife, and in Want of Issue upon his Brother *Thomas* and *Sarah* his Wife, and the Heirs of their two Bodies, which accordingly happened; and from them it came to the Family of *Hastang*, of whom *John de Hastang*, 20 *Edward III.* held it of the Heirs of *Loges* by Half a Knight's Fee. This *John* left only two Daughters and Heirs, the younger married to *Sir John Salisbury*, and the Elder, *Maud*, to *Ralph Stafford*, who died seised of her Moiety called *Brays-Manor*, and left it to *Humphry* his Son, who sold it to *Richard Rowley*, as he did to *Mr. Thomas Bradgate*, with whose Son *William's* Daughter *Alice* it passed in Marriage to *Mr. John Hill*, who was the Owner of it in 1640.

The Manor, which belonged to the Monks of *Coventry*, continued in their Possession till the Dissolution of their House 30 *Henry VIII.* and then falling to the Crown, was not alienated from it till 7 *Edward VI.* when it was given to *Edward Aglionby* of *Balsall*, and *Hen-*

ry Hugford, Gent. who soon after passed it away to *Valentine Knightley*, Esq; and his Heirs, who was afterward knighted, and settled it on *Edmund* his younger Son, who died seised of it in 38 *Eliz.* leaving it to *Richard* his Son and Heir, who dying without Issue (as is shewed above in *Catesby's* Manor) it came to *Sir Richard Knightley*, and from him to *Hugh Audley*, Lord of it in 1640.

The Church here dedicated to *St. Paul* was appropriated to the Priory of *Ronton* in *Staffordshire*, which also had Lands of a good Value in this Town belonging to it, but by whom they were given we can't discover, but 'tis probable, by the *Noels* or *Harecourts*, who married their Heir. In 19 *Edward I.* it was certified, that the Prior of *Ronton* had here three Yard-Lands and an Half, and the Profit of their Store, and the Church was then valued at thirty Marks, and the Vicarage at Six; but this latter being again endowed by *Walter Langton*, Bishop of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*, was more enlarged than the Canons of *Ronton* well liked; whereupon 2 *Henry IV.* they obtained a License to appropriate it wholly to the Use of their Monastery, allowing the Bishop according to the Statute of 15 *Richard II. cap. 6.* to distribute to the Poor of the Parish a competent Sum out of the Fruits of it; but whether it was done we know not, but the Vicarage thereby was so much lessened, that in 26 *Henry VIII.* it was valued at but five Pounds.

Guys-cliff, a great Rock on the western Bank of the *Avon*, which was made choice of by *S. Dubricius* (who in the Britons Time had his Episcopal Seat at *Warwick*) for a Place of Devotion, and for that Purpose he built an Oratory there, dedicated to *St. Mary Magdalene*. In the Saxons Time, a devout Hermit finding it a Place fit for Solitude, made himself a Cell in the natural Rock, and dwelt there, which invited *Guy* Earl of *Warwick*, after he was wearied with his worldly Achievements and Pleasures, to retire thither, and cohabit with the Hermit, where he spent his Days in

Pious and divine Thoughts and Exercises to his Death, and from him it was denominated *Guys cliffe*. This Hermitage was kept up a long Time after, for we find *Thomas de Leves* was Hermit here in 8 *Edward III.* and *John Burry* 10 *Henry IV.* *Richard de Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, gave a Salary of five Pounds *per Annum* to this Hermit, to pray for his own good Estate, and for the Souls of his Father and Mother. Great Veneration was about that Time paid to this Place and the Hermit in it, inso-much that King *Henry V.* being on a Time at *Warwick*, went to see it, and did determine to have founded a Chantry for two Priests here, but he was prevented by Death, and so it was never done.

Richard Beauchamp Earl of *Warwick*, after this, still continued to have a great Devotion for this Place, in which there was as yet nothing but a small Chapel and a little Cottage, in which the Hermit dwelt; whereupon he in 1 *Henry VI.* obtained a License to establish a Chantry for two Priests, who should say Mass daily in the Chapel there, for the good Estate of himself and his Wife during their Lives, and after for the Health of their Souls, and the Souls of all their Parents and Friends, with all the Faithful deceased. *William Berkswell* (afterwards Dean of the Collegiate Church of *Warwick*) and one *John Bevington* were the first Chantry Priests of it, for whose Maintenance and their Successors he granted them the Manor of *Asborne* in this County, with one Messuage, one Carucate of Land, and 5 *l.* 17 *s.* 10 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$ yearly Rent, lying in *Whitnash* and *Wellesburne*. By his Will also he appointed his Executors to settle on them a further Maintenance as he designed, and to rebuild the Chapel and other Dwellings for the Priests, which being done accordingly, cost 184 *l.* 5 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$. He also erected in Memory of the famous *Guy*, a large Statue of him, and placed it in the Chapel on the South side, and raised a Roof over the adjacent Springs, which he had before walled Round.

John Rouse the learned Antiquary, was a Chantry Priest here. See his Description in *Warwick*.

In 26 *Henry VIII.* by the Survey then taken, the Lands belonging to the Chantry here were certified to be worth 17 *l.* 2 *s.* 4 *d.* *per Annum*. *Nicholas Launder* and *Thomas Moor*, being then the Priests that served therein; but by another Survey in 31 *Henry VIII.* it was valued higher, viz. at 19 *l.* 10 *s.* 6 *d.* *per Annum*. All which Possessions, with the Chapel and Houses, were by *Thomas Moor* and *Roger Higham* the Chantry Priests (the King's License being first obtained) granted to Sir *Andrew Flammock*, Knt. and his Heirs, and his Son *William* died seised of it 2 *Eliz.* leaving it to *Katharine* his Daughter, containing in them fifteen Messuages, 500 Acres of Land, fifty Acres of Meadow, and thirty Acres of Pasture in this Place, *Asborne* and *Whitnash*.

The Chapel here was dedicated to *S. Mary Magdelene*, as appears from the Grant of Queen *Elizabeth*, Reg. 22. to *John Coleburne*, and is in the Parish of *S. Nicholas* in the Suburbs of *Warwick*: He wedded *Katharine* the sole Daughter and Heir of *William Flammock* aforesaid, who sold it to *William Hudson* of *Warwick*, whose Daughter and Heir *Ursula* carried it in Marriage to Sir *Thomas Beaupo* of *Emscote*, Knt. in whose Family it now is in 1645.

Within the Precincts of this Place, called in Records, *Gibbelive* and *Clibbelive* as well as *Guys-cliffe*, there is only a Mill beside, which was here at the Norman Conquest, and after given by *Jeffrey Clinton* the second to *Gilbert Nutritius*, but it was only for a certain Term; for *Henry de Clinton*, Son of the said *Jeffrey*, had it again, and mortgaged it to *Randolph de Cocton* for ten Pounds; but the Fee seems to have been given to the Canons of *Kenilworth* by *Jeffrey*, and confirmed by *Henry* his Son, who granted to them therewith the Miller and his Children; but it can hardly be said to be given, because the Canons were obliged to discharge twenty Marks of Silver,

ver, which the Miller was tied to pay, and pay two Marks of Silver yearly to *Jeffrey de Clinton* during his Life. In 7 *Edward I.* the Prior of *Kenilworth* had two Mills here, which after the Dissolution of the Monasteries were granted to *Richard* and *Thomas Lawley*, and their Heirs, anno 37 *Henry VIII.*

Harborow Magna, or *Great Harborow*, which, with *Little Harborow* (though they are since divided) were but one Lordship, and the Estate of *Richard Forestarius*, who then had four Hides and an Half here, possessed before the Conquest by four Theins. At that Time also one *Anseifus* held four Hides more in this Place, which in the Confessor's Time were the Freehold of one *Braning*, and on it was a Church with a Priest and a Mill. In that Record it is called *Herdeberge* from its Situation on an Hill, and the Herds of Cattle fed there. From *Richard Forestarius* his Part passed to a Family, that took their Name from this Place, as *Ansketil de Herdeberge*, who lived in King *Henry II.*'s Reign, whose Son *Hugh de Herdeburge* was one of them, who, with the rebellious Barons, was in Arms against King *John*, but returning to his Obedience in 1 *Henry III.* had his Lands, before seised on, restored. His Grandson *Hugh* was 3 *Edward I.* one of the Justices of Gaol-delivery at *Warwick*, and left this Lordship to *Roger* his Son, whose two Daughters inherited it; *Ela* married to *Walter Hopton*, and *Isabel* to *John Hulls*. *Ela* passed over her Right to her Sister *Isabel* and her Heirs, Remainder to Sir *Walter Hopton* and his Heirs, by which Means it came to Sir *John Hopton*, whose Posterity enjoyed this Manor till 1 *Edward IV.* when *Walter Hopton* died seised of this Manor, and left it to *Elizabeth* his Sister and Heir, then wedded to *Roger Corbet* of *Morton* in *Shropshire*, from whom descended *Robert Corbet*, who died seised of it, leaving it to *Elizabeth* and *Anne* his Daughters and Heirs, within Age 25 *Eliz.*

As for *Anseifus*'s Part, it came very antiently to the Family of *Langley*, of

whom *Jeffrey Langley* gave some of it to the Monks of *Comb* in King *Henry II.*'s Time, and *Jeffrey* his Grandchild sold them all the Rest, amounting to two Carnates, but reserving the Advowson, and a Rent of ten Pounds six Shillings Sterling a Year to himself and his Heirs, issuing out of them, to be paid in the Church of *Coventry*, at the four usual Terms of the Year. Something these *Langleys* had to do here upon the Account of their Marriage with *Ela* the Daughter and Heir of *John Hulls*, whom *John Langley* married; for his Posterity passed it away to Sir *Baldwin Frevil*, by whose Sisters and Coheirs, when his Estates were divided, this Part was allotted to *Thomas Ferrers* in Right of *Elizabeth* his Wife, the Eldest of them. As for the 10 l. 6 s. Rent, and the Advowson of the Church, Sir *Peter Carefwell*, Son of Sir *William*, by *Mary* the Daughter of *Jeffrey Langley*, obtained them, and by his Deed dated 45 *Edward III.* granted them to the aforesaid Sir *Baldwin* and his Heirs, by which Means they also devolved to the said Mr. *Ferrers*.

The Church, which was dedicated to all Saints, was valued in 19 *Edward I.* 1291, at seven Marks and an Half; but in 26 *Henry VIII.* at 14 l. 13 s. 2 d. In it are the Arms of *Langley*, *Odingsels*, *S. John*, *Hides*, and *Hastings* Earl of *Pembroke*, supposed Benefactors to it.

Harborow parva or *Little Harborow*, a small Hamlet in *Great Harborow*, divided between the Monks of *Combe* and *Kirby*, the former having here three Messuages, and thirty-three Acres of Land, and the latter the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee.

Hawksbury, an Hamlet in the Parish of *Sow*, which antiently belonged to the Priory of *Coventry*, and had the Reputation of a Manor. In 26 *Henry VIII.* the Rent of it, as it was then farmed out, was certified to be five Pounds. Upon the Dissolution of that Monastery it was granted by that King, Reg. 34 by the Name of the Manor, Messuage, and Farm of *Hawksbury*, and *Hawksbury grove*, to the Mayor, Bailiffs, and

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Commonalty of the City of *Coventry*, and their Successors for ever, who are still the Owners of it.

Herberbury, a large Village wherein divers Persons had Shares in the Conqueror's Time, viz. The Monks of *Coventry* one Hide and a Virgate, which was then wasted by the King's Army; the Earl of *Mallent* four Hides and an Half, held by *Leuninus* and *Alricus* in the Confessor's Days; *Turbil* of *Warwick* four Hides, of which *Willielmus* was his Tenant, but one *Ordric* was the Owner of it before the Conquest. In this Part stood the Church; *Henry de Ferrers* two Hides, held by *Wazelinus*, but before the Freehold of *Siward Barn*, and *William Buenvasleth* three Virgates. In *Domesday Book* it is variously written, viz. *Edburbury*, *Erburbery*, and *Erbergebery*, as having been the Possession of one *Erburga*, a Saxon Woman.

The Monks of *Coventry's* Part came to the Canons of *Kenilworth* (tho' by what Means we cannot tell) being five Yard-Lands, of which they held four in *Demesne*, and the Fifth was occupied by three Servants. The Earl of *Mallent's* Part descended to his Son *Robert* Earl of *Leicester*, who enfeoffed *Jeffrey Clinton* with it. His Grandchild *Henry* passed a great Part of it to *Reginald Bassett*, and *Robert Fitz-Parnel* confirmed it to him in King *John's* Time. *Reginald* disposed of all he had here to the Monks of *Comb*, and *Henry MaHore*, who had a Part with *Reginald*, gave his Lands here to the Canons of *Kenilworth*. But the Monks of *Comb* had much the greater Proportion, viz. two Carucates, except one Virgate in *Demesne*, two Windmills, twelve Servants, two Cottagers, and two Freeholders, which they held of *Reginald Bassett* by the eighth Part of a Knight's Fee; that which the Canons of *Kenilworth* had being two Windmills and two Yard-Lands, which they held in *Demesne*; three Servants, who occupied one Yard-Land and an Half, and seven Freeholders holding one Messuage, two Yard-Lands, a fourth Part, and two Acres. Another Part of what the

Earl of *Mallent* had here was given by some of his Descendants to the Monastery of *Nun-Eaton*. *Jeffrey de Clinton* and *Henry* his Son gave also five Yard-Lands (which was called *Clinton's Fee*) to the Templars, who were certified 7 *Edward I.* to have one Carucate, two Yard-Lands and eight Acres here, held by six Freeholders, who paid certain Rents, besides two Cottages. They were also certified to hold at the same Time five Yard-Lands in *Demesne* of *Robert fil. Odonis*.

That which *Turbil* had here was given to *Henry de Neuburgh* Earl of *Warwick*, who enfeoffed *Jeffrey Clinton* with it soon, and he bestowed the Church on the Canons of *Kenilworth* immediately upon the Foundation of it, *Henry* his Grandchild confirming the Gift. One of the Ancestors of the Family of *Lodbroke* had also a Grant of the Earl of *Warwick's* Part, which caused some Difference between him and *Clinton*, but at length it was agreed, that *Lodbroke* should hold of *Clinton*, whose Gift to *Kenilworth* was thereby confirmed. *Ralph de Lodbroke*, surnamed *Macer* or *Meagre*, i. e. the Lean, inherited their Part. He confirmed this Church to the Canons of *Kenilworth*, with two Yard-Lands thereunto belonging. To him succeeded *Robert le Meagre* his Son, who not only ratified his Father's Grant, but bestowed two Yard-Lands more upon the said Canons in this Place, as he did also on the Nuns of *Eaton*, who had ten Tenants here, that held by servile Works and two Freeholders that held Half a Yard-Land. *Robert* his Son succeeded him, who 20 *Henry III.* answered for Half a Knight's Fee in this Place, which he held of the Earl of *Warwick*. He was a Man of very great Eminency for Knowledge, and left Issue *William*, whose Heirs were his two Daughters *Amicia* and *Margery*, but his Estate passed to *John de Lodbroke* either by Entail or Purchase, and his Posterity enjoyed it.

Henry de Lodbroke his Son, 9 *Edward II.* was certified to be Lord of this Manor, and to hold it by a Knight's Fee of the Earl

Earl of *Warwick*. This Sir Henry (for he was a Knight) in 17 *Edward II.* settled this Manor upon *John* his Son and *Hawise* his Wife, and the Heirs of their Bodies, Remainder to *Thomas* his next Son, who both dying without Issue, *Alice* the Wife of *Lewes Cardian* became their Heir at Law, from whom descended *John Hathewyck*, who 10 *Henry VI.* was certified to hold this Manor by the eighth Part of a Knight's Fee. He resided here and had the Title of *Generosus*. After this we meet with nothing relating to this Manor, till 21 *Henry VIII.* when *Robert Corbet* and *Joan* his Wife were possessed of it, and *Joan* after his Death conveyed it to *Edward Underhill*, 23 *Henry VIII.* whose Posterity enjoyed it, till 1 *Mar. I.* and then sold it to *Thomas Freman*, and others.

Henry Ferrers's Part passed to *Robert fil. Odonis*, who was in Possession of it in King *John's* Time, but held it of *William de Boskervill*, who held it of Earl *Ferrers* with other Lands. This *Robert* was a Benefactor to the Canons of *Kenilworth*, by giving him Part of his Possessions lying in this Place, of which two Acres were appointed for the Celebration of a Mass every Saturday, and the Whole 7 *Edward I.* was certified to be two Yard-Lands and nine Acres, of which the Yard-Lands were held by four Servants, and the nine Acres by five Freeholders, who paid certain Rents for the same. *Odo de Herberbury* was his Son and Heir; and in 36 *Henry III.* held the said Lands by the same Knight's Fee of *Ralph de Pichford*, who held them of Earl *Ferrers*. *Robert fil. Odonis*, second Son of *Odo de Herberbury*, was the last of this Family that had these Lands. He 7 *Edward I.* is recorded to have bestowed upon the Monks of *Combe* his Manor-house and all his Lands thereunto belonging here, for the Health of the Souls of himself and *Elizabeth* his Wife, and all his Ancestors and Successors. They had a Court-Leet and other Privileges here, which, with the Lands, they held till the Dissolution; after they had rested in the Crown a-

while, were given by Queen *Elizabeth*, *Reg. 24.* to *Edward Frost* and *John Walker* and their Heirs, from whom they were alienated to *Thomas Wagstaffe*, who sold them to *William Cokes* of *Snitfield*, whose Posterity enjoyed it in 1640.

What the Canons of *Kenilworth* had here, after the Dissolution, was granted out of the Crown, all but the Advowson of the Church, to *John Fisher* and *Thomas Dabridgcourt*, by the Name of a Manor, and with it in the same Patent, the Lands belonging to *Nun-Eaton* lying in this Town. They aliened them the same Year to *Thomas Fisher* of *Bishops-Iscbington*, and his Heirs. He died seised of it, and left it to his Son *Edward*, 20 *Eliz.* whose Son *John* passed it away to *Thomas Cox* of the same Place, from whom it was purchased in 19 *Jac. I.* by *Richard Wagstaff*, whose Heirs enjoyed it in 1640. Besides these several Manors, others held some distinct Parcels of Land here, viz. *John Mallory* a *Leicestershire* Gent. held the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee 10 *Henry VI.* and *Eustace Hatch* had three Carucates of Land here, except ten Acres, of *John de Lodbroke*, and something of the Earl of *Leicester*, but of these we are not able to give a distinct Account.

The Church here, dedicated to *All Saints*, was given to the Monastery of *Kenilworth* by *Jeffrey de Clinton*, in King *Henry I.'s* Time, which Grant was confirmed by *Richard Peche*, Bishop of *Coventry* in King *Henry II.'s* Days. To him succeeded in the same See *G. Muschamp*, who in King *John's* Days appropriated it to those Canons, assigning Half a Mark yearly to them out of the Vicarage. In 1291, 19 *Edward I.* the Rectory was valued at eighteen Marks, four Shillings and Eight-pence, and the Vicarage at two Marks, but in 26 *Henry VIII.* at five Pounds.

Hodnell, or *Hodenbull*, a Parish of a large Extent, antiently well inhabited, and had a Church of which there are scarcely any Remains. In the Conqueror's Time the Earl of *Mallent* had four Hides in this Place, held of him

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by one *Gislebert*, his Tenant, but before the Conquest was the Estate of one *Ordric*. At the same Time *Turchil de Warwick* had five Hides here, which had also been the Freehold of the same *Ordric* and one *Ulnod* before the Conquest. And *William fil. Corbucionis* had one Hide, as we find in the General Survey, in which it is written *Hodenelle*, or *Hodenbelle*, viz. *Odo's Hill*; but all these Parts soon became united in one Owner, the Earl of *Warwick*, who enfeoffed *Hugo Fitz-Richard* with it, as he did *Richard de Burton*, who gave it to the Nuns of *Eaton* soon after its Foundation, to whom *Hugh Fitz-Richard* and the Earl of *Warwick* confirmed it. But notwithstanding this, *Robert de Tayden* had some Lands here, with which he enfeoffed *William Angevin*, which he and his Son *Nigel* gave to the Monks of *Combe*. The Nuns of *Eaton* had the Church in their Part, and therefore required the Tithes of the Monks of *Combe's* Lands, but they refused to pay them, because they were of the *Cistercian* Order; yet at length they agreed the Nuns should have them to increase their Diet yearly upon Tuesday in the third Week in *Advent*.

But this Parish came afterwards to be divided into two Parts, the one called *Hodenbull-Gurmund*, because one *Gurmund* held the fifth Part of a Knight's Fee here of the Earl of *Warwick*, and his Family continued here some Descents, holding the same Part of a Knight's Fee here; the other called *Hodenbull-Osbert*, from one *Osbert*, that held the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee here of the same Earl. *Simon de Hodenbull* answered at that Time for Half a Knight's Fee in this Part, then called *Schiten-Hodenbull*. The Monks of *Combe* were Lords of this Manor, and had a Court-Leet and other Privileges in it allowed them. It contained then six Mesuages, with six Yard-Lands and an Half, forty-eight Acres being reckoned a Yard-Land. But the Monks of *Combe* did not keep it till the Dissolution; for in 16 *Edward IV.* *William Catesby*, Esq; obtained it to himself and the Heirs

Male of his Body, from the Abbot and Convent of that House. Other Persons held Lands here, viz. *John Burnell*, the eighth Part of a Knight's Fee, *Simon Gurmund* the fourth Part, *Robert Burnell* a fourth Part, and *Richard Gurmund* a fifth Part, which *John Harryes* held 2 *Henry IV.* of which we find no more.

The Manor, which in this Place belonged to *Nun-Eaton*, continued in that House's Hand, till the Dissolution 30 *Henry VIII.* when it fell to the Crown, and was purchased from thence by *John Spenser*, an Inhabitant of it, and *Thomas Brauncefield*, who sold it to *Thomas Wilks* a Merchant of the Staple, who dying without Issue, left it to his Brother *William Wilks*, whose Son *Robert* dying also without Issue, his Estates fell to his Daughters and Heirs, of whom *Frances* the Second, married to *Erasmus Dryden*, Esq; had this for her Part, and her Son Sir *John Dryden* of *Canons Ashby* in *Northamptonshire*, Knt. enjoyed it in 1640.

To give some Account of the Depopulation of it, we observe, that in 18 *Henry VI.* there was but four Householders, but the Church was standing in 23 *Henry VIII.* when *Thomas Spenser* ordered by his Will, that his Body should be buried in the Chancel near the Image of the Blessed Virgin by his Father, and appointed his Executors to pale the Church-yard round and keep it up.

The Church dedicated to *S. Helene*, was of old Time a Chapel only, but had a Mark *per Annum*, and a Stone of Wax granted out of it to the Canons of *Kenilworth*, by *G. Muschamp*, Bishop of *Coventry* in King *John's* Time; and being appropriated to the Monastery of *Nun-Eaton*, was valued 19 *Edward I.* at five Marks; but no Vicarage was then appointed, nor in 26 *Henry VIII.* so much as a Curate allowed; but all the Tithes were farmed by the Nuns of *Eaton* to *John Audley*, Esq; at 11 *l.* 13 *s.* 10 *d.* *per Annum*.

Honingham, the Lordship and Estate of *William fil. Corbucionis* in the Conqueror's Time, then held by *Osmund* and *Cbetel* his Tenants, containing three Hides and

an Half, and was the Freehold of *Eneaus* and *Saulf* in *Edward the Confessor's* Days. In *Domesday-book* it is written *Huningham*. In this Family it continued till *Henry III.'s* Reign, for *Sir Jeffrey Corbicum*, Knt. in King *John's* Reign, gave to *Edmund*, Rector of the Church of *Wapenbury*, and his Successors (with the Consent of *Sir Richard de Wapenbury* the Patron) one Messuage, with Half a Yard Land and a Flood-gate lying in this Village, with all the Tithes of the Fee there, for the Maintenance of a Priest to celebrate Divine Service on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday every Week in his Chapel here, because the Floods of the River *Leame* hindred the Inhabitants of it in going to the Mother Church, giving at the same Time to the said *Sir Richard*, all his Right in the Chapel. In the 20 *Hen. III.* *Walter D'ayvill* answered for the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee here, which *Robert D'ayvill* his Descendant held of *William de Cantilupe*, who held it over of *Jeffrey de Corbicum*. This *Walter* 36 *Henry III.* obtained a Charter of Free Warren for all his Demesne Lands here; but *John de Hastings*, as superior Lord of the Fee, claimed Court-Leet and other Privileges, his Mother being one of the Sisters of *George de Cantilupe*.

How the *D'ayvills* parted with it we find not, but observe, that in King *Edward I.'s* Time, *Roger de Clifford* had 20 l. a Year here, which he passed over to *Sir Urian Saint Pere* in Exchange for other Lands. *Sir Urian* died seised of the Manor-house and divers Lands and Tenements here, which he held of *John de Hastings* by the third Part of a Knight's Fee, leaving them to *Urian* his Son and Heir. He had Issue *John*, but he died without Issue, and *Isabel* his Daughter being his Heir, brought it by Marriage to *Sir Walter Cokesey*, who had another Manor before in this Place, which with it continued in the Line of the *Cokesey's* for divers Generations. This *Walter* died seised of this Manor of *Honingham*, as Tenant by the Courtesy of England after the Death of *Isabel*, and left it to

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Walter his Son and Heir, whose Son *Hugh* dying without Issue, *Joyce* his Sister was his Heir, and marrying to *John Grevill*, had Issue *Sir John Grevill*, who died seised of this Manor 20 *Edward IV.* leaving it to *Thomas* his Son and Heir, who dying without Issue 14 *Henry VII.* left *Robert Ruffel* and *Robert Winter* his Cousins and Heirs, of whom we shall speak by and by.

In the mean Time we shall take Notice of some others who had to do here, viz. *William Cotes*, who died seised of a Capital Messuage, and certain Lands here, leaving his Son and Heir, *John Cotes*, who, with others, held the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee here of the Earl of *Lancaster* and Heirs of *Hastings*, and *Edward Metley*, who held four Parts of a Knight's Fee of the Earl of *Warwick*. The *Cotes's* wrote themselves of this Place, whereby 'tis manifest that they had their Residence here. *Roger*, the Father of the aforesaid *William*, stiled himself in a Deed dated 30 *Edward I.* *Roger fil. Silvestri de Honingham*. Some others of them were of Note in this County, but having no other special Reference to this Place, we shall say no more of them.

Robert Winter above-mentioned, upon the Partition of the *Cokesey's* Inheritance, had this Manor of *Honingham* allotted to him, but kept it not long, before he conveyed it to *John Underbill* of *Nether-Etyndon*, who 5 *Henry VIII.* patt it into the Hands of *John Acard*, Gent. and others, to the Use of himself and *Susan* his Wife, during their Lives, Remainder to *Thomas Underbill* his Son, and *Anne* his Wife, Daughter of the said *Robert*, and the Heirs of *Thomas*. This *Thomas* had *Edward* his Son and Heir, who sold it to *Richard Newport*, Gent. who died seised of it 8 *Eliz.* leaving it to *William* his Son and Heir, then a Minor.

The Church here, being antiently a Chapel dedicated to *S. Margaret*, and belonging to *Wapenbury*, was therewith appropriated to *Monks-kirby* in this County by *G. Muschamp*, Bishop of *Conventry* in King *John's* Time, and after-

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wards with *Wapenbury* came to the Monastery of *Sulby* in *Northamptonshire*. In 26 *Henry VIII.* the Glebe and Tithes of it were valued at 5 *l.* besides the Stipend allowed to a Priest, that served the Cure, who had no Institution.

Heath, a Member of *Hill-Wotton*, the Lordship of *Roger Earl of Warwick* in 23 *Henry I.* for upon the Foundation of the Collegiate Church of *St. Mary* in *Warwick*, that Earl gave to it an Hide of Land lying here. Shortly after which did *Jeffrey de Clinton*, Son of *Jeffrey*, the Founder of *Kenilworth Priory* (*inter alia*) confirm the Grant of *Odo de Turri* made to that Monastery of all the Rest, as it seems, of this Village. In 7 *Edward I.* *Thomas de Ednesoure*, one of the Coheirs of *Savage*, was certified to be Lord of this Hamlet, having here one Messuage and Half a Yard-Land in Demesne with three Freeholders, who occupied thirty one Acres of Land, and two Acres of Meadow under a certain Rent, besides ten Acres of Land, two Acres of Meadow more, there held of him by the Hospital of *St. John* at *Coventry*. More than this, in 19 *Edward I.* the Canons of *Warwick* had a Carucate of Land here, which being at first given by *Roger* to the Collegiate Church there, came afterwards to the Priory of *Kenilworth*, but now that Part belongs to the Grange, called *Crosse-grange*, as it did before the Dissolution. As to that Part which *Savage* held, it is so intermixed with *Wotton*, that it can't be distinctly set out.

Helenbull, a Grange belonging to *Stoneley Abbey*, which seems to have risen from hence. *Edmund Earl of Lancaster*, 6 *Edward I.* granted to the Monks of *Stoneley* a License (*inter alia*) to enjoy quietly, what they had improved by Inclosure here; and thereupon they built an House upon it to be a Grange to supply their Monks with Provision. It was held by those Monks till the Dissolution, and having been a-while in the Crown, was passed to *Thomas Gregory* with *Kingsbul*, who 4 *Eliz.* obtained a License to alienate it to *William Phinnis*

and *Arthur Gregory*, and the Heirs of *Arthur*, who died seised of it 2 *Jac. I.*

Henley, an Hamlet in the Parish of *Folkebull*, of which there is no Memory of it, but by a Mill, called *Henley-mill*, but that it was antiently a Manor, appears by the Grant of it by that Name to *Sir Baldwin Frevil*, and *Ida* his Wife, who having other Lands near it of considerable Value, suffered it to be depopulated, and so it became united with some of them, and can't now be distinguished from them, and the more, because it hath never passed from the *Frevills*.

Herdewick, an Hamlet in the Parish of *Lemington-Hastang*, of which one of the Family of *Hastang* enfeoffed a Person, who took from it the Name *de Herdewick*, as *William de Herdewick*, whom *Robert Hastang* sued 20 *Henry III.* for certain Customs and Services due to him for the Lands he held here; and *John de Herdewick*, whom the Vicar of *Lemington* sued for certain Lands in this Place 21 *Edward III.* Their Seat was at *Lynley* in *Leicestershire*, but this Lordship belonging to them as long as their Male Line lasted, some of them resided here. For *John de Herdewick*, 31 *Edward III.* was an Assessor and Collector of the Tax in this Shire, and a Commissioner for araying of all Men in the County; and in 1 *Richard II.* a Justice of the Peace for the Town of *Coventry*: Another *John Herdewick* dying without Issue Male in the Reign of *K. Henry VIII.* and leaving only female Heirs, this Manor, upon the Partition (there called *Herdewick-Grimbald*) was assigned to *Alice*, then the Wife of *William Dingley, Esq.* being one of his Daughters, and their Heirs, of whom *Francis Dingley* was the First, being their Son; he lived at *Shreveleugh* in *Worcestershire*, who in 32 *Eliz.* passed it to *Richard Clever*, whose Grandson *William Clever* enjoyed it in 1640.

Hill or *Hull*, so called from its lofty Situation; there are four Places, Villages, or Hamlets, so called in this Hundred, which in our Description of them we shall distinguish in this Manner.

Hill, or *Hall*, a Village belonging to *Lemington-Hastang*, which in the Conqueror's Time was the Lordship and Possession of the Monks of *Abingdon* in *Berkshire*, given them by *Turchil de Arden*, (or as he is called in *Domesday-book*, *Turchil de Warwick*) and confirmed to them by the Conqueror, and containing two Hides, to which King *William* added four Yard-Lands more, for the Service of Castleward, to be done at his Castle of *Windsor*: Out of these Lands so given, one of the Abbots enfeoffed one of his Servants, named *Henry*, with four Virgates, to perform the Service of Castleward. From him it descended to *Hugh* his Son and Heir, who sold them to *Robert de Hastang*. One *Ralph* the Son of *Wigan* put in his Claim to one of the two Hides, as given by King *Henry I.* to his Father *Wigan*, his Marshal; but the Abbot & *John* recovered it of him, and by Fine settled it on the aforesaid *Henry*, who is therein styled *Henricus filius Pagani*. To this *Henry* succeeded *Hugh* surnamed *de Abendon*; but it seems as if the two Hides were now parted, and one of them was given to *William de Curly*; for both *Hugh* and he held by the sixth Part of a Knight's Fee, and the Service of Castleward, of the said Abbot, who at length agreed to accept 40*d.* of *William de Curly* instead of it. This Hide came also to *Robert de Hastang* above-mentioned by the Marriage of one of *Curly's* Daughters and Heirs, and he leaving only female Heirs, one of them married to *Ralph de Stafford*, whose Posterity enjoyed it a-while, and then sold it to *Baron Trevor*, who had it in 1640.

Hill, or *Hull*, sometimes called *Kings Hulle*, a Village in the Parish of *Stoneley*, the Monks of which Place had a Grange there, which after the Dissolution of that House, 34 *Henry VIII.* was granted to *Leonard Chamberlain* and *Richard Andrews*, Gent. among other Things, and to their Heirs; but they kept it not long, for in 38 *Henry VIII.* it was in the Possession of *John Wade*, who the same Year made over his Title therein to

Thomas Gregory, in Consideration of Lands of the like Value transferred to him at *Flehamsted*. He died seised thereof in 16 *Eliz.* leaving it to *Arthur* his Son, whose Son had it in 1640.

Hill-Morton, the Possession of the Earl of *Mallent* in the Conqueror's Time, and after him of *Henry de Neuburgh* his Brother, being then called (as *Domesday-book* shews) *Mortone* only. He was then Earl of *Warwick*, and he, or one of his Descendants, enfeoffed *Philip de Esflega* with it, by the Service of a Knight's Fee, as his Grandson *Walter* held it 20 *Henry III.* *Thomas de Aspley*, Son of *Walter*, inherited this Lordship 36 *Henry III.* and having several Sons, settled his Estate upon *Thomas* his Eldest, and his Heirs, and for Want of such, to all the Brothers and Sisters of the whole Blood. *Thomas* the Son, being in Possession of it, procured for himself and his Heirs, in 49 *Henry III.* a Charter for a weekly Market on Saturday, and a Fair yearly for three Days, beginning on the Eve of *St. John Baptist*; but the King being then in Prison, the Barons, who then ruled, disallowed the Grant, and therefore he was forced to renew it in the 52d Year of the same King, when the Fair was ratified, and Market altered to Wednesday, and Free Warren granted him and his Heirs in all his Demesne Lands here. He died without Issue 13 *Edward I.* and left this Lordship and his other Estates to *Ralph de Aspley* his Brother and Heir. He claimed a Court-Leet and other Privileges in this Manor by Prescription, which were allowed.

Thomas his Son succeeded him, and in 9 *Edward II.* was certified to be Lord of this Place; but he not liking the Wednesday Market there, procured a Patent 8 *Edward III.* to have it on Tuesday Weekly, continuing the Fair as it was, and renewing the Charter of Free Warren. In the same Year he obtained a License to amortise certain Lands lying in this Lordship, to maintain a Chantry Priest to sing Mass for ever in the Chapel of our Lady, contiguous to

the Parish Church, for the Souls of himself, *Margery* his Wife, *Edith* his Grandmother, his Father, Mother, their Heirs and Ancestors, and all Christian Souls: There can be no Doubt but this Chantry was established, but it was not found in the Survey of 37 *Henry VIII.* This *Thomas* in 17 *Edward III.* gave the perpetual Patronage of the Church here to the Dean and Canons of the Collegiate Church of *Astley*, then newly founded by *Thomas* Lord *Astley*, the Chief of the Family, and died before the 20 *Edward III.* leaving Issue Sir *William*, Sir *Thomas* and *Giles*; but forasmuch as we find nothing memorable of them relating to this Place, we pass them over.

The Church is dedicated to *St. John Baptist*, and being appropriated to the Collegiate Church of *Astley*, a Vicarage was appointed, which were valued 19 *Edward I.* 1291. at eighteen Marks the Rectory, and in 26 *Henry VIII.* at 6 l. 10 s. the Vicarage, a Pension of 13 s. 4 d. being reserved out of the Rectory to the Bishop, when it was appropriated, as was usual in such Cases.

In this Church were two Chantries founded, the one by Sir *Edmund Trussel* in the Chapel of our Lady, for the Souls of Sir *Thomas Astley*, *Margery* his Wife, and their Children alive and dead, as also of the Lady *Edith Astley*, Sir *Ralph Astley* and *Agnes* his Wife, Sir *Edmund Trussel* and *Margery* his Wife, &c. And for the Maintenance of a Priest perpetually to sing Mass there, the King, *Edward III.* Reg. 16. gave License to the said Sir *Edmund* to amortise four Messuages, fifty Acres of Land, seven Acres of Meadow, and 26 s. Rent in this Place. While Sir *Edmund* lived, he was the Patron of it, but after his Death, the Bishop by his Instrument of Ordination reserved it to *Thomas Astley* and *Margery* his Wife. 'Tis probable this Chantry swallowed up *Thomas Astley's* above-mentioned, for there was no other in our Lady's Chapel, 37 *Henry VIII.* but this. This Chantry was then valued by the Commissioners ap-

pointed thereto, at 4 l. 18 s. 10 d. above all Reprizes.

The other Chantry was erected in *St. James's Chapel* in *Hull* super *Dunsmore*, by Mr. *Thomas de Moreton*, in 18 *Edward III.* from whom he obtained a License to amortise, one Messuage, one Yard-Land, and four Acres, as also four Acres and one Rood of Meadow, for a Priest to sing Mass for the good Estate of him the said *Thomas*, and *Alice* his Wife, and *Margery* their Daughter, during their Lives, and for their Souls, when they shall depart this World, as also for the Soul of *Adam de Morton* his Father, and their Ancestors. The Value of it in 37 *Henry VIII.* was certified to be 2 l. 6 s. 8 d. per Annum.

In this Lordship there were also eight Messuages, one Yard-Land and a Quarter, given by one *William Poyntell* to the Hospital of *St. John Baptist* in *Lutterworth*, for the finding of a Chantry Priest there to sing Mass for the Souls of himself and his Wife. 3 *Edward III.*

Hill-Wotton, antiently reputed a Member of *Wotton*, South-east of which it lies about a Mile. It had the same Lords as *Wotton*, and being given by King *Henry I.* to *Jeffrey de Clinton*, he enfeoffed *Jeffrey de Savage* with it. The *Savages* held it some Successions, in whose Time divers Owners had Lands here, viz. *Godwin*, the Son of *Godewine de Wotton*, who gave it to the Canons of *Kenilworth*, with his Body, which he desired to be buried in that Monastery, an annual Rent of five Shillings issuing out of certain Lands here, held of Sir *Hugh de Beckbirie*, Knt. which Gift *Alien de Beckbirie* in her Widowhood confirmed; but belonging to *Wotton*, it was held of the *Savages*, who were Lords there. In the Precincts of this Place there was a Mill called *Tatford-mill*, of which two Parts were given by *Jeffrey Savage*, and the other Part by Sir *William de Wolston*, Knt. to the Monks of *Stoneley*. To whom Sir *Thomas de Ednesoure*, Knt. (who married one of the Coheirs of *Savage*) gave also certain Lands lying here.

Holm,

Holm, near *Newton*. See *Biggin*, which was antiently so called.

Hopsford, an Hamlet in the Parish of *Withbrooke*, a Place almost depopulated, the Manor-house being unfit for Habitation, and no more but two Cottages remaining; but in the Conqueror's Days it was possessed by *Jeffrey Wirce*, and certified to contain three Hides. *Wirce's* Lands came to *Moubray*, and were by him soon after granted to *Herbert Putot*, who gave three Yard-Lands here to the Monks of *Combe*, which King *Henry II.* confirmed, being *de Feodo Rogeri de Moubray*. His Son *Eustace* succeeded him in this Manor, but enjoyed it not long, for among the Fees of *Nigel de Moubray*, Son of *Roger*, *Robert Hastings* is certified to hold a 24th Part of a Knight's Fee in this Place. His Family held it divers Successions, but in 31 *Edward III.* it was made over, by *John de Lyons*, who had his Life in it, to *William Catesby*, to whom *Sir John Hastings* not only confirmed it, but at length granted him the Inheritance thereof by his Deed dated at *Coventry* the next Year.

The Heirs of *Catesby* enjoyed it till King *Henry VI.*'s Time, when there growing Suits of Law between *Sir Humphry Stafford*, Knt. Son of one of the Co-heirs of *John de Hastings* and *Robert Catesby*, it was at length agreed, That *Robert Catesby* and *Lettice* his Wife should have this Manor during their Lives, and the longer liver of them, paying to *Sir Humphry* 13 s. 4 d. per Annum, and after their Decease, in Consideration of 38 l. payed to the said *Robert*, the said Manor and other Lands of his Purchase should be and remain to the said *Sir Humphry* and his Heirs for ever. This *Sir Humphry* left Issue *Sir Humphry* his Son and Heir, who being attainted in Parliament 1 *Henry VII.* this among other Estates of his, was seised into that King's Hands, and by him given to *Sir William Vampage*, Knt. his Servant, and the Heirs Male of his Body. *Humphry* his Son and Heir was nevertheless restored in 6 *Henry VIII.* and became possessed of it, but

soon after passed it over to *Sir Edward Belknap*, Knt. who in 10 *Henry VIII.* sold it to *Richard Wright* of this Place, and *Humphry* his Son for 312 l. 3 s. 9. *Sterling*, which *Humphry* resided here, was a Justice of the Peace divers Years in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, and died in the last Year of it, 1602.

Hurst, a Village, to which King *Henry II.* translated the Monks of *Radmore*, and settled them here. That Prince, upon the Foundation of *Stoneley Abbey*, gave the Monks of it this Place in Augmentation of their Possessions, and King *John* afterwards confirmed it to them. They in the following Times made themselves a Grange out of the Effarts here, called *Bokendene*, standing about Half a Mile from the Village. It was antiently a pretty Hamlet, consisting of nineteen Houses, but it was afterwards so depopulated, that in the Reign of King *Henry VII.* there was but one left. It is now for the most part possessed by the Lord *Leigh* of *Stoneley*, and descended to him by his Great Grandfather, who purchased it in the Beginning of *Q. Elizabeth's* Reign.

Hyde, a Village, which had antiently a Chapel belonging to *Hinkeley* in *Leicestershire*, but is now a depopulated Place. In King *John's* Reign *William Marshall* was the Owner of the Lordship, and his Son *William*, who succeeded him, is in 55 *Henry III.* certified to hold Part of a Knight's Fee in this Place. In 20 *Edward III.* *William Moton* answered for the 8th Part of a Knight's Fee here, held of the Honour of *Winchester*. His Title therein devolved to *Richard Gray* and *Laurence Dutton*, who in 11 *Richard II.* were certified to hold the Half Knight's Fee here of *Henry Lord Ferrers* of *Groby*. In 1 *Mar. I.* *Sir Walter Smith* is found to die seised of the third Part of this Manor, as also 300 Acres of Pasture, sixty Acres of Meadow, and 2 s. Rent, lying here and in *Hinkley* above-mentioned, which he had purchased of *John Leake* and *Richard Astell*, leaving *Richard* his Son and Heir, who 35 *Eliz.* settled it upon

upon *William Littleton* in Marriage with *Margaret* his Daughter, since which it has gone with *Shirford*.

Ichington Bishops, so called from the River *Ichene* on whose Banks it stands, and the Bishops of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*, who were once the Possessors of it; but it is evident, that it was one of those twenty-four Towns which *Earl Leofric* gave to the Monks of *Coventry* upon the Foundation of that Monastery in King *Edward the Confessor's* Reign. In the Conqueror's Survey it is certified to be in the Hands of those Monks, and to contain five Hides, as it remained till the latter End of King *Henry III.* for the first Bishop of *Coventry* that had it (as far as we can find) was *Roger Molend*, Nephew to King *Henry III.* elected to that See by the Monks of *Coventry*, at the earnest Request of *Richard* Earl of *Cornwall*, that King's Brother 42 *Henry III.* 'Tis most probable that the Monks passed it to this Bishop, because in the next Year the same King granted him Free Warren, and a Market every Week upon Wednesday, and a Fair yearly on St. Peter and St. Paul, and three Days after. In 7 *Edward I.* what the Bishops possessed here was certified at five Carucates, and a Wind-mill, which they held in Demesne, sixteen Servants, who held twenty-five Yard-Lands and an Half by doing servile Works in Harvest, and ten who held eight Yard-Lands and an Half by the Service of Plowing, Sowing, &c. sixteen Cottagers paying certain Rents, and eight Freeholders, who held each of them a Yard-Land, with Infangthef, &c.

The Bishops successively enjoyed those Things till 1 *Edward VI.* when *Richard Sampson* the present Bishop, passed the Whole to one *Thomas Fisher*, Esq; Secretary to the Duke of *Somerset*, at that Time Protector of the King, for Ready Money, 100 l. and an Annuity of 50 l. per Annum, to be paid to him and his Successors, which the Dean and Chapter confirmed; but the Annuity was released by the same Bishop the next Year,

and confirmed by the King, who granted him also the Return of Writs with this Lordship. Why the Bishop was thus prodigal of the Church's Estates, is thought to have been only to make *Fisher* his Friend, if he were turned out, as some were, that would not come into the Measures of the Reformers: *Fisher* being thus in Possession of this Manor, made an absolute Depopulation of that Part where the Church stood, which he pulled down to build the Manor-house, and changed the Name of *Bishops* to *Fishers Ichington*; but not yet thinking his Title firm enough, he procured *Ralph Banes* the succeeding Bishop to levy a Fine 4 s. 5 *Phil. & Mar.* to settle it on him.

This *Thomas Fisher* having done all he could to secure his Title, died 20 *Elizabeth.* and his Son *Edward* was Heir to his great Estate, which he consumed almost all, but this Lordship, and died in Prison, leaving it to his Son *John*, who sold it to *Thomas Cox* of *Honingham* in this County, which *Thomas* had Issue *Thomas*, who being possessed of it, sold it to Sir *James Enyan* of *Flore* in *Northamptonshire*, Bar. 12 *Charles I.* who having only Daughters, passed it away five Years after his Purchase, to Sir *David Conyngham*, Knt.

The Church here dedicated to *All Saints*, belonged very antiently to the chief Chanter of *Lichfield* Cathedral, being given (as may be supposed) by *Roger Molend* the first Bishop that had the Lordship wholly. In 7 *Edward I.* it was held appropriate by the said Chanter, who had then there a Carucate of Land in Demesne, with eight Freeholders, who held four Yard-Lands. It is probable, that then the Vicarage was ordained. In 19 *Edward I.* the Rectory, with the Chapels thereunto belonging, was valued at nine Marks, and the Vicarage at five, which in 26 *Henry VIII.* was with the same Chapels rated at 13 l. 6 s. 8 d. per Annum.

Ichington-Longa was in the Conqueror's Time the Lordship of one *Cristina*, who had it of that King's Gift, and then

then it was certified, upon the Composing of the General Survey, to contain twenty-four Hides, being there written *Icentone*: At that Time it had a Church, with two Priests officiating in it, and two Mills with Woods two Furlongs in Length and one in Breadth. From *Cristina* it descended to the Family of *Limesy*, antiently Men of great Note, by Marriage with her, 'tis probable; but certain it is, they enjoyed her Lands and flourished in great Honour till King *John's* Time, when the Male Line failing, the Barony of the *Limesy's* was divided between *Hugh de Odingsells* and *David de Lindsey* his Coheirs.

Of the Family of *Limesy's* we observe, That *Ralph* having founded the Priory of *Hertford* in King *Henry I.'s* Time, gave certain Lands lying in this Lordship to it. *Alan* his Successor also gave this Church to the same Monastery, which *Gerard* his Son, and *John* his Grandson confirmed. This *John* died 9 *Rich. III.* and *Alice* his Widow married *Walleran* Earl of *Warwick*.

From *Hugh de Odingsells*, who married *Basilia*, one of his Coheirs, sprang two worthy Families, of which the Chief residing here must be the Subject of our Researches. *Hugh* was a Knight, and eldest Son, a Person of great Note in his Time: He died 23 *Henry III.* and his Son *Gerard* inherited this and his other Estates. He had a License to levy Esuage upon all his Tenants here and elsewhere, that held by military Service. *Hugh* was his Son and Heir, and being knighted, purchased the other Moiety of this Manor from *John de Pinkney*, to whom it descended from his Great Grandmother. This *John* being the next Year hanged for Felony, his Son *Robert* had great Suits with *Hugh* for this Manor; but the King having seised for his Crime, ordered his Sheriff to give *Hugh* the Possession of it, and he died seised of it in 33 *K. Edward I.* when it was certified that he held this Manor of the King in *Capite*, by the Service of Half a Barony. To him succeeded *John* his Son and Heir, who being one that as-

sisted the Earls of *Lancaster* and *Warwick* in killing *Piers de Gaveston*, had the King's Pardon for that Fact. 7 *Edw. II.* His Son *John*, who also was a Knight, was for divers Felonies outlawed, whereupon this Manor was seised into the King's Hands, and extended; but his Son *John* paying a Fine of 200 Marks to the King, recovered them. He was a Knight in 32 *Edward III.* and dying 4 *Richard II.* left *John* his Son and Heir, as he did *Edward*, and he *Gerard*, who by his Will ordered his Body to be buried before the High Altar in this Church, and that *Margaret* his Wife, for the Health of his Soul, should give 4*l.* to a Friar or Priest, to sing a Trental of *St. George* there for the Space of one Year next after his Decease: *Edward* his Son and Heir succeeded him, and dying left *Edmund* his Successor, whose Son and Heir *John* mortgaged this Lordship to Sir *John Throckmorton*, who passed his Title to *Robert* Earl of *Leicester*, 14 *Eliz.* who gave it by his Will after the Decease of his Lady, to his natural Son Sir *Robert Dudley*, Knt.

There are some Things of Note in this Place, which may not be passed over, and are, 1. The Birth of *Wolston*, who having his Education in the Abbey of *Peterborough*, first became there a Shorn Monk in the Abbey of *Worcester*, and having given Proof of a singular Piety, was removed from thence to the See of *Worcester*. Dr. *Fuller* tells us, he was a plain and honest Man without Guile, but not complying with the Humour of the King to talk *French*, or Pride of *Lanfranke*, he was hated by them, and dealt withal so as to make him resign his Bishoprick; but his Reply was, he had it from *St. Edward*, and would only resign it to him, and so went to his Tomb, and resigned all his Episcopal Habili-ments there. This Behaviour so wrought upon his Adversaries, that he was not only continued in his Bishoprick, but canonized after his Death. The Second is, that it was once the largest Town in this Shire, or at least one of them, and in 15 *Henry II.* was ranked with the Boroughs,

roughs, that were to contribute towards the Marriage of the King's Daughter; and lastly, That *Robert* Earl of *Leicester* gave *Queen Elizabeth* a magnificent Entertainment here in her Progress to *Kenilworth-Castle*, erecting a Tent of such extraordinary Bigness, that the Pins of it were seven Cart-loads. Besides the *Odingsells*, some others had good Estates in this Place, as *Robert de Collingham*, who held here Half a Knight's Fee, *William de Saiz* a fourth Part, and *Nicholas de Breton* the same.

The Church here is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and being given to the Monks of *Hertford* by *David de Lindesey*, and confirmed to them by *Gerard* his Brother, they made this Benefit of it, that they received two Parts of the Tithe-Corn throughout all the Demesne Lands of the Town, but the other Moiey was granted by the said *David* to *William de Odingsells*, who passed it to *Gerard* his Brother. It was valued 19 *Edward I.* at thirty-three Marks. How the Whole came to the *Odingsells* we can't discover, but find that *John de Odingsells* sold the perpetual Advowson of it to *Hugh de Meryngton* of *Coventry*, who died seised of it in 1 *Edward III.* and leaving it to his Son *John*, he passed it to Sir *William de Clinton*, who gave it with eight Messuages, six Yard Lands, and twenty Shillings Rent, all in this Place, to *John Lynye*, Warden of the Chantry of *Maxstock*, and his Successors, for the Health of his Soul, and the Souls of his Ancestors and Successors: But the same Sir *William* having founded a Priory of Canons of *St. Augustine* in the same Place, soon after annexed that Chantry to it with the Appurtenances. Whereupon the Church and the Lands thereunto belonging were appropriated to the Use of the said Canons, by *R. Northburgh*, Bishop of *Coventry* and *Lichfield* 10 *Edward I.* and a Vicarage soon after endowed, which in 26 *Henry VIII.* was valued at 7 l. 17 s. 6 d. per Annum.

The said Rectory, after the Dissolution of the Monastery of *Maxstoke*, with

the Land thereto appertaining, coming to the Crown, was with the Site of the Monastery passed to the Duke of *Suffolk*, and from him to one *Trapps*, and from his Coheirs to *Anthony Ludford* and *Thomas Fisher*, who in the 25 *Eliz.* alienated the said Lands by the Name of a Manor, with two Parts of the Tithe of the Corn and Hay, &c. to *Robert Dudley*, then Earl of *Leicester*, since which Time they have always attended the Possession of the Lordship.

In the Windows of the Church are great Variety of Arms, but chiefly of the *Beauchamps*, *Odingsells*, *Limesys*, &c. but there is but one marble Gravestone, which is for *Edward Odingsells* of this Town, Esq; Gentleman Usher to King *Henry VII.* who died in the Year 1522.

Kirby Monachorum, or *Monkskirby*, a great Parish containing ten Villages, and antiently a Roman Station, as seems evident from the Foundations of old Walls and Roman Bricks, which have been dug up in the Grounds near the Church, as also from three or four Heaps of Earth in an adjoining Pasture, apparently manifesting themselves to be Monuments of Sepulture of some military Persons in those Days. Time and the Coming of the Saxons had afterwards made this Place ruinous; whereupon the renowned Lady *Ethelfreda*, Queen of the *Mercians*, restored it; for our Historians tell us, that *Cyricbyrig* was one of those Towns she rebuilt. *Kirby* retains the Name plain enough, for *Cyric* is *Kirk*, and *Bye* is the same as *Byrig* or *Burgh*. It was the Estate of *Leuwinus* a Saxon before the Conquest; but when it came into the victorious *Norman's* Hands, he gave it to *Jeffery Wirce*, one of his Captains, who had assisted him in his successful Expedition. He had a great Respect for the Monks at *Angiers* in *France*, and having repaired and rebuilt the Church here, he gave it to them, who sent over some of their Monks, and made it a Cell to their Monastery, and from thence it took the Name, which it still keeps, of *Monks-kirby*. By the Survey taken about that Time, this Manor was certified

certified to contain fifteen Hides, there being two Priests here at that Time, (*viz.* *Francis* and *Osgot*) who held twenty-one Carucates of Land, out of which the Monks of *Angiers* had two in Demesne, and six Cottagers, which held five more. In that Record it is called *Chirchbery*. From *Jeffrey Wirce* it returned to the Crown, because he left no Children, and was given to *Nigel de Albani*, the Progenitor of the *Monbrays*, who gave the whole Manor to those Monks, so that we have no more to say of it, but what will come into our History of the Monasteries, till the Dissolution.

This Priory of *Monkskirby*, which had been united to the *Carthusian* Monastery in the Isle of *Axholm* in *Lincolnshire*, as we shall hereafter shew, was surrendered up with it to King *Henry VIII.* and so this Lordship came to the Crown, but stayed not long in it, for the next Year it was granted by that King to *Thomas Manning*, late Prior of *Butley* in *Suffolk*, but then newly made Bishop of *Ipswich* for Life. Remainder to *Charles Brandon*, Duke of *Suffolk*, and his Heirs for ever, to be held by the tenth Part of a Knight's Fee, and the yearly Rent of 9*l.* 13*s.* But the Rectory and Tithes, with the Lands and Rents thereunto belonging, he granted to *Trinity College* in *Cambridge*, to hold to them and their Successors in pure Alms. The Duke left the Manor to *Henry Brandon* his Son and Heir, who having no Issue, it devolved to *Henry Gray* in Right of *Frances* his Wife, who after his Decease held it during Life, and at her Death left it to her Daughter and Heir *Katharine*, whose Grandson *William Marquess of Hartford* sold it to *Mary Countess of Bucks*, who settled it upon *Basil Lord Fielding*, Earl of *Denbigh*, her Grandchild.

The Church dedicated to *St. Edith* is very spacious, suitable to the Largeness of the Parish, tho' no ancient Building. It had a tall Spire, which was a Landmark through all the County, but now is not so eminent as it has been, because

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the Inhabitants in the Beginning of the last Century, to save Charges in Repairing, pulled down above twenty Foot of it. In 19 *Edward I.* 1291. it was valued at thirty-three Marks; and in 26 *Henry VIII.* the Vicarage was rated at 22*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* but it seems, being accounted of small Value in *K. Charles II.*'s Reign, the Lady *Alice Dudley*, among other Legacies, gave twenty Pounds a Year for ever to it, as an Augmentation of it. In the Chancel of this Church are two raised Monuments for *Sir William Fielding*, Knt. and *Elizabeth* his Wife, who died, he in 1547, she in 1539; and for *Basil Fielding*, Esq; and *Godith* his Wife, who died, he and she in 1580; and in the Windows of both, great Variety of Arms of noble Families, as the Earls of *Lancaster*, *Monbrays*, *Fieldings*, &c.

Ladbroke, or *Lodebroc*, a Lordship divided into several Parts, of which the Earl of *Mallent* had two Hides, *Turchil de Warwick* three Hides and four Yard-Lands, whereof the Priest hold one, and the other Two one *William*, whose Family afterwards took their Surname from it, and *Hugh de Grentmaisnill* three Yard-Lands with a Mill. *Turchil's* Lands for the most part came to *Henry Earl of Warwick*, before the End of the Conqueror's Reign, and one of the succeeding Earls enfeoffed a certain Person with it, who took his Name from it; for his Successor *William de Lodbrook* held a Knight's Fee of *William Earl of Warwick* in 11 *Henry II.* which being said to be *De veteri Feofmento*, must have been given to his Family in King *Henry I.*'s Time. The Earl of *Mallent's* Part also was granted to one of these *Lodbrokes*, to hold by the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee, granted to them by the Earl of *Leicester*. Of these *Lodbrokes* several were Men of Note in this County, as *John de Lodbroc*, who in King *Henry III.*'s Reign was a Commissioner for taking Assizes of *Novel Disseisin* and Gaol-delivery, as also for assessing Men's Goods and Tallage. His Son *Henry* succeeded him, and with his Father gave several

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Parcels

Parcels of Land in this Town to the Monks of *Combe*, for which they allowed him the Privilege of putting in a Monk into their Monastery, and his Heirs for ever, for the Health of his Own, Wife's, Father's and Mother's Souls.

This *Henry* had Issue *John*, as he had *Henry*, whose Son *John* passed this Manor to certain Feoffees, for the Use of himself during Life, and after him to *Thomas* his eldest Son, and his Heirs, (who had married the Daughter of *William Catesby*) Remainder to *Hugh* and *John* his other Sons, and in Default of Issue to the said *William Catesby*; but this Settlement lasted not long, for two Years after, *John* the Father, then a Knight, and *Thomas* his Son, released all their Right to this Manor to the said *William Catesby*, whose Son *John* did his Homage (after his Father's Death) to *Henry Lord Ferrers of Groby* (to whom the Earl of *Leicester's* Title was descended) for the fifth Part of a Knight's Fee held of him in this Place. He was much disturbed in the Possession of his Lands here by *Alice* the Wife of *Lewes Cardian*, who pretended an Entail made by *Sir Henry Lodbroke*, that gave her a just Title to it; but *John* alledging that his Father bought it of hers, it was, after much Expence on both Sides referred to the Justices of both Benches, who determined the Right to be in *Catesby*, who thereupon kept the Possession, and left it to his Son *William*, who dying without Issue, *John* his Brother inherited it; but dying before 13 *Henry IV.* *Emma* his Widow, and *John* his Son procured a Grant of Free Warren of that King in all their Demesne Lands here. His Son and Heir was *Sir William Catesby*, whose Son *John* being attainted 1 *Henry VII.* this Manor escheated to the Crown, and was granted by that King to *Sir John Risley*, Knt. and his Heirs Male; but *George Catesby* recovered it again in that Reign by an Act of Parliament 11 *Henry VII.* and his Posterity successively enjoyed it, till in 38 *Elizabeth.* when *Sir William Catesby*, and *Robert*

his Son and Heir enfeoffed *John Throckmorton* and others with it.

This *John*, and the Rest of the Feoffees in 40 *Elizabeth.* by their Deed of Bargain and Sale, passed the same to *Sir Robert Dudley*, Knt. and Dame *Alice* his Wife, and to the Heirs of the said *Sir Robert*, who having Issue only four Daughters, they joined together, and sold the same to *William Palmer*, Esq; and his Heirs. He settled it upon *William Palmer* his second Son, 12 *Charles I.* who afterwards passed the same to *Sir William Palmer* of *Clerkenwell* in *Middlesex*, a Branch of the *Palmer*s of *Yorkshire*, in whose Possession it was in the Year 1640. Here was anciently a Bridge over the River *Iebene*, between this Village and *Herberbury*, erected by the Lord of the Manor upon his own Soil, for the Benefit of himself and his Servants, but is now not kept up.

Lawford Church, the Lordship of *Roger Earl of Arundel*, of whom in the Conqueror's Time it was held by one *Rainaldus*. *Roger's* Lands descended to the Family of *D'albani*, who enfeoffed *William Hayrun* with it, and his Son *Roger Hayrun* was Lord of this Place in King *Henry II.'s* Time. In his Family it continued till King *Edward II.'s* Time. Three *Rogers* succeeded one another in it, and were all Benefactors to the Monastery of *Combe*, whose Grants *John Fitz-alan*, Lord of the Fee confirmed, being a Descendant of the Family of *D'albani*. The last of them gave also a Piece of the Waste here to the Abbey of *Pipwell*, with a younger Son, who was admitted a Monk of that House, with a Water-mill, and the Suit of the Town and their Heirs, and bequeathed his Body to be buried in their Abbey, with certain Lands of good Value, with whom *Agnes* his Widow desiring to be buried, gave all her Goods to it with her Body. This *Roger* left two Sons, *William* and *John*, both successively Lords of this Manor, but dying without Issue, left the Inheritance to their two Sisters; but *John* not willing to have this Manor divided, gave it to *Margery* his

his Sister's Son, *Robert de Newnham*, who coming to the Possession of it, assumed the Name of *Robert de Lalleford*.

This *Robert* was a noted Man in his Time, for 14 *Edward III.* he was one of the Knights of the Shire in Parliament then held. He died 20 *Edward III.* and *John* his Son was his Heir of this Manor, but kept it not long before he released it to *John Whitwell*, who left it to his Brother *William*, who granted it to *Walter Whithers*, and *Isabel* his Wife, and the Heirs of *Walter*. From him descended *Sir Ralph Whithers*, Knt. who granted it to certain Feoffees and their Heirs, who again passed their Title to others, but all of them in Trust for the Family of *Staffords*, in whose Line it continued till the Attainder of *Edward Duke of Buckingham*, 13 *Henry VIII.* when it came to the Crown, and the King by his Letters Patent granted it to *Thomas Marquis of Dorset* for Life, and afterwards to the Heirs of his Body; but *Henry Duke of Suffolk* his Son being attainted 1 *Mar. I.* it came to the Crown again, and the Queen gave it to one *Mr. Baily*, who soon after obtained a License to alienate it to *Thomas Leigh*, Alderman of *London*, and his Heirs, who settled it 11 *Eliz.* upon *Alice* his Wife during her Life, Remainder to *William Leigh* his younger Son, and the Heirs Male of his Body, whose Grandchild *Francis Lord Dunsmore* enjoyed it in 1640.

The Church here, dedicated to *S. . .* was antiently in the Patronage of the Abbot and Convent of *S. Peters super Dinam* in *France*, in Respect to the Priory of *Wolfricstun* (now called *Wolston*) in this County, which was a Cell to that House; but afterwards the Prior and Convent of *Carthusians* near *Coventry* were Patrons, but it never was appropriated to either of those Monasteries, and so there was never any Vicarage. It was valued 19 *Edw. I.* at ten Marks, and in 26 *Henry VIII.* at 12 l. 15 s. 4 d.

Lawford-long is a Village in this Parish of *Church-Lawford*. In the Conqueror's Survey it is called *Lelleford*, and *Jeffrey*

Wirce is said to be Lord of it, and that it contained five Hides held by him. He gave (*inter alia*) to the Monastery of *St. Nicholas* at *Angiers* in *France*, two Parts of the Tithes of the Corn and Cattle, and the whole Tithe of Wool, and Cheese arising in the Precincts of it, to be paid to the Prior and Convent of *Monkskirby*, the Cell of that Abbey. All *Wirce's* Lands descended to *Nigellus D'albany*, the Ancestor of the *Moubrays*, who enfeoffed *Robert de Stuteville* with it, who passed it to *John* his younger Brother, who for the Health of his Own, Father's, Mother's, Brother *Robert's*, and their Children's Souls, as also King *Henry II.'s*, and his Queen's, bestowed it upon the Monks of *Pipwell*, who built a Corn and Fulling Mill upon it, and had them confirmed to them by *William de Stuteville*, and his Successors *John* and *Roger* his Sons, and *Roger de Moubray* Chief Lord of the Fee.

In the 11 *Edward I.* the Monks of *Pipwell* obtained a Grant of Free Warren in their Demefne Lands here, with other Privileges, which they held till the Dissolution of their Monastery by King *Henry VIII.* in whose Hands it remained, till the 33d Year of his Reign, when he gave it among other Things to *Edward Boughton*, Esq; and his Heirs, under the Title of the Grange of *Long Lawford*, *Thyrn-mill*, and divers other Lands there, which were belonging to *Pipwell-Abbey*, but the Manor it self was granted 7 *Edward VI.* to one *John Green* of the City of *Westminster*, and *Ralph Hall* of *London*, Scrivener, and their Heirs. *Mr. Green* passed away his Part to *Elizabeth Boughton*, and *Hall's* Part came to one *Thomas Wightman*, who 4 *Eliz.* granted it, by the Name of the Manor of *Lawford*, late belonging to the Monks of *Pipwell*, to *Sir Thomas Leigh*, Knt. and Dame *Alice* his Wife, whose Great Grandchild by *Sir William Leigh*, Knt. a younger Son, *Francis Lord Dunsmore* was in Possession of it in 1640.

Lawford parva, or *Little Lawford*, a Lordship possessed before the Conquest
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by *Alwine* the Saxon, and left by him to *Turchil de Warwick* his Son, of whom one *Leovea* held it as his Tenant. In Domesday-book it is said to contain two Hides, and a Mill, being there written *Lilleford*. From *Turchil* it came to *Henry* the first Earl of *Warwick* after the Conquest, whose Grandchild Earl *William* granted it to *Robert de Craft*, whose Son *Roger* granted the Mill here to the Monks of *Pipwell* in Fee-farm, for the yearly Rent of five Marks, which afterwards were released to them by *Roger* his Son, who granted the whole Village to *John de Chavini*, and his Heirs, being then rated at two Hides, i. e. eight Yard-Lands: This *John* passed it away to the Monks of *Combe* for 100 Marks of Silver, but it seems to have returned to the Family of *Crafts* again some Way or other, for in 20 *Henry III.* *Roger de Craft* answered for the fifth Part of a Knight's Fee here, and *Jeffrey Craft*, a Descendant from him, 4 *Edward I.* styles himself *Dominus de parva Lilleford*. *Nicholas* was the last of that Name that had to do here, and from him (but how we know not) it came to *Jeffrey de Allesley*, who was a Justice of the Peace, and Commissioner for the Assessments: He departed this Life in 1441, leaving *Margaret* his Daughter, the Wife of *Thomas Boughton*, Gent. his Heir, who brought it into his Family, in which it hath continued ever since, as we shall shew; for

This *Thomas* flourished much in this County, being a Justice of the Peace from 21 *Henry VI.* to the End of that King's Reign, one of the Knights of this Shire in Parliament, 31 *Henry VI.* &c. To him succeeded his Son *Richard*, who was the King's Escheator in this County 13 *Edward IV.* and Sheriff in the 20th of the same King, as he was also 2 *Richard III.* He had the Misfortune to be slain in the Quarrel of that King with the Duke of *Richmond* before the Battle, and not in the Battle in *Bosworth-field*, as Tradition will have it. However his Posterity came again into Favour with *Henry VII.* and his Son

William was Squire of the Body to King *Henry VIII.* and in the twenty-seventh of the same Reign was Sheriff for this and *Leicester* Shires: As was also *William* his Grandson in the 17th and 32d of *Elizabeth*, being also in Commission for the Peace the greatest Part of that Queen's Reign. *Edward* his Son and Heir was a Justice of Peace in King *James's* Reign, in the greatest Part of it, and Sheriff 4 *Jac. I.* was afterward made a Baronet by King *Charles I.* He married his Son *William* to *Abigail*, one of the Coheirs of *Henry Baker* of *Shobery* in *Essex*, and his Brother *Henry*, *Judith* the other. 'Tis probable their Posterity are still Lords of this Town.

Lemington-Hastang, the Lordship of *Hasculf Musard* in the Conqueror's Time, containing then twelve Hides and an Half, and Half a Virgate, a Mill and a Church, having been the Freehold of one *Azor* in the Confessor's Time. This *Hasculf* was a great Man in his Time, and had great Possessions in this and other Countries; but his Seat being at *Musardere* in *Glostershire*, they were all comprehended under the Title of *Baronia de Musardere*. Nor was he greater than good, being so eminent for his Piety, that the Register of *Ely* calls him, *Bonus Decurio, & apud Regem valde Honoratus*, of which he gave this Proof, that he became a Monk in that Monastery, and gave them the Manor of *Eftune* in *Glostershire*. But this Lordship he enfeoffed upon one *Unfridus*, Progenitor of the *Hastangs*. He held this and some other Lordships in this County by the Service of five Knights Fees, as did his Posterity 12 *Henry II.* His Posterity assumed the Name of *Hastang*, and continued Lords of this Place till 39 *Edward III.* when by an Heir Female it devolved to the *Staffords*, of both which Families, because they had their Seat here, we shall relate what particularly concerns this Place.

Atrop Hastang, the Son of *Unfridus*, gave to the Canons of *Nostel* in *Yorkshire*, the Church of this Place. *Hamphry* his Son forfeited his Lands here by being in Rebellion

Rebellion against King John, but returning to his Obedience, 1 Henry III. had them again restored. His Son Robert being of a turbulent Spirit, took Part with the Barons against King Henry III. and held out Kenilworth-Castle against him, for which his Lands were seised, and given to Sir James Astley, and Sir Hugh Turbervile, but taking Advantage of the Decree called *Diffin de Kenilworth*, he recovered his Estates; but to clear it, he mortgaged this Lordship for the Payment of Three hundred Marks Sterling to Sir Hugh. He left Issue Robert, who confirmed the Advowson of this Church to the Canons of Nostel. His Successor was John his Son and Heir, who obtained of King Edward I. a Grant of Free Warren in all his Demesne Lands here. He 2 Edward II. entailed this Manor, then called *East Lemington*, upon his Issue by Eva his Wife. Thomas was his Son and Heir, knighted 6 Edward III. and in Commission for the Peace and other publick Affairs. His Brother Richard was equally eminent. His Son John (who had been knighted in his Father's Life-time) inherited this and his Father's Estate, and though he had two Wives, left only two Daughters for his Heirs, Maud and Joan, the Eldest of which marrying Ralph de Stafford, had this Lordship for Part of her Share in her Father's Estate, and brought it into his Family.

This Ralph de Stafford was a Descendant of the antient Barons of Stafford, and being so married, had Livery of his Wife's Lands 49 Edward III. doing his Fealty, and among them of this Lordship. To him succeeded Sir Humphry Stafford of Grafton, Knt. his Son and Heir. He died seised of this Manor in 7 Henry V. leaving his Son John his Heir, who was also knighted, but he dying without Issue, his Brother Sir Humphry became his Heir: He was slain by the Commons of Kent in the Insurrection of Jack Cade, 28 Henry VI. with his Brother William. Eleanor his Wife surviving him, founded a Chantry in the Church of Bromesgrove in Worcester-

shire, for the Health of his Soul and all the Faithfuls. His Son Sir Humphry succeeded him, but with his Brother Thomas joining in the Insurrection with the Lord Lovel, 1 Henry VII. was taken from Sanctuary at Colnham near Abingdon, and executed at Tyburn, his Brother Thomas being pardon'd as seduced by him. Being soon after attainted by Parliament, his Estates were seised, and this Manor given to Sir Edward Poyntings, Knt. and the Heirs Male of his Body. But Sir Humphry his Son and Heir being restored in Blood, repossessed this Lordship, and left it to William Stafford of Blatherwick, Esq; who 4 Car. I. sold it to Sir Thomas Trevor, Knt. one of the Barons of the Exchequer, descended of the antient Family of Trevors in Denbighshire in North Wales.

The Church dedicated to All Saints having been given to the Canons of Nostel, as is above shewn, by Atrop Hastings, in King Henry I.'s Time, was appropriated to that Monastery by Alexander de Savenby, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, temp. Henry III. and a Vicarage was endowed with all the Fruits, paying a Pension of fifteen Marks a Year to those Canons, and as much to the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield, and their Successors. In the 19 Edward I. 1291. it was valued at ten Marks over and above the said Pensions, and 26 Henry VIII. at 20 l. In the Windows of this Church are the Arms of the Clintons of Maxstoke, and Hastings.

Lemington Priors, so called to distinguish it from the former, was the Estate of Roger de Montgomery in the Conqueror's Time, when it was certified to contain two Hides and two Mills; but before the Conquest 'twas the Freehold of Oluinus, Father of Turcil de Warwick. Robert de Belesm, Son of Roger, inherited it after his Father, and having forfeited it to the King, it was given to one of the Bishops of Chester, i. e. of Coventry and Lichfield, who enfeoffed Jeffrey de Clinton with it, and he granted it for ten Marks, a silver Cup, and a Besant of Gold to his Wife, to Gilbert

Nutricius

Nutricius of *Warwick*, and his Heirs, to hold by the Service of Half a Knight's Fee. In which Grant it is said to be *De Feodo Episcopi*. *G. Nutricius* is supposed to die without Issue, and thereupon this Lordship returned to *Jeffrey de Clinton*, who gave it to the Canons of *Kenilworth*, together with the Church and Mill of this Village.

But it seems, that the Service of Half a Knight's Fee, by which the said Canons held it, was by the Bishop made over to the Monks of *Coventry*, for in 20 *Henry III.* the Prior there certifying what Knights Fees were held of that Monastery, mentions Half a Knight's Fee in *Lemington* near *Warwick*, held by those Canons, as was again returned 36 *Henry III.* What these Canons held here is particularly specified in 7 *Edward I.* to be a Water-mill, three Yard-Lands and a fourth Part, Half a Mill in the Demesne, nine Servants holding three Yard-Lands and three Quarters, and performing servile Labours, eight Cottagers holding so many Cottages, and eight Acres of Land, and eleven Freeholders holding thirteen Yard-Lands and a fourth Part, with another Half of a Water-mill; and besides all these a Court-Leet, Gallows, Assize of Bread and Beer, by the Grant of *K. Henry III.* together with the Church appropriate endowed with two Yard-Lands: All which were enjoyed by them till the Dissolution of the Monasteries by King *Henry VIII.* when they came to the Crown, and there rested till *Q. Elizabeth*, *Reg. 6.* granted them to *Ambrose Dudley* Earl of *Warwick*, and the Heirs Male of his Body.

The Church here, dedicated to *All Saints*, was originally but a Chapel belonging to *Wotton* on the other Side of the River, and was therewith confirmed to the Canons of *Kenilworth*, by *Richard Peche*, Bishop of *Coventry* in King *Henry II.*'s Days, and appropriated to them by *George Muschamp* his Successor in King *John*'s Time. In the 19 *Edward I.* 1291. it was valued at six Marks over and above a Pension of 20 s.

issuing out of it to the Abbey of *Malmesbury*, and the Vicarage at twenty Shillings; but in 26 *Henry VIII.* the same Vicarage was rated at six Pounds, and ten Shillings, the Pension of 33 s. and 4 d. added by the Canons of *Kenilworth* to it, being computed.

Lillington, the Lordship of the Earl of *Mallent* in the Conqueror's Time, containing four Hides, with a Mill, and Woods a Mile in Length, and Half a Mile in Breadth, having been the Freehold of one *Edric*, in *Edward the Confessor's* Days. *Turchil de Warwick* had here also Half an Hide, which *Roger de Olgi* held of him. The Earl of *Mallent's* Part was by King *Henry I.* or *Henry Earl of Warwick*, given to *Jeffrey de Clinton*, Founder of the Castle and Priory of *Kenilworth*; for he granted to that Monastery two Hides of Land in this Place by the Foundation-Charter. As for *Turchil's* Half Hide *Hugh Fitz-Richard* was enfeoffed with it by the said Earl; for he immediately upon the Foundation granted it to the said Monastery, and King *Henry I.* and *Roger Earl of Warwick* confirmed it. The other two Hides of the Earl of *Mallent's* Part were given by *Jeffrey Clinton* with his Daughter *Lescelina* in Marriage to *Norman de Verdon*, of whose Heirs they were held by Half a Knight's Fee, the Extent of them being as was certified 7 *Edward I.* one Carucate in Demesne, eleven Yard-Lands occupied by ten Servants, who did the Work on the Demesne. Who had this Lordship from that Time we find not, to the 20 *Edward III.* when *Margaret de Wolarton* and *John Waldgrave* answered for Half a Knight's Fee in this Place, then held of *Theobald de Verdon*, and that in 10 *Henry VI.* *John Waldgrave* and *Richard Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick* held the same by the Name of a Manor, and Service of Half a Knight's Fee; as also that in 10 *Henry VII.* *William Grey*, Esq; died seised thereof, leaving *Thomas* his Son and Heir, from whom it came to *Edward Grey*, who in 28 *Henry VIII.* was the Owner of it.

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The Part which the Canons of *Kenilworth* had here, was in 7 *Edward I.* certified to be one Carucate of Land held by them in Demesne, and sixteen Yard-Lands managed by twenty Servants, who, besides servile Works which they did for the Canons, paid certain Rents for the same. They had also a Court-Leet and other Privileges, as appears by their Claim in 13 *Edward I.* When this Part came to the Crown at the Dissolution of this House, it was after some Years granted by *Qu. Elizabeth, Reg. 2.* unto one Mr. *Gerard*, and some others, and afterward, *Reg. 6.* to *Ambrose Dudley*, Earl of *Warwick*, and to the Heirs of his Body; but that Earl dying without Issue, it reverted to the Crown, and was, in Consideration of the good and faithful Service, which Sir *John Pickering*, Knt. then Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of *England*, had performed, passed by the said Queen, with the Advowson of the Church, to *William Borne* and *James Orange*, Esqs; and their Heirs, who for a certain Sum of Money paid by *Thomas Pickering*, Son and Heir of Sir *John* deceased, sold and conveyed the said Manor to the said *Thomas* (afterwards a Knight and Baronet) and his Heirs, 39 *Eliz.*

In a Field of this Town is an hilly Ground, which bears the Name of *Blackdon*, from its dark Colour, *Done*, or *Dune* signifying an Hill. At the Skirts of this Field stands a Mill upon the *Avon*, which was given to the Monks of *Combe* by *William de Bourton*. Whether there was ever any Village in this Place we know not, but are sure that it was Part of that which the Canons of *Kenilworth* had in this Place, though not of the Manor, but held of the *Verdons* Heirs, by the Service of a Knight's Fee and an Half.

The Church dedicated to *St. Mary Magdelene*, originally belonged to the Canons of *Kenilworth* from the very Foundation of their Monastery, as a Member and Chapel of *Wotton*; out of which, upon the Appropriation of *Wotton* to those Canons, Half a Mark per

Annum was reserved for their Use, but afterwards they had it wholly; for by the Record taken 7 *Edward I.* it appeareth, that it was endowed with a Yard-Land and an Half, having been appropriated to them the very preceding Year, by *Roger Moulend*, Bishop of *Conventry* and *Lichfield*, and confirmed by the King. In the 19 *Edward I.* 1291. it was valued at eight Marks, and the Vicarage at two Marks; but in 26 *Henry VIII.* the Vicarage was rated at 5 *L.* 13 *s.* over and above all Reprizes.

Marston, so called from the marshy Ground adjoining to it, is (as we suppose) the Place which at the Time of the Conqueror's Survey was held by *Richard Forestarius*, and is there said to be the Freehold of one *Wiching* before the Norman Settlement. In King *Henry II.*'s Time, *Robert de Craste* was the Owner, and said to have held it of *Hugh Fitz-Richard*, and *William Earl of Warwick*, as is expressly said in the Confirmation of the Church here to the Nuns of *Eaton*; so that it can't be doubted but that the said *Robert* was Lord of the Manor. In 12 *John*, *Walter Walerand* held Half a Knight's Fee here, but before the Rebellion in that King's Reign, it appears that the Canons of *Chaucomb* in *Northamptonshire* had the greatest Part of this Manor, for 1 *Henry III.* the Sheriff received a Command to give them the like Possession thereof, as they had before the War, which they alledged was unjustly taken from them by *William Basset*; yet in the same Reign, anno 20. *Ralph de Mercheneleg* is certified to hold a Knight's Fee of the Earl of *Warwick* here, which *Thomas de Clinton* held, anno 36. In 50 *Henry III.* *Ralph Basset* had forty Shillings Rent here, but what that was to the Manor we can't tell; yet afterwards we find, that he held Half a Knight's Fee of the Earl of *Warwick*, 9 *Edward II.* which in 20 *Edward III.* was Part of it given by *William de la Zouch* to the Canons of *Studley*.

In 25 *Edward I.* it appears, that *John de Bishopdon* held here the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee, and that his Tenants came

came to the Court-Leet held for the Honour of *Leicester*, which shews that this Place, or the greatest Part of it, was of the Earl of *Leicester's* Fee, and the more, because the Nuns of *Eaton*, who had the Grant of the Church (which was founded by those Earls) were reputed to have the Seigniorie here in 9 *Edward* II. This is all we meet with relating to this Place, till 38 *Henry* VIII. when *John* Gold of *Welton*, Gent. passed a certain Manor here to *Thomas* Oldfield and his Heirs, whose Son *Rouland* sold it to *John* Davies of *Watford*, Clerk, who 4 *James* I. aliened it to *Richard* Walter, the Owner of it in 1640; what Lands the Nuns of *Eaton* had here, came to the Crown at the Dissolution, and there rested, till they were passed out of it 4 & 5 *Phil.* & *Mar.* to *Peter* Temple and *Michael* Camefwell, who conveyed the greatest Part of the Lands (excepting the Site of the Manor) to *John* Whood and others, who granted them to *Richard* Walter, who gave them to *Thomas* his second Son. Here was anciently (as there still is) a Bridge over the River *Leame*, at which Passengers for a long Time used to pay a Toll for the Repair and Support of it, as it continued from 7 *Henry* III. to the Reign of King *Henry* V. when *John* Middleton, a wealthy Mercer of *London*, born in this Town, conceiving it to be a charitable Work to disburthen the People from such Payments, built a fair Bridge here of Lime and Stone, and obtained the King's Precept to forbid the Requiring of any such Payment for the Future from any Passengers, who should have Occasion to go that Way over it.

The Church here dedicated to *St. Eusebius*, was very antiently appropriated to the Monastery of *Nun-Eaton*, but the certain Time is not known. In 19 *Edward* I. 1291. it was valued at seven Marks, and in 26 *Henry* VIII. the Vicarage was rated at 7 l. 14 s. 8 d.

Merston-Fabes, so called from its moorish Situation, and the Lords of it antiently the *Fabets*, to distinguish it from other Towns of the same Name in this Coun-

ty, and one in this Hundred. In the Conqueror's Time it was in the Possession of the Earl of *Mallet*, and certified to contain one Hido, held by one *Hereuard*, who had been the Owner of it in the Confessor's Days, but was glad to be Tenant under that Earl at that Time. *Philip* de *Esley*, the Ancestor of the Family of *Astleys* was enfeoffed with it in King *Henry* II's Time, and held it of the Earl of *Warwick*, by the third Part of a Knight's Fee, and of them by *Henry* surnamed *Fabet*, Son of *Fulco* de *Merston*. This *Henry* gave four Yard-Lands here to the Abbey of *Leicester*, for which he was received into their Society as a Canon, and his Wife as a Sister. To him succeeded *John* his Son and Heir, who was a Benefactor to the Monks of *Combe* by giving them some Lands here, confirmed to them by King *Henry* II.

Henry above-mentioned had a Brother named *Robert*, who having some Lands in this Village, gave certain Parcels of them to the Monks of *Combe*, and moreover made them a Promise, that he would neither sell, nor mortgage any of it, except to that Monastery, which Grants and divers others, were confirmed to them by *Thomas* *Astley* in 1241, 25 *Henry* III. Sir *Andrew* *Astley*, Knt. his Son and Successor, confirmed to them their Court-Leet, and to their Successors, for their own Tenants, which, with other Privileges, was allowed by King *Edward* I. Reg. 13. The Residue of this Town Sir *Andrew* held by the Service of Half a Knight's Fee, and was allowed by Prescription a Court-Leet, Free Warren, Affize of Bread and Beer, Gallows, &c. it being then accounted a Member of *Astley*. What the Abbey of *Combe* had here was granted 36 *Hen.* VIII. to *Thomas* *Broke* and *John* *Williams*, and the Heirs of *Broke*, of whom *Henry* *Waver* purchased it soon after, nor did he possess it long before he sold it to *William* *Perkins*, whose Posterity enjoyed it 1640.

Merston juxta *Wolston*, antiently called *Breton's* Manor, being the Lordship of *Guido* *Breton* in 5 & 6 *Henry* IV. How or when it passed from this Family we find not,

not; yet it is clear, it was divided upon the Account of Heiresses between the *Quatermains* of *London*, and *Botellers* of *Wolwardington*; for *Richard Quatermayne* granted one Moiety thereof with the Appurtenances, to *Thomas Wodelow* and *Margaret* his Wife, and to the Heirs of *Thomas*, confirming it by a Fine. *John Boteler* of *Wolwardington*, who had the other Moiety, did also release all his Right to the said *Thomas* and *Margaret*, and their Heirs, by which Means *Thomas* being possessed of the Whole, was certified to *Henry VI.* to hold it by the Service of a Knight's Fee. From them, after some Years, it came to *Nicholas Metley*, and from him to *John Hugford*, in Right of *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter and Heir to the said *Nicholas*, since which it hath gone from one to another with *Wolstan*, and hath the same Owner in 1640.

Milburn-Grange, a small Village, where the Monks of *Stoneley* had a Grange, for which 12 *Edward I.* they obtained a Charter of Free Warren. In the Beginning of *King Henry VII.*'s Reign it is reckoned among many other Villages which had been lately depopulated; and in 29 *Henry VIII.* being Part of the Lands of that suppressed Monastery, was granted by that King to *James Cruce* of *Kenilworth*, Gent. and his Heirs, who died seised of it 1 *Edward VI.* and left it to *James* his Son and Heir, who being arrived at Age 2 & 3 *Phil. & Mar.* passed it to *Anthony Throgmorton*, Citizen and Mercer of *London*, who 7 *Eliz.* sold it to *Sir Thomas Leigh*, Knt. Citizen and Alderman of *London*, whose Grandchild inhabiting at *Stoneley*, was Owner of it in 1640.

Milverton, or as it is written in *Domesday-book* *Makerton*, was the Freehold of one *Lauinus* before the Normans Coming, but given by the Conqueror to the Earl of *Mallent*: It is said then to contain one Hide, except one Virgate and a Mill. Most of this Earl's Lands passed to the Earls of *Warwick*, of whom *Roger*, upon his Foundation of the Collegiate Church of *Warwick*, 23 *Henry I.*

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1223, gave, among other Things for the Maintenance of the Canons there, Half an Hide in this Place (then written *Milverton*) and all the Tithes of the Lands of his Fee here. *Jeffrey de Clinton* the Founder of *Kenilworth-Castle* had some Lands, out of which upon his Death-bed, he ordered *Jeffrey* his Son to give two Yard Lands to *Ermenefrede de Ponte* his Servant, which he did accordingly.

In Aftertimes here were three Lordships belonging to, 1. *Astley*. 2. *Spigurnell*, and 3. A Prebend of the Collegiate Church of *Warwick*. What the *Astleys* had here was given to their Family by the Earls of *Warwick* in *King Henry I.* and was therefore *de Veteri Feofmento*. The *Astleys* enfeoffed the *Trussels* with the most Part of what they had here, which might be the Reason, that *Richard Trussel* took Part with *Thomas de Astley*, one of the rebellious Barons, against *King Henry III.* and was slain with him in the Battle of *Evesham* 49 *Henry III.* The Residue of *Astley's* Lands in this Place were given by *Thomas Lord Astley* in 11 *Edward III.* towards the Foundation of a Chantry in the Parish Church of *Astley*, which being changed into a Collegiate Church, those Chantry Lands were assigned by the Lord *Astley* for the Maintenance of one of the Canons, and called the Prebend of *Milverton*. Yet in 7 *Edward I.* *William Trussel* was certified to be one of the Lords of *Milverton*, and in 9 *Edward II.* the only one. From him descended *Sir Alured Trussel*, Knt. who in 6 *Richard II.* entailed this Manor upon the Heirs of his Body, with Remainder to *Sir Fouke Pembroke*, Knt. and *Margaret* his Wife, and her Heirs; but his own Heirs continued possessed of it till *King Henry VIII.*'s Time; for then *Thomas Trussel* died seised of ten Messuages, twenty Yard Lands, thirty Acres of Meadow, twenty Acres of Pasture and a Water-mill, situate in this Place, leaving *Alured* his Grandchild his Heir, then but four Years old, which is all we know of this Family.

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The *Spigurnells* came into the Possession of their Lordship here by the Means of *Robert de Milverton*, who by a Fine settled two Yard Lands upon *Walter Spigurnell*, and *Celestina* his Wife. They passed the Advowson of the Church (which stood on their Part) to the Canons of *Kenilworth*, and held their Manor of the Honour of *Leicester* by some Part of a Knight's Fee. *John Spigurnell* was certified 7 *Edward I.* to be one of the Lords of this Town. He held his Share here of *Elene la Zouche* by the Service of Half a Knight's Fee, as one of the Coheirs of the Honour of *Leicester*, and it was then said to contain two Yard Lands in Demesne, five Servants, who held one Yard Land and an Half, and a fourth Part by servile Tenure, and twelve Cottagers holding one Carucate at the Will of the Lord. In the 20 *Edward III.* *Maud Spigurnell* answered for the sixth Part of a Knight's Fee here, which she held of the Honour of *Winchester*. But at length *Spigurnell's* Part came to the *Hugfords* by Purchase; and in the 12 *Henry IV.* *Robert Hugford*, Esq; obtained a Charter of Free Warren in all his Demesne Lands, that he had either in Possession or Reversion here. This *Robert* was succeeded by *Thomas* his Son, who in 10 *Henry VI.* was certified to be Lord of it, and that he held it by the sixth Part of a Knight's Fee, but since that it devolved by a Daughter, and Coheir of the *Hugfords* to the *Beaupo's*, who were Owners of it in 1640.

The Church here was antiently a Chapel belonging to *Wotton*, and was afterwards appropriated to the Canons of *Kenilworth*, and endowed with fifteen Acres of Land, but we do not find that there was any Vicarage ordained, because it was so near the Priory of *Kenilworth*, that the Prior usually sent a Priest to serve the Cure, to whom he allowed the small Tithes and Offerings for his Pains, which in 26 *Henry VIII.* were certified to be worth 6 l. per Annum.

Napton, a Town standing upon a Knap, or Hill, but as we find by Domesday-book, divided among several Owners, viz. The Earl of *Mallent* had three Hides, and three Virgates, held by one *Robert*, but before the Conquest possessed by *Leoenot* and *Bundy*. In the Record it is written *Neptone* and *Eptone*; *Turchil* Half an Hide, of which *Ulcetel* was Tenant, and *Robert* above-mentioned three Virgates, which was one *Edvinus's* before the Normans Coming. This *Robert* being enfeoffed with some of the Earl of *Mallent's* Lands, made this Place his Residence, and assumed the Name of *De Napton*, holding what he had here of that Earl and his Posterity, by the Service of a Knight's Fee; but having the *Leet* and other Privileges in this Place dependant upon the Honour of *Leicester*. His Family were many of them Men of Note, but only these are remarkable as to this Place, viz. *Robert de Napton*, who succeeded his Father *Adam* in 29 *Edward I.* he obtained a Charter of King *Edward II.* Reg. 15. for a Market here weekly on Thursday, and a Fair yearly for three Days, viz. on the Eve, Day, and Morrow of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin. This *Robert* left Issue *John*, and two Daughters, *Thomas* married to *William White*, and *Jane* to *John de Shukburg*, who Posterity inherited it, and were in Possession of it in 1640.

Turchil still retained a Part of what he held in the Conqueror's Time, which was inherited by his Posterity, for in 52 *Henry III.* *Thomas de Arden*, lineal Heir to *Turchil*, was certified to hold here the tenth Part of a Knight's Fee of the Earl of *Warwick*. But besides these, *Robert de Alnets*, in 20 *Henry III.* held Half a Knight's Fee of the Prior of *Conventry*; and in 9 *Edward II.* *Ralph Bassett* of *Sapcote* held a fifth Part of a Knight's Fee in that Part of this Town, that was antiently called *Napton-Boscher*, for which in 44 *Edward III.* *Richard de Compton* and his Tenants answered; but in whom these Parcels were afterwards we can't discover. There

There were in this Town two other Manors, viz. *Vaux's* and *Brown's*, of which we can give but an imperfect Account, but the best we can is this, viz. By a Fine levied 9 *Edward II.* it was settled upon *Robert de Harwedon* for Life, and after his Decease on *Robert Wileby* and *Emme* his Wife, and the Heirs of their Bodies, and for Want of such Issue, on the right Heirs of *Wileby*. After this we find nothing of it, till 6 *Henry VI.* when another Fine was levied for the Use of *Thomas Chambers* of *Spretton* in *Northamptonshire*, who 10 *Henry VI.* was certified to hold it by the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee. From him it came to *Vaux*, but how we know not, but 'tis probable it continued some Time in his Family, because it took its Name from it. *Sir William Vaux* was the last of that Family that had it; for he being attainted, it escheated to the Crown, and King *Edward IV.* Reg. 1. gave it to *Ralph Hastings*, Esq; and his Heirs, which Grant King *Richard III.* confirmed. In 36 *Eliz.* *Laurence Eyton* and *Edward* his Son sold three Parts in Four of this Manor to *Thomas Deacons* of *Napton*, Gent. who upon the Marriage of *William* his Son entailed it upon him with divers Remainders. 12 *James I.*

As to *Brown's* Manor we can say no more than this, That that Family being possessed of several Parcels of Land here, they came in Time to have the Reputation of a Manor, which at length by *Foan* the Daughter of *Henry Brown*, Wife of *John Cranow*, descended to *Christopher Cranow* their Son and Heir. He in 24 *Henry VII.* passed all his Right in this Lordship to *Richard Willys* and his Heirs, from whom descended *George Willis* late of *Fenny Compton*, Gent. who in 16 *Car. I.* alienated the greatest Part, if not all of it, to *Richard Shukburgh*, then Esq; (but afterwards knighted) who was Owner of it in 1640.

The Church here, dedicated to *St. Laurence*, was in the Patronage of the Family of *Napton*, till *Sir John Poultney*, Knt. procured *Richard de Napton*, Rector

of the Church of *Whelton* in *Northamptonshire*, to release all his Right and Title to the perpetual Patronage to him, who thereupon obtained a License of the King, *Edward III.* Reg. 22. to bestow it on the Church of *St. Laurence* in *Candlewycke-street*, London, by him the said *Sir John* then newly founded. But before it was appropriated to it, as he intended, *John Stratford* Archbishop of *Canterbury* got it, and designed to annex it to the Chapel of *St. Thomas the Martyr*, newly founded by him at *Stratford upon Avon* in this County; but he did not effect it; for *Robert de Stratford*, Bishop of *Chichester*, his Brother and Heir, granted it to *William Shareshul* and others, in 35 *Edward III.* who had that King's License to bestow it on the Monks of *Combe*, which they not doing, passed it to *Richard Earl of Arundel*, and his Heirs, and by that Means it came to the Collegiate Church of *St. Laurence Poultney*, and was incorporated with it by Pope *Urban VI.* a Vicarage being then endowed in 11 *Richard II.* by *Richard Scrope* Bishop of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*, which 26 *Henry VIII.* was valued at 9 l. 14 s. Within the Precincts of this Parish, was also a Chapel dedicated to *St. Laurence*, in which the said Bishop licensed *John Odams* of this Place to have Divine Service celebrated.

Nethercote, antiently called, *Little Flekenho*, of which Parish it was originally a Member. In 10 *Edward II.* it was held by *John Coigne* of *Theobald Verdon*, for Half a Knight's Fee, and after him by *William Coigne* in 2 *Edward III.* who wrote himself *Dominus de Nether*. His Posterity inherited it till 31 *Henry VIII.* when *Robert Cury*, Esq; passed it to *Roger Wigston*, Esq; and his Heirs. His Son *Sir William Wigston*, Knt. levied a Fine to *Eliz. Onely*, Widow, in 3 *Edward VI.* but *Roger* his Son inherited it, and sold it to *Thomas Lee* of *Clatercote* in *Oxfordshire*, who died seized of it 14 *Eliz.* leaving *William Watson*, one of his Sister's Sons, his Heir. He passed it to *Thomas Wilcox*, who sold it to *Robert Clerke*, the late Owner of it in 1640.

Newbold super Avon, the Lordship of *Jeffrey Wirce* in the Conqueror's Days, who gave to the Monks of *St. Nicholas* at *Angiers*, two Parts of the Tithes of Corn and Cattle, and all the Tithes of Wool and Cheese, as also of the Mill here. In the general Survey it is said to contain eight Hides, and that *Leuninus* held it before the Normans Settlement. From *Wirce* it passed with his other Lands to *Nigel D'albani*, (the Founder of the Family of the *Moubrays*,) who enfeoffed *Robert de Stutevil* with it in the Time of King *Henry I.* His Son *Roger* granted away this Manor to *Roger Pantolf* his Nephew by *Burgia* his Sister; but *William* his Son and Heir dying without Issue, left his two Sisters, *Burgia* and *Emme*, his Heirs. *Burgia* gave her Part to the Monks of *Pipwell*, and *Emme* married to *Sir Robert Waver*, Knt. but *William Pantolf* having before betook himself to a retired Life, lived first in the Monastery of *Pipwell*, and from thence upon a Distaste removed to the Priory of *Monkskirby*; he gave to this last House the Manor-house of this Place, three Carucates of Land, and the Fishing in the *Avon*.

To *Sir Robert Waver* and *Emme* his Wife, succeeded *Sir William Waver*, who parted this Manor with the Nuns of *Pipwell*, who had *Burgia* his Mother's Sister's Part, after which the Abbot and Convent of *Pipwell* obtained Free Warren in all their Demefne Lands here, and claimed a Court-Leet, and divers other Privileges therein, which upon their Exhibiting of their Charters were allowed. But the Monks of *Kirby* having the Manor-house, got so many Lands more here, that they were said to have a Moiety of the Town, called *Newbold-paunton*, and further obtained a Court-Leet, and Charter of Free Warren here; yet in 26 *Edward III.* *Thomas Waver* held the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee here of *Joan Countess of Kent*, the Heir of the *Stuteviles*. *William Barber* purchased these Lands in King *Edward III.*'s Time, and left them to *John* his Son, by whose Daughter and

Heir *Agnes*, Wife of *Richard Dalby* of *Brookhampton*, they came to his Family, and had the Reputation of a Manor. He died seised of it 20 *Edward IV.* leaving *Robert* his Son and Heir.

After the Dissolution of the Monastery, the Monks of *Pipwell*'s Part was thus disposed of, viz. The Lands called *Newbold grange* were granted to *Edward Boughton*, Esq; and his Heirs, but the Manor was given to one *Thomas Wightman*, who 4 *Eliz.* sold it to *Sir Thomas Lee*, Knt. Alderman of *London*, whose great Grandchild *Francis Lord Dunsmore* had a Confirmation of it from King *Charles I. Reg. 15.* but the other Manor, which belonged to the Monks of *Kirby*, was obtained by the *Boughtons* of *Lawford*, as seems evident from this, that *William Boughton*, Esq; had the like Confirmation of his Part at that Time.

The Church, dedicated to *St. Botolph*, belonged most antiently to the Monks of *Kirby*; for *Jeffrey Wirce* granted unto them the greatest Part of the Tithes, and *Roger de Stutevil* confirmed it to them, as of the Grant not only of *John* his Father, but of his Ancestors *Jeffrey Wirce* and *Nigel de Albani*. In *K. John*'s Time, *G. Muschamp*, Bishop of *Coventry*, confirmed it to the Monks of *Kirby*, upon Condition, that during the Life of *Alardus* the present Incumbent, they should receive only six Marks out of it, but afterwards two Parts of the Profits to their proper Use; and to the Third, the Prior of *Kirby* should present a fit Clerk to the Bishop to discharge all Duties. In 19 *Edward I.* 1291. it was valued at nineteen Marks, and the Vicarage at five, which last in 26 *Henry VIII.* was rated at 8*l.* 12*s.*

There are five sumptuous Monuments in this Church and Chancel, viz. In the middle Alley of the Church, near the Entrance into the Chancel, is a Monument for *Jeffrey Ullesley*, and *Eleanor* his Wife, who died in 1401. Another in an Arch of the South Wall for *Thomas Boughton* and *Elizabeth* his Wife, who died in 1454. Another in the South-side of the Church for *Edward Boughton* and

and *Elizabeth* his Wife, who died, he in 1548, and she in 1583; and another near them for *Edward Boughton*, Esq; and *Elizabeth* his Wife, who died, he in 1625, and she in 1619; as also for *William* their eldest Son, his Wife *Abigail*, who died in 1635; *Abigail* his Daughter, who died in 1636, and *Elizabeth* another Daughter, who died in 1632.

Newbold-Comin, an Hamlet in the Parish of *Lemington-Priors*, which in King *Edward the Confessor's* Days was the Estate of one *Uluine*, who gave it to the Abbey of *Malmsbury*, when he became a Monk there. It then contained three Hides of Land and a Mill. After the Conquest the Monks of *Malmsbury* enfeoffed *Ralph Vicecomes* with it; but his Grandson *Arselm* leaving a Daughter his Heir, she, by marrying *Elyas Comin* brought it into his Family, who seated themselves here, and gave the Name of Distinction to the Place. From him descended *John Comyn*, who held this Lordship of the Abbot of *Malmsbury*, by the Service of 40 s. per Annum, 31 Henry III. and was found in 7 Edward I. to have here at that Time one Carucate of Land, and a Water-mill in Demesne, sixteen Villains holding of him twelve Yard-Lands by base Service; as also a Court-Leet and Assize of Bread and Beer. He left Issue *John*, who was certified 17 Edward, to be one of the Esquires and Men of Arms of this County, and served as one of the Knights of the Shire in the Parliament of *Lincoln*, 1 Edward III. He being Lord of *Kingsale* in Ireland, went into that Nation and died there, leaving no Issue Male, but four Daughters, among whom this Manor and his other Estates were divided, viz. *Melicent* married to *William de Aghton*, *Elene* to *James Dingley*, and *Joan* to *John Farington*; *Dingley* obtained *Melicent's* Part, 11 Henry IV. and *Robert* his Cousin and Heir sold their Moiety to *Thomas Gower* of *Woodhall* and his Heirs, whose Son *John*, with the Concurrence of his Son *William*, sold it to Sir *Clement Fisher* of *Packington*, Knt.

whose Grandson *Francis* was in Possession of it in 1640. *Farington's* Part descended to *Christopher* his Son, who levying a Fine, sold it to *Thomas Hugford* of *Emscote*, Esq; and his Heirs. The fourth Part, 1 Henry VII. was certified to contain 100 Acres of arable Land, forty Acres of Pasture, and twenty-four Acres of Meadow. *John Hugford*, who inherited it from *Thomas*, left only female Heirs, the eldest of which, *Alice*, carried it by Marriage to *John Beaufe*, whose lineal Heir *Henry Beaufe* of *Emscot*, Esq; is now in 1640, in the Enjoyment of it.

Some Part of this *Newbold-Comyn* did antiently belong to the Monks of *Stoneley* (though by whom given, or when, we can't discover) and at the Dissolution of that Abbey was granted *inter alia* to *James Cruce* of *Kenilworth*, Gent. 29 Henry VIII. and by him soon after sold to *William Morcote* of *Lemington-Priors* and *Richard Willys* of *Uston*, Gent. for 80 l. 30 Henry VIII. He died seised of it in 6 Eliz. it being accounted for 100 Acres of Pasture, and three Acres and an Half of Wood; all which *Peter Willys* his Great Grandchild enjoyed in 1640.

Newbold Revel, the Possession of one *Leuwinus* in the *Confessor's* Days, was, after the Conquest, given to *Jeffrey Wince*. In the General Survey then taken, it is written *Feni Newbold*, and certified to contain eight Hides. *Jeffrey's* Lands came to *Nigel de Albani*, Ancestor of the Family of *Moubrays*, who enfeoffed *Thomas de Wapenbury* with it, from whom it came to the Family of *Revel* (from whom this Place took the Name of *Newbold-Revel*) by the Marriage of *Alice*, the Granddaughter of *Thomas de Wapenbury*. *Hugh Revel*, the Husband of the said *Alice*, was the first of that Family that had to do here, and being a Rebel to King *John*, forfeited his Lands here and elsewhere, but returning to his Obedience, 1 Henry III. had them restored to him, and *William* his Son and Heir inherited them. He obtained a Charter of Free Warren in all his Demesne Lands here of King *Edward I.* Reg. 27. He had Issue *John*, who was Lord

Lord of this Place in 9 *Edward II.* and was a Person of a great Trust in publick Affairs all his Time, being often one of the Knights of this Shire in Parliament, a Conservator of the Peace, &c. He was a Knight, as was also after him his Son and Successor *William*, who was also an eminent Man in his County; but neither himself nor Brothers had any Issue, and so their Sisters were his Heirs, of whom the eldest marrying to

John Malory of *Winwick* in *Northamptonshire* had this Manor of *Fenny-Newbold*, and some other Estates assigned to him for her Share, which *John* their Son inherited. He was a Conservator of the Peace 13 & 14 *Richard II.* and being a Knight, was Sheriff of the County 15 *Richard II.* He was succeeded by his Son *John*, who was one of the Knights of the Shire in the Parliament 1 *Henry V.* and Sheriff of these Counties 4 *Henry V.* and much entrusted afterwards in publick Affairs to his Death, which happened 12 *Henry VI.* He left *Thomas* his Son and Heir, who being a Knight, served in Parliament for this Shire 23 *Henry VI.* He died 10 *Edward IV.* and left his Estates to *Nicholas* his Grandson, who left only two Daughters for his Heirs, viz. *Dorothy* and *Margery*, which last having this Manor assigned to her with other Lands for her Part, and marrying to *John Cope*, joined with her said Husband and sold it to *Thomas Pope*, then Treasurer of the Court of Augmentations, 29 *Henry VIII.* He passed it away the next Year to *William Whorewood*, Solicitor General to that King, who left one Daughter and Heir only, *Margaret*, who became the Wife of *Thomas Tbrockmorton*, Esq; and joining with her Husband, sold it to Sir *William Stamford*, one of the Justices of the King's Bench. From him descended Sir *Robert Stamford*, Knt. his Son and Heir, who left it to *Charles Stamford* a younger Son, of whom *Elizabeth* the Widow of *John Aldersford* of *Abbots Salford*, Esq; purchased it for *Edward Morgan*, her Son by her former Husband,

who sold it to Sir *Simon Clarke*, Bar. who was the Owner of it in 1640.

Newland, an Hamlet in the Parish of *Exhall*, antiently a Wood belonging to the Prior and Covent of *Coventry*, and being grubbed up, inclosed, and appropriated to that Monastery, came to be reputed a Manor containing 270 Acres in Woods, Pasture and Waste. In 6 *Edward III.* it was imparked, and so continued to the Monks, till the Dissolution of their House, after which, the Manor-house being then in the Possession of *Michael Cameswell*, was granted out of the Crown to *John Wade* and *Thomas Gregory*, who purchased it by the Name of the Manor of *Newland*, alias *Newland-park*, and soon after passed it to *Stephen Hales*, descended of the antient Family of *Hales*'s of *Hales-Place* in *Kent*. He died seised of it 16 *Eliz.* leaving *Charles* his Son and Heir, who for his eminent Knowledge in the Laws was made one of the King's Council at *York*. From him is descended *Stephen Hales* (his Great Grandchild) who was the Owner of it in 1640.

Newnham-Padox, antiently called *Newnham juxta Kirby-Monks*, *Newnham parva*, and *Cold Newnham*, but at length *Newnham Padox*, from a little Park or Padock at that Time here. In the Conqueror's Survey it was rated for one Hide, and written *Neweham*, *Jessey Wince* being the Owner of it. From him it came to *Nigel de Albani*, whose Son granted it to *Roger de Newham*, who held it 12 *Henry II.* of *Roger de Moubray*, Grandson of *Nigel*, by the Service of one Knight's Fee. To *Roger* succeeded *William* (who is stiled *Dominus Willielmus de Newnham*, which argues he was a Knight) and from him in Process of Time to *Philip*, who left only two Daughters, *Katharine* married to *John Collard*, and *Isabel* to *Walter Whitehorse*, to whom the said *John* and *Katharine* passed their Title in 36 *Edward III.* and so *Walter* and *Isabel* were compleat Owners of it. *Walter* left Issue Sir *Ralph Whitehorse*, who in 16 *Richard II.* passed this

this Manor to *William Giffard*, and others, who passed it to *John Loventhorp*, who sold it to *John Eldyng* and his Heirs. He was Great Grandchild of *Robert Newnham* by the Mother's Side, and nobly descended of his Father's Side from the Earls of *Hapsburgh*, and Lords of *Laufenburgh*, and *Rensfilding*, from which last they took their Name of *Filding*. This *John* having served King *Edward III.* in his Wars in *France*, and been dignified with Knighthood, left *William* his Son and Heir. He was a zealous *Lancastrian*, and fighting for King *Henry VI.* in the Battle of *Tewksbury*, was there slain, and was buried in that Town.

This Sir *William*, (for when he was Sheriff of *Cambridge* and *Huntington* Shires, he was knighted) by *Agnes* the Daughter and Heir of *Seton*, left Issue *Edward Filding* his Son and Heir, who was Sheriff of this County and *Leicestershire*, 21 *Edward IV.* and a Commander in the King's Army at the Battles of *Stoke* by *Newwarke*, and *Blackheath* in *Kent*, 12 *Henry VII.* He was a Knight of the Bath at the Marriage of Prince *Arthur*, 15 *Henry VII.* and departed this Life 6 *Henry VIII.* leaving Issue *William Elding*, Sheriff of *Rutlandshire* 11 & 12 *Henry VIII.* and soon after knighted. He was in so great Esteem for his Piety with Queen *Jane Seymour*, that upon her Delivery of Prince *Edward*, she sent a Privy Seal to him to desire his Congratulation and Prayers. He died 2 *Edward VI.* and left Issue *Basil*, who was Sheriff of this County 11 *Eliz.* He had Issue *William*, who was also a Knight, and several Times Sheriff of this County and *Rutlandshire*, as his Son and Heir *Basil* was of this County, 9 *James I.* His Son and Heir *William*, who was Lord of this Place in 1640, was knighted by that King in the Beginning of his Reign; and after being made *Custos Rotulorum* of this County, was advanced Reg. 18. to the Honour of a Baron and Viscount *Filding*, and in Reg. 20. ob generis claritatem, & nuptias admodum honorandas, (as his Patent words

it) created Earl of *Denbigh*, having been constituted Master of the King's great Wardrobe, and Admiral at Sea in several Expeditions. He married *Mary* the Daughter of Sir *George Villiers*, and Sister of *George I.* Duke of *Bucks*, by whom he had two Sons, *Basil*, who succeeded him, and *George* who succeeded his Brother for Want of Male Issue. He left Issue *Basil*, whose Son *William* is now in 1728, Earl of *Denbigh*.

Newnham-Regis, now a depopulated Village with few Inhabitants but in the Manor-house, but being Part of the Earl of *Warwick's* Possessions descended to him from the Earl of *Mallent* and *Turchil de Warwick*. *Hugh Fitz-Richard* obtained it of one of them, to hold it of them by one Knight's Fee. He passed it to *Jeffrey de Clinton*, Chamberlain and Treasurer to King *Henry I.* who gave it to the Canons of *Kenilworth* upon his Foundation of that Monastery, having first procured special Grants of him and the King, to acquit it from all secular Services, and by a Present to *Roger* Earl of *Warwick*, of whom it was held, freed it from all Service to him. It is called *Newnham Regis*, because the King was antiently possessed of it, viz. *K. Richard I.* and his Successors, but how they were disseised we find not.

The Canons of *Kenilworth* enjoyed it till the Dissolution, and had an Allowance of a Court-Lect here, and divers other Privileges of Value, but fell with the Rest of the Monasteries, and continued some Time in the King's Hands, but was at length, 7 *Edward VI.* granted to *John Dudley*, Duke of *Northumberland*, and his Heirs; but he being attainted 1 *Mar. I.* she gave it to Sir *Rowland Hill*, Knt. and Citizen of *London*, of whom Sir *Thomas Leigh*, Knt. and Alderman of the same City obtained it; for he presented to the Vicarage 1 *Eliz.* Sir *Thomas* settled it on Sir *William Leigh*, a younger Son, and the Heirs Male of his Body, who inclosed it, and left Issue *Francis* his Son and Heir, who was created a Baronet 16 *James I.* His Son and Heir *Francis* was advanced to the

the Honour of Lord *Dunsmore*, 4 *Charles I.* and afterwards Earl of *Chichester*, who enjoyed it in the Year 1650. He lies buried here.

Newton, so named, because it was new in Comparison of the adjoining Towns when it began to be inhabited. In the Conqueror's Time it belonged to *Turkil* of *Warwick* (the Progenitor of the *Ardens*) and contained three Hides, held by divers Tenants of him; a great Part of this Village belonged to the Priory of *Kenilworth*, being given some by *Jeffrey de Clinton* in King *Henry I.*'s Time, at the Burial of his Father the Founder, confirmed by *Henry Arden*, Lord of the Fee; two Hides by *Ernauld de Boys*, which he held of *Jeffrey de Clinton*. The Residue *Hugh Bagot* purchased in King *Stephen*'s Days, and passed it to his Brother *Ingeram*, to be held of *Robert Fitz-Odonis*, chief Lord of the Fee. His Son *Simon* sold three Yard-Lands here to the Monks of *Combe*, which *Ralph de Mora*, one of the Heirs of *R. Fitz-Odonis* confirmed. In 8 *John*, *Robert de Cotes* (now called *Coton* in the Parish of *Church-Over*) obtained in Exchange of the Abbot and Covent of *Combe*, all the Lands they had in *Newton*, for Lands he gave them in *Cotes*, which in 36 *Henry III.* answered for the sixth Part of a Knight's Fee, and so must contain eight Yard-Lands, accounting forty-eight Acres to a Yard-Land.

In King *Richard II.*'s Time, what the Abbey of *Combe* had here by new Gifts, or smaller Measure, was rated at eleven Yard-Lands and one Acre, and of them that Monastery continued possessed till its Dissolution in 36 *Henry VIII.* when that King granted away (*inter alia*) that which belonged to the Monks of *Combe* to *Thomas Broke* and *John Williams*, and the Heirs of *Broke*, by the Name of the Manor of *Newton*; but they do not seem to have ever been in Possession of it, because there was a License the same Year granted to *Mary Dutchess* of *Richmond*, to alienate this very Manor to *Henry Leigh*, Esq; at whose Death an Inquisition being taken, it was found,

that he died seised of it 3 *Eliz.* and that *Edward* his Son and Heir inherited it. What became of the Lands given to the Priory of *Kenilworth* here, we have no Account.

Offchurch, so called from King *Offa* the *Mercian*, who had a Palace here, and resided sometimes at it, as Tradition has it, but more certainly it was Part of the Possessions of Earl *Leofric*, and by him given to the Priory of *Coventry*, which he founded 1 *Edward the Confessor*. *Jeffrey de Wilnebale* 20 *Henry III.* held the tenth Part of a Knight's Fee here, of the Prior and Covent there, who 41 *Henry III.* procured a Charter of Free Warren for all their Demesne Lands here. In 7 *Edward I.* it was certified, that the said Prior held this Lordship *in Capite* of the King, and that it contained three Carucates in the Demesne, three Water-mills, twenty-eight Servants holding fourteen Yard-Lands and an Half at the Will of the Lord, and performing divers servile Labours. As also that he had Court-Leet, Gallows, and other Privileges, as Assize of Bread and Beer, &c.

After the Dissolution of the Monastery, the Capital Messuage and Demesne Land was given by King *Henry VIII.* Reg. 34. to Sir *Edmund Knightley* and Dame *Ursula* his Wife, and the Heirs Male of their Bodies, for Want of which it passed to his Brother Sir *Valentine Knightley*, who obtained another Grant of them 4 *Eliz.* and died seised of them 8 *Eliz.* leaving *Richard* his Son and Heir, but settled this Manor upon *Edward* his younger Son, who lived upon it, and left it to *Robert* his Son and Heir, who enjoyed it in 1640.

The Church dedicated to *St. Gregory* having a Yard-Land and an Half belonging to it, was appropriated to the Priory of *Coventry*, by *R. Molend*, Bishop of *Coventry* and *Lichfield* in 1260, 44 *Henry III.* and in 19 *Edward I.* 1291. was valued at ten Marks and an Half, and the Vicarage at sixty Shillings, being antiently endowed with two Yard-Lands and an Half, as also with a competent

petent House and a Croft, and a Piece of Meadow, called *Halemedo*, in Lieu of the Tithes of the Water-mill, and three Holmes of Meadow thereunto belonging. In 26 Henry VIII. the Vicarage was valued at 7 l. 7 s. 6 d. over and above the Procurations and Synodals.

Pailington, the Lordship of *William de Turevill* in King Henry III.'s Time. From him it descended to *Nicholas* his Son, who 25 Edward I. is certified to hold here the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee of the Earl of Lancaster. *Hugh de Herdeburgh* and *John Charnells* held each of them the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee at the same Time here. *Isabella de Hules* was the Heir of *Hugh de Herdeburgh*, and inherited his Lands here, which after her Death passed to *Alice* the Wife of *John de Peyto*, her Daughter and Coheir. The Residue, or a great Part thereof, was obtained by the *Revels* of *Newbold*, and *William Revel*, 32 Edward I. procured a Grant of Free Warren in his Demesne Lands here. From these *Revels* it descended by the Heirs General first to *Malory*, then to *Cave*, and lastly to *Andrews* and *Boughton*, who were in Possession of, the first 31 Henry VIII. and last 8 Eliz. In 1 Edward IV. *Walter Hopton* died seised of four Messuages and four Carucates of Land here, then esteemed a Manor, leaving *Elizabeth* his Sister and Heir, then the Wife of *Roger Corbet* of *Morton* in *Shropshire*, in whose Family it was remaining in the 37 Eliz. inherited by Daughters.

Prinsthorpe, or *Preneftborpe*, a Member of the Parish of *Wolston*, of which we meet with nothing considerable till 31 Edward III. when *William de Peeke*, and others, by Fine settled it upon himself for Life, Remainder to Sir *Richard Trewlow*, Knt. and the Heirs of his Body, and for Lack of such Issue, to *John Hockele* and *Cicely* his Wife, and the Heirs of their Bodies; and for Want of such, to *Nicholas de Eyr*, and his Heirs. After this, in King Henry VI.'s Time, it came to the *Hugfords*, and in their Family it continued, till *John Hugford*,

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9 Henry VIII. sold it to Sir *William Compton*, Knt. whose Great Grandchild Sir *Henry Compton*, Knight of the Bath, enjoyed it in 1640.

Radford Simely, so called from the Ford in the Road to *Warwick* at this Place, and *Simely*, to distinguish it from another Village of that Name, because the *Simelys* were Lords of it. In the Conqueror's Time it belonged to *Turchil de Warwick*, and was held of him by *Ermenfridus*, as containing five Hides of Land. In the Confessor's Days it was the Freehold of *Edwin* Earl of *Mercia*. *Turchil's* Lands descended to *Henry* Earl of *Warwick*, of whom *Jeffrey de Clinton* held it, who enfeoffed *Henry de Simely* with it. He conferred the Church here on the Canons of *Kenilworth*. To *Henry* succeeded *Jeffrey de Simely*, who was certified to hold Half a Knight's Fee in this Place of the Earl of *Warwick*. He gave a yearly Rent of two Shillings out of his Lands here to the Hospital of St. *John* at *Warwick*. *William* succeeded *Jeffrey*, and in 52 Henry III. answered for Half a Knight's Fee here, held of the Earl of *Warwick*. His Son and Successor *Jeffrey*, in 7 Edward I. was certified to hold two Carucates of Land in Demesne and one Water-mill, having at the same Time two Servants holding two Yard-Lands at Will, and eight Freeholders, who held three Yard-Lands and an Half. This *Jeffrey* was living 9 Edward II. and was found to be Lord of this Place, and after him we find none of that Family concerned here, but *John de Simely*, who made over this Manor and four Carucates of Land to the Canons of *Kenilworth*.

These Canons had got a good Share of this Village before, by Purchase of divers Freeholders, so that in 20 Edward III. they answered for the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee, held of the Earl of *Warwick*, as only Lord of it, tho' the Templars had three Yard-Lands here, and the Nuns of *Wroxhall* one given them by *Roger* Earl of *Warwick*. In 11 Richard II. the Canons of *Kenilworth* had Free Warren granted them in all their

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their Demefne Lands here, which they enjoyed till the general Diffolution of the Religious Houfes by K. Henry VIII.

The Monastery being diffolved, the Lands of it were difperfed to divers Owners, and this Manor was granted to Sir Thomas Darcy, Knt. and his Heirs 37 Hen. VIII. He was afterwards created Lord Darcy of Chich in Effex, and paffed away this Lordfhip to Richard Knevit, and Elene his Wife, and their Heirs Male, with divers Remainders; but they left a Son and Heir Henry, who in 36 Eliz. fold it to John Brown of Barnam in Suffex, who had Ifue Sir William Brown, who had his Seat here, and died feifed of it, leaving George Brown, Esq; his Son and Heir, Owner of it in 1640.

The Church, dedicated to St. Nikolas, and given to the Canons of Kenilworth by Henry de Simely, as is abovesaid, was appropriated to it by G. de Muschamp, Bifhop of Coventry in King John's Time, who appointed the Vicarage. They were valued 19 Edw. I. 1291. the Rectory at fix Marks and the Vicarage at two, which laft was valued in 26 Hen. VIII. at over and above the Procurations and Synodals.

Rieton juxta Bulkinton, an Hamlet of Bulkinton, or rather of Weston, the Tirthes of which were given by Roger de Waterville to the Abbey of Leicefter, when he gave the Church of Bulkington to that Houfe, which is all we find of it.

Rieton fuper Dunfmore, was one of the Towns given by Earl Leofrike to the Priory of Coventry at the Foundation of it 1 Edw. Conf. but fome way alienated foon after, becaufe Alwin the Father of Turchil had it before the End of that Reign, and left it to his faid Son, who held it in the Conqueror's Time. It then contained three Hides and Half a Carucate, and had a Church, a Mill, and Woods Half a Mile in Length, and two Furlongs in Breadth. Turchil's Pofterity were fuffered to enjoy it, till they granted it away to the Hofpitallers; for Siward de Ardern, Son and Heir of Turchil, gave to the Monks of Thorney

in Cambridgeshire his Mill at Rieton, and Henry his Son confirmed it. In 7 Edw. I. Thomas Ardern was certified to be Lord here, and that he held it of the Earl of Warwick by Half a Knight's Fee, and that he had here three Carucates in Demefne, a Water-mill, three Servants holding each of them a Yard-Land and Half at certain Rents in Money and fervile Labours; thirteen Cottagers and fifteen Freeholders, who held eight Yard-Lands and a fourth Part. This Thomas, for what Confideration we find not, granted all his Right here to the Hofpitallers, and their Succelfors, who inclofed it 14 Edw. I. The Abbot of Thorney had at the fame Time one Yard-Land and a Water-mill.

After the Diffolution of the Monastery, King Edw. VI. Reg. 4. granted this Manor to John Dudley, Earl of Warwick, and his Heirs. He was afterwards made Duke of Northumberland, but being attainted and lofing his Head 1 Mar. that Queen thinking to reftore the Romifh Faith, granted it to Sir Thomas Trefham, Knt. Matter of the Hofpitallers in England, and his Succelfors; but her Defigns being prevented by her Death, Q. Elizabeth granted it with many other Lands, which were the Duke his Father's, to Ambrose Dudley his Son, Earl of Warwick, and the Heirs of his Body; but he dying without Ifue, it returned to the Crown 31 Eliz. and was paffed by her to Randle Crew and Richard Cartwright, and their Heirs, who fold it to Thomas Dilke, Esq; and his Heirs, whose Grandchild William of Maxfke-Cafle enjoyed it in 1640.

The Church here was very antiently given by the Prior of Coventry unto the Cathedral Church of Lichfield for a Prebend, and in the 19 Edw. I. 1291. was valued at fifteen Marks, but in the 26 Hen. VIII. at 11 l. 6 s. 8 d. the Prebendary putting in a Curate to perform Divine Service.

Rodburne was Part of the Poffeffions of Turchil de Warwick, and after him of his Pofterity, yet to be held of the Earls of Warwick, by the tenth Part of

of a Knight's Fee. *William de Arden*, the Grandchild of *Turchil* made his Seat, and gave to the Nuns of *Henwood* one Yard-Land here, besides the Church, which *G. de Muschamp*, Bishop of *Coventry*, appropriated to them. *William* his Son and Heir was more bountiful to these Monks of *Combe*, for he bestowed on them 200 Acres, and Half a Yard-Land, with Pasture for 600 Sheep, two Teams of Oxen, five Kine and a Bull, two young Heifers, and their Calves, all in this Lordship. Nor were any of his Posterity sparing to them, especially such as bequeathed their Bodies to Sepulture with them. These Monks obtained divers Privileges here, as Court-Leet, Assize of Bread and Beer, Gallows, Free Warren, &c. The *Ardens*, Lords of this Manor, sometimes called *de Rodburne*, but at length *William* assumed the Name of *Arden*, and in 43 *Edw. III.* sold all his Interest to *John de Catesby*.

In 13 *Hen. IV.* after the Death of the said *John*, *Emme* his Widow and *John* his Son obtained a Charter of Free Warren in all their Demesne Lands here. In his Family this Manor continued many Successions; and in 21 *Edw. IV.* the Monks of *Combe* quitted all their Interests here, by the Name of the Manor of *Rodburne-grange*, to *William Catesby*, Esq; Son and Heir of Sir *William*, which Alienation King *Hen. VII.* allowed. But this *William* being a Partisan for the House of *York*, he was attainted in Parliament 1 *Hen. VII.* and his Lands escheating to the Crown, were given by that King to Sir *John Risley*, and his Heirs Male, for Want of which it came to the Crown again, and was given 2 & 3 *Phil. & Mar.* to *Tho. Wilkes*, a Merchant of the Staple, whose Brother and Heir *William Wilks* dying seised of it, left it to *Robert* his Son; who dying without Issue, his three Sisters, *Anne*, *Frances* and *Margaret*, were his Heirs.

A Part of this Village, called *Little Rodburne*, did antiently belong to the Priory of *Coventry*; and coming to the Crown at the Dissolution, was granted

by Queen *Eliz. Reg. 6.* to *Henry Goodere* of *Polesworth*, Esq; and *Clement Throgmorton*, and their Heirs, which last obtained the Whole by a Release from *Henry* to him and his Heirs. He sold it 15 *Eliz.* to *William Catesby* of *St. Legers* in *Northamptonshire*, and his Heirs. *Robert Catesby* in 43 *Eliz.* inherited it, and sold it to *Ranulph Crew*, Esq; (afterwards Chief Justice of the King's Bench) whose Grandchild *John Crew* in 1650, sold it to Sir *John Dryden* of *Canons Ashby* in the same Shire.

The Church here was very antiently appropriated to the Nuns of *Henwood*; but it doth not appear how long they had the Benefit of it, for the *Catesbys* presented to it in 1417, as a Rectory in their Patronage, as Lords of the Manor; and in 26 *Hen. VIII.* the Parson is said to receive only 4*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.* yearly from *Richard Catesby*, then the Patron of it. From which it appears, that there was no Church then standing; but how long it had been down we know not: Mr. *Rous* ranks it among the depopulated Villages of his Time, ruined by Inclosures; but he gives us no distinct Account by whom, or when.

Rudfen, the Lordship of *Jeffrey de Clinton*, the Son of that *Jeffrey* that founded *Kenilworth* Priory, who gave it to those Canons. Their Prior in 4 *Hen. VII.* made a Park here, and inclosed forty Acres of arable Land in it, storing it with Deer. By the Dissolution of that Monastery it came to the Crown, and was granted by K. *Hen. VIII.* to *Thomas Marrow* of *London*, Esq; and his Heirs, by the Name of the Manor of *Wrydsen*, or *Rudfyn*, *Reg. 37.* *Thomas* soon after exchanged it with Queen *Mary* for other Manors, and she passed it to *John Throckmorton*, Esq; for twenty-one Years; but the Lease was surrendered to Q. *Elizabeth*, and the *Reg. 7.* conveyed it to *Robert Earl of Leicester*, and his Heirs. After his Death, *Lettice* his Countess held it for Life; but the Inheritance being in Sir *Robert Dudley* (the Earl's natural Son) by his Father's Will, he passed it to Prince *Henry*, with

Kenilworth Castle; and it hath accompanied the Possession of it ever since. There is but one House in this Place, and that was antiently the Grange of the Priory of *Kenilworth*.

Sawbridge, a Member of *Wolfhamcote*, the Lordship of the *Arderns* till King *John's* Time, when *Thomas de Ardern* granted it to the Monks of *Thorney* in *Cambridgeshire*, who in 19 *Edw. III.* were certified to hold in this Place one Carucate, and Mill, with a Stock upon the Ground.

After the Dissolution, it continued in the Crown till 2 *Eliz.* when that Queen passed it away to Mr. *Gerard*, and others, by the Name of the Manor of *Sawbridge*. How it came into the Queen's Hands again, we find not, but that it was so, appears from hence, that she passed it, *Reg. 4.* to *Ranulph Crew*, Esq; and *Richard Cartwright*, Gent. and their Heirs, to be held in Fee-farm Rent, paying 20 *l.* yearly into the Exchequer. *Ranulph* and *Richard* kept it not long, before they passed it to *Edward Brooke* of *Flekenbo*, and others, and their Heirs.

Shilton was the Estate of the Earl of *Mallent* in the Conqueror's Time, and one *Wallef*, whose Freehold it had been before the Normans Settlement, held it of him. In the general Survey it is called *Scelfstone*, and is therein said to contain two Hides, with Woods two Furlongs in Length and one in Breadth. In 8 *Hen. V.* *John Beauchamp* of *Holt* died seised thereof, and *Margaret* the Wife of *John Pauncesot* was his Daughter and Heir. In 5 *Hen. VIII.* *Ralph Swillington* and *Alice* his Wife, passed it to *Richard Bishop* of *Winchester*, and others, tho' for what Uses is not known.

This Village is now reputed to be a Parish of it self, whereas antiently it belonged to the Parish of *St. Michael's* in *Coventry*, the Chapel here being appropriated to the Priory of *Coventry*; for the Inhabitants had not Liberty of Burying in the Chapel-yard, which was made and consecrated by *R. de Clinton*, Bishop of *Coventry*, with the Permission of the Prior and Covent, but were en-

joined to bring the Bodies of their Dead to be buried at the Mother-Church of *Coventry*, the Curate being put in by the Prior of *Coventry*, and removable at Pleasure: He had the small Tithes for his Stipend, which in 26 *Hen. VIII.* amounted to 5 *l. per Annum*. It seems, that the Interest that the Prior of *Coventry* had here was by Composition of 10 *s. per Annum*, paid to the Canons of *Leicester*, to whom *Roger de Watervill* had given this Chapel.

Shirford, antiently a Member of the Parish of *Burton-Hastings*, and the Lordship of the *Ferrers*; but in King *Hen. II.'s* Time it was the Estate of *Robert de Chartres*, who then confirmed a Yard-Land here to the Canons of *Erdbury*, and afterwards, with the Consent of his Son *Richard*, granted them ten Acres in pure Alms. In King *Hen. III.'s* Days, one *Thomas Trove* was Lord of this Manor, and gave certain Lands here to the Monks of *Combe*. From him descended *John de Shirford*, whose Daughter and Heir *Margaret* marrying *Philip Pursey* of *Munferton* in *Leicestershire*, brought this Lordship into his Family, in which it continued to the Reign of King *Hen. VIII.* and was their principal Seat in this County. And to improve it, *William* his Son, 14 *Rich. II.* had a License granted to him by *Richard Scroope*, Bishop of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*, to have a private Chapel in his House here. Many of his Descendants named *William*, and so hardly distinguishable, were Conservators of the Peace, Sheriffs, Assessors and Collectors of the Taxes, but have nothing memorable said of them more, than that they had their Residence here. *Nicholas de Shirford* was the last that had to do here, for he sold it to *Henry Smith*, Esq; a wealthy Citizen of *Coventry*, who had such a Love for that City, that he gave 50 *l. per Annum* to the Gilds of the *Holy Trinity*, of *St. John Baptist*, and *St. Katharine*. His Son and Heir *Walter* (who was knighted) marrying a young Lady, when he was old, was murdered by her Contrivance, and the Assistance of her Maid and her Husband's

Husband's Groom, who two Years after discovered it to his Son *Richard*, who so followed the Murderers, that she was burnt on *Wolsey-beath* near this Town, and the Groom and the Maid suffered Death at *Warwick*, 3 Mar. I. two Years after the Fact. This *Richard* inherited the Estate of his Father; but having only one Daughter, was juggled out of it by Sir *John Littleton* of *Frankley* in *Worcestershire*; and though himself and Heirs sought to recover it by many Suits of Law, they could not, but it never throve with the Owners.

Shuckborough Superior, of which Part lies in *Kineton* Hundred, was in the Conqueror's Time Part of it, viz. four Hides the Earl of *Mallet's*, and Half a Yard-Land *Turchil de Warwick's* Estate, and both of them the Possessions of *Leuwinus* before the Conquest. The Earls of *Warwick* came soon after into the Possession of the whole Town, and *Roger* Earl of *Warwick*, in *K. Stephen's* Days, gave the Church to the Nuns of *Wroxhall*, and confirmed the Grant of one *Robert*, the Lord of it, of four Yard-Lands, and twenty Acres of Inclosure to them. After this *Osbert de Lemintone* was Lord of this Manor. He gave an Ongoing of Land, i. e. Half a Yard-Land to the Abbey of *Leicester*, which the Canons soon after made over to *Thomas* the Son of *Oliver Shuckburgh*, for 9 s. a Year Rent to be paid to their House. This *Thomas* assumed the Surname of *Oliver* and his Descendant *Thomas*, in 7 *Edw. I.* held seven Yard-Lands in this Place, and had two Yard-Lands in Demesne at the same Time, with two Servants, who held other Lands of him by particular Rents; but the Earls of *Warwick* and *Cantilupes* were the superior Lords. The Family of *Hastings*, *Say*, and others, had Portions of Land here; but all at length came to *Simon de Shuckborough*.

These *Shuckboroughs* were antiently possessed of Lands here, for we find, that *William de Suckberge*, in 3 *Joh.* who 'tis probable first assumed that Name, was an Owner here, but of no great Matter, till *Simon de Shuckborough*, in 6

Edw. II. is found to hold Half a Knight's Fee here. From him descended *John de Shuckborough*, who was one of the Coroners of this County, and was 20 *Edw. III.* certified to hold the third Part of a Knight's Fee in this Place. Of him descended another *John de Shuckborough*, who in 10 *Hen. VI.* was certified to hold a Manor here by the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee. It seems as if here were also a Manor, very antient, that belonged to the Family of *Dive*, for which *Emme*, the Widow of *John Dive*, 13 *Hen. IV.* obtained a Charter of Free Warren for her self and her Son *John*, who passed it to *Richard Collings* of *Waver-Merston*, Gent. who sold it to *Thomas Shuckburge*, Esq; and his Heirs, Lord of the other Manor, whose Grandchild Sir *Richard Shuckburgh* enjoyed it in 1640.

The Church here, dedicated to *St. John Baptist*, being given to the Nuns of *Wroxhall*, as is above shewed, was appropriated to their Use; but there was no Vicarage appointed, the Cure being supplied by a Person put in by the Nuns, and removable at their Pleasure, and so continuing a Rectory, it was valued in 26 *Hen. VIII.* at 8 l. 6 s. 8 d. At the Dissolution it was given to Sir *John Williams*, Knt. 32 *Hen. VIII.* who had a License the Year following to alienate it to *Thomas Shuckborough*, Esq; from whom it is descended to Sir *Richard Shuckborough*, Lord of the Manor above-mentioned.

Slowley, a Place known now by the Name of *Sloley-hill*, near which is an House called *Sloley-hall*, which shews, it was a Manor-house, in which some Person of Note did dwell; but our Accounts of it are but broken, (viz. that *Reginald Eton* and *Peter de Limesi* had some Lands here, which were seized for their Rebellion in King *Hen. II.* and King *Edw. II.'s* Days) till 9 *Hen. V.* when *Richard Sloley* of *Sloley* is found to hold of the King in Capite, one Messuage and four Acres of Land by Serjeanty, i. e. giving the King a Pole-ax, or 12 d. when he marched against the Scots. He died

died 8 *Hen. V.* leaving *John Porter*, his Aunt's Son, his Heir.

Smercote, an Hamlet in *Bedworth* Parish, and in the Conqueror's Survey being joined with *Soule* (now called *Soule end* in *Astley* Parish) is recorded to have been the Possession of the Earl of *Mallent*, and to contain one Hide, with Woods of a Mile in Length, and Half a Mile in Breadth, having been the Freehold of *Sexi* in the Confessor's Time. In King *Hen. III.*'s Reign, *Roger Craft* claimed common of Pasture and certain Lands lying here; and in 13 *Edw. I.* *William le Boteler* had a Grant of Free Warren in all his Demesne Lands here, which Charter was exemplified by Sir *Thomas Boteler*, Knt. 15 *Hen. VII.* But the Substance of both these *Smercotes* did belong to the Hospital of St. *John Baptist* at *Coventry*, and after the Dissolution of that House, was granted to *John Hales*, Gent. and his Heirs, 37 *Hen. VIII.* from whom it descended to *Charles Hales* of *Newland*, Esq; who had it not long before 1640.

Smite, which are only Pasture Grounds called by the Names of *Over-Smite* and *Nether-Smite*, where antiently stood two Villages, but so long ago, that there are no Footsteps of them discernable. At the Conquest they were held of the King by Earl *Alberic*; but when the general Survey was made, they were in the King's Hands, as the other Lands of Earl *Alberic* were, and committed to the Custody of *Jeffrey Wirce*, being said then to contain six Hides of Land, with Woods Half a Mile in Length, and as much in Breadth, of which in the Confessor's Time one *Harding* was Owner. The Conqueror, or King *Hen. I.* granted it to *Robert* Earl of *Mallent*, from whom it passed to *Nigel de Albani*, whose Son *Roger de Moubray* gave the Church to the Canons of *Kenilworth*, and soon after the whole Lordship to *Richard de Camoill*, and his Heirs, to be held by the Service of one Knight's Fee. This *Richard* being a devout Man, and much affected to the *Cistercian* Order, then newly come into *England*, and finding

Part of it, which is situate in a Valley, full of Woods, and low and solitary, gave to *Gilbert* Abbot of *Waverley* in *Surrey*, all this his Lordship of *Smite*, to found there an Abbey of *Cistercian* Monks.

The Monks of *Waverley* being thus possessed of this Lordship, and knowing the Conditions upon which it was given them, began presently to build, and having erected the Church, which they dedicated to the *Virgin Mary*, they sent Monks out of their own Covent to inhabit it, calling it the Abbey of *Cumbe* or *Combe*, in Respect to its low and hollow Situation, as *Combe* in *Saxon* signifies. *Roger de Moubray*, Chief Lord of the Fee, being pleased with this pious Design, confirmed the Gift of *Richard de Camoill*, and acquitted the Monks of the Service of the Knight's Fee that *Richard* was to pay, granting them besides a large Compass of Woods here, with dead Wood for their Use out of his Wood called *Burchley*, with Pasturage for their Cattle, and Paunage for their Hogs; and because he held this Manor of the Earl of *Leicester*, he procured a Ratification of all these Grants of the said Earl, upon Condition that he should be reputed the principal Founder. What more is necessary to be said of this Abbey, we shall refer to our History of the Monasteries.

Sturton, a Member of *Stonely*, with it continued in the Crown till *K. Hen. I.* granted it to his Cook, surnamed *Hasteler de Arden*, and his Heirs. From him it descended to *William* his Brother, who gave some Parcels in it to *Edmund* the Hermit. To him succeeded *Jeffrey* surnamed *Arden*, and after him *Rhese*, who passed this Manor to *Walter Marshall*, Earl of *Pembroke*, who soon after conveyed it to *Jeffrey de Langley*, and *Maud* his Wife, and their Heirs. He obtained a Charter of Warren in all his Demesne Lands here, and the next Year passed away the Manor to the Monks of *Stonely*, and their Successors in Fee-farm, paying 20*l.* a Year, which he afterwards released to those Monks,

Monks, and obtained a Confirmation of his Grant from the King.

In 7 *Edw. I.* the particular Possessions of the Monks here were given in, and certified to be, two Carucates of Land and one Water-mill in Demesne, six Villains and seven Cottagers, holding of them by several Rents and Services. All which, with Liberty of Free Warren, were renewed to them by another Charter granted them 12 *Edw. I.* and they enjoyed them till the Dissolution of their House in 27 *Hen. VIII.* But then the whole Possessions of the Monasteries coming to the Crown, this Lordship 33 *Hen. VIII.* was granted to *Charles Brandon* Duke of *Suffolk*, who in the same Year conveyed it to *Matthew Wriotsley* and *Anthony Fisher*, who sold it to *Thomas Marrow* of *Rudfyn*, Esq; of whose Grandchild *Samuel* it was purchased by *Sir Thomas Leigh*, Citizen and Alderman of *London*, in whose Posterity it continued in 1640.

Stockton, a Member of *Long Itchington*, and therewith the Lordship of the Family of *Limesi*, a Daughter of which, *Cecilia de Limesi* marrying to *Walter de Sumervile*, brought it into his Family, being given with her to him in Frank-marriage. The Seat of the *Somerviles* was at *Whichnore* in *Staffordshire*, which was given by the Conqueror to *Sir Walter Somervile*, a Norman, and from him the above-mentioned *Walter* was descended. *John de Somervile* descended from him, and being Lord of this Manor, had a Controversy with the Prior of *Hertford*, about the Advowson of the Church in 27 *Hen. III.* and though we know not the Issue, yet the Prior finding his Title not so good as he could wish, gave *John* 100 *l.* to levy a Fine to the Use of himself and Successors, to render their Right indisputable for the Future, and so secure the Gift of his Ancestors to them. To this *John* succeeded *Sir Robert Sumervill*, Knt. who in 18 *Edw. I.* procured a Charter of Free Warren in this Manor, and left several Sons, of whom they all died without Issue, except the Youngest, *Sir Philip*, who left a

Daughter and Coheir *Joan*, who marrying *Rafe ap Griffith*, brought it into his Family.

For upon the Partition of her Father's Estate with *Elizabeth* her Sister, this Lordship came to her Share, and so was inherited by *Sir George Griffith* her Son, who in 35 *Hen. VIII.* alienated it to *Sir Walter Smith*, Knt. who sold it to *Nicholas Puresey*, 1 *Edw. VI.* *George Puresey* inherited it from his Father, and sold it in the Beginning of the last Century to *John Clapham*, one of the Six Clerks in Chancery, who dying without Issue, left *John Clapham* of *Wimal* by *Coventry*, his Heir, not long before the Year 1640.

The Church, dedicated to *St. Michael*, belonged to the Priory of *Hertford*, being given to it either by *Robert de Limesi*, the Founder of it, or *Walter Somervile*, Husband of *Cecilia de Limesi*, and was valued in 19 *Edw. I.* 1291. at nine Marks; but in 26 *Hen. VIII.* at 10 *l.* 7 *s.* But the Priory of *Hertford* held neither this Advowson, nor their Land here, longer than the Dissolution, when it was given with the Site of the Monastery to *Anthony Denny* and his Heirs.

Stonythorpe, antiently an Hamlet, but now but one House, belonging to *Long Itchington*, and held thereof, but at length granted away from it, for in 2 *Edw. II.* *Robert Sampson* was possessed of it; and in 4 *Edw. II.* sold it to *Sir William Bereford*, Knt. Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, reserving an Estate for Life in it to himself, and *Margery* his Wife. From him it descended to *Edmund de Bereford* his Son, who being seised of it in the 3 *Edw. III.* entailed it upon the Heirs of his Body 20 *Edw. III.* of whom was *John de Bereford*, who died seised of it 30 *Edw. III.* leaving *Baldwin* his Brother his Heir; he left no Issue; but *Eva* his Wife had it after his Death assigned to her for her Dower. After her Decease it devolved to *Joan* the Sister of *Edmund Bereford*, and Wife of *John Hors* of *Childerley* in *Cambridgeshire*, who joining together, sold it to *William Hors* of *Elmdon* in this County. in 8 *Hen. IV.*

Hen. IV. His Posterity enjoyed it divers Successions, till the Beginning of King *Hen. VIII.*'s Reign, when *Nicholas Hanslap* of *Ainbo* in *Northamptonshire* had it in Marriage with *Joan*, Daughter and Heir to *Robert Hore*. From this *Nicholas* is lineally descended Mr. . . . *Hanslap*, Owner of it in 1640.

Stoneley, a very spacious Parish containing several Hamlets in it, most of which we have described in their Place. Before the *Norman* Entrance, King *Edward the Confessor* held it in Demesne, as did the Conqueror, when the general Survey was taken, and then it was certified to contain six Hides, and Woods extending four Miles in Length and two in Breadth, in which the King fed 2000 Hogs, and had two Mills. In the Crown it continued till King *Hen. II.*'s Time, who had within the Precincts of it two Houses, and several Tenants called *Sokemanns*, who paid their Suit at his three Weeks Court, kept upon *Motstow-hill*, each Tenant holding a Yard-Land, and paying yearly thirty Pence. Here it was that the Empress *Maud*, and King *Stephen*, though utter Enemies in all other Things, yet concurred to erect a Monastery of the *Cistercian* Order, first at *Radmore*, but that Place being inconvenient, they petitioned *K. Hen. II.* to give them Liberty to remove it to this Place, which that King graciously consenting to, they settled themselves here, and so continued till the Dissolution in 27 *Hen. VIII.* when all the Monasteries under 200 *l.* a Year, were by Act of Parliament given that King. What particularly concerns this House more, we shall relate in our History of Monasteries hereafter.

After the Dissolution, this Lordship continued not long in the Crown, for in 30 *Hen. VIII.* it was granted to *Charles Brandon* Duke of *Suffolk*, and his Heirs, who left indeed two Sons, *Henry* and *Charles*; but they dying without Issue, Sir *Richard Cavendish*, one of their Heirs, upon the Dividend of their Estates, was allotted this Lordship in Part, and the Site of the Monastery, which his Son

and Heir *William* inherited, but soon after sold it to Sir *Rouland Hill*, and Sir *Thomas Leigh*, which last obtaining this Manor for his Part, bought in all the Rest, and so became compleat Lord of the Manor of *Stoneley*. 4 *Eliz.* He left three Sons, *Rouland*, *Thomas* and *William*. *Thomas*, who was knighted by Queen *Elizabeth*, and created Baronet by King *James I.* at the Erection of that Dignity, had his Estate here, where also his Mother lived in her Widowhood many Years. His Grandson *Thomas*, his Son *John*'s Son, who died in his Life-time, inherited this Lordship. He was Lord of this Manor in 1640, and afterwards adhering firmly to *K. Charles I.* in his Troubles, was advanced to the Degree of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Dunsmore*, and at length Earl of *Chichester*.

The Church here, dedicated to Our Lady, had eight Yard-Lands belonging to it, being given by King *Hen. I.* to the Canons of *Kenilworth*, shortly after the Foundation of that Monastery, and was appropriated to them by *Jeffrey Muschamp*, Bishop of *Coventry* and *Lichfield* in King *John*'s Time, with a Pension of five Marks out of the Vicarage, and confirmed by Pope *Gregory IX.* in 1228. 12 *Hen. III.* In the 19 *Edw. I.* 1291. it was valued at twenty-four Marks, and Vicarage in 26 *Hen. VIII.* at 6 *l.* 15 *s.* 4 *d.* which has since been augmented 20 *l.* per Annum, by the Lady *Alice Dudley*, out of Lands lying in *Manceter*: She also gave three large and fair Pieces of gilt Plate, for the Use of Communicants, to remain in this Church for ever, where she was interred.

Here is an Hospital in this Town founded by the Lady *Leigh*, Relict of Sir *Thomas* above-mentioned, for five Men and five Women unmarried, nominated by her in her Life-time, and after her Decease, by Sir *Thomas Leigh* her Son, and his Heirs for ever. To whose Maintenance she charged 29 *l.* per Annum, to be paid out of *Milburn-grange* in this Parish, and thus distributed, viz.

To

To each of the poor People, (to be paid quarterly) 2 l. 12 s. yearly.

To the Church-wardens for the Time being, for their Care, 6 s. 8 d. ditto.

To the Mayor of Coventry, as chief Visitor, 10 s. ditto.

Towards the Repair of the Church, 10 s. ditto.

To a Preacher for four Sermons yearly, 1 l. 2 s. 8 d. ditto.

All which Queen Elizabeth by her Letters Patent, Reg. 19. confirmed.

Stret-ton is Part of the Manor of Monk-kirby, and lieth on the East of the Fosse.

Stretton-Baskerville, so called from its lying on the Roman Way, called *Watling-street*, and the *Baskervilles*, ancient Lords of it: In the Confessor's Days it was the Estate of one *Edric*, but upon the Norman Settlement it was bestowed on *Ralph de Mortimer*, Ancestor of the *Mortimers* of *Wigmore* in *Shropshire*. In the general Survey it is rated at three Hides. From the *Mortimers* it soon came to the *Baskervills*; for in 12 Hen. II. it was certified, that *Ralph de Baskervill* held a Knight's Fee here *de Veteri Feofmento*, and so *William* his Father must have been enfeoffed with it, by *Robert* Earl of *Ferrers*, in King *Hen. I.*'s Time. *Walter de Baskerville* possessed it in King *John's* Time, and died in the same Reign, Anno 16, leaving no Issue; whereupon

Ralph Fitz-Nicholas, Steward to *William* Earl of *Ferrers*, became Owner of it by Descent from *Alice de Baskerville* his Grandmother. He asserted his Right to the Advowson of the Church against the Priores of *Burton* by Fine, who had contended with *Walter de Baskerville* for it. He had a Manor-house here, and 14 Hen. III. obtained a Freedom from paying a Tax called *Auxilium Vicecomiti* for this Town. He died 41 Hen. III. and left *Robert* his Son and Heir; but he adhering to the rebellious Barons led by *Simon Montfort*, lost his Estates, till returning to his Obedience, he was received into Favour, and recovered his Lands. He died without Issue 1 Edw. I.

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leaving *Ralph Pipard* his Nephew and Heir. He claimed a Court-Leet here and other Privileges, which were allowed so far, as appeared that they had been used by his Ancestors, but others were denied him. He alienated this Lordship to *John de Twysford*, with the Advowson of the Church, reserving to himself an Estate for Term of Life. This *John Twysford* made his Residence here, and in his Posterity it continued till King *Hen. VII.*'s Reign, when *Thomas Twysford* having first depopulated 4 Messuages and 3 Cottages, to which 160 Acres of arable Land belonged, sold it to *Henry Smith*, Gent. who inclosed 640 Acres of Land more, whereby twelve Messuages and four Cottages came to ruin, and eighty Inhabitants were obliged to remove to other Places; by which Means the Church also decayed so much, that it was not convenient for the Service of God. In the Line of the *Smiths* it continued, till *Richard Smith* united it to *Shireford*, as it hath continued ever since under the same Lords.

Stretton upon Dunsmore, the Lordship of *Roger de Montgomery*, Earl of *Arundel*, but held by one *Rainaldus*, when the Conqueror's Survey was taken. Within this Place was anciently a Mill, called then *Purmulne*, but now *Perry-mill*, given to the Monks of *Combe*, by *Robert Cbetwood* and *Sibilla* his Wife; but being passed by the Monks to *Albreda Marnicon* for twenty Marks, she returned it to them again for solemnizing the Anniversaries of her self, her Husband, Sons and Daughters, but the Manor belonged to *Alanus filius Fladaldi*, who gave some Lands in it to the Abbey of *Burton*. *Roger Freuil* and *Ralph Strange* held it successively of his Family, and from this last it passed to *Thomas de Garshale temp. Edw. I.* who sold it to *Robert Heriz*, and his Heirs, to hold of him by 1 d. yearly Rent. He soon after sold it to *Henry de Hastings* for thirty Marks of Silver, to hold of him and his Heirs by the same Rent; but he kept it not long before he passed it to *Sir Thomas Bray*, whose

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whose Posterity resided here, and inherited it for divers Descents, but at length by *Helena*, the Daughter of *Richard Bray*, Wife of *Edmund Starky*, Gent. it devolved to his Family, in which it rested till 4 *Eliz.* when *William Starky* sold it to the Lady *Longvile*, at whose Death it descended to her Son and Heir *Bartholomew Tate*, by her first Husband, in which Family it continued, till in 1620 *George Tate* sold it to *Richard Taylor* of *Binley* in this County.

In this Village was a Chapel dedicated to *All Saints*, which had a Chantry in it founded by *Thomas Woloardyn-ton*, for two Priests to sing Mass at the Altar of *St. Thomas* the Martyr, for the good Estate of the said *Thomas*, *William Clinton*, Earl of *Huntington*, &c. during their Lives, and for their Souls, and all the Faithful after their Death, for the Maintenance of which, King *Edw. III.* Reg. 19. granted him a License to amortise three Messuages, three Yard-Lands, four Acres of Meadow, three Acres of Wood, and 20 s. Rent in this Place, to which *Richard de Stretton*, a Native here, and Bishop of *Lichfield* and *Coventry*, added by License from King *Rich. II.* four Messuages and eight Yard-Lands, with the Appurtenances lying here, to maintain a Priest to sing Mass in the same Chapel, for the good Estate of the King in this Life, and for his Soul after his Death. The Lands of this Chantry were valued 37 *Hen. VIII.* at 4 l. 17 s.

Stretton subter Fosse was a Member of *Newbold Revel*, and so being possessed by the Family of *Revel*, and descended by the female Heirs to *Malory*, *Cave*, *Andrews*, and *Boughton*, of which last Family *Margaret Boughton* died seised of it 8 *Eliz.* and left it to *Edward* her Son.

Stude, an Hamlet in *Church-Lawford*, which antiently had a Chapel, which was appropriated to the Priory of *Coventry* 44 *Hen. III.* but in 1 & 2 *Phil. & Mar.* was an inclosed Grove, standing distant from the Town a Mile South-west.

Tackley, a Village quite depopulated, so that there is now no Memory of it, but in certain Grounds called *Tackley*, which we suppose a Corruption from it, in the Parish of *Folkebull*. But that it was once a Village, appears from the Grant of *Roger de Montalt* to the Monks of *Coventry*, of the whole Manor of *Coventry*, in which he reserves to himself and his Heirs, the Homages and Services of *John le Pover*, and *Alex. Deyvil* in *Tackley*, and they were a Knight's Fee.

Thurlaston, the Lordship of the Earl of *Mallent* in the Conqueror's Time, containing two Hides, which had been the Possession of one *Wigar* in the Conqueror's Time. Two other Hides one *Hubert* held of *Hugh de Grentmaishill*, which before the Conquest had been the Freehold of *Baldwin*. But these last were taken from *Hugh*, and given by King *Hen. I.* to one *Wigan* surnamed *Marshall*, who held them by Serjeanty. *Ralph* was his Son and Heir, as *William* was his. He granted them to *William Cantilupe*, who 13 *Hen. III.* passed them to *Stephen de Segrave*, and his Heir, who being then *Justiciarius Anglia*, changed the Tenure from Serjeanty to Knight's Service. His Part was then reputed Half the Town, and contained ten Yard-Lands. This Manor continued in the Family of *Segraves*, as long as the Male Line lasted, and at last by *Elizabeth*, the Daughter of *John Lord Segrave*, it came to *Thomas Moubray*, Duke of *Norfolk*, whose Son *John*, 10 *Hen. VI.* was certified to hold here nine Messuages and nine Yard-Lands, by the Service of Half a Knight's Fee. He had no Issue Male, and so these Lands, by *Isabel*, one of his Coheirs, passed in Marriage to the Family of *Berkeley*, and *Thomas Lord Berkeley* died seised thereof 26 *Hen. VIII.* leaving it to *Henry* his Son and Heir, then within Age.

In this Village was a great Quantity of Land given by particular Persons to the Nuns of *Pipwell*, confirmed to them by *Richard de Thurlaveston*, who was reputed

puted Lord of the Manor here, because he dwelt in the Capital Messuage that sometime belonged to *Wigan le Marshall* above-mentioned: The Monks had a Grange upon their Lands here, called the *Bigging*, i. e. *Ædificium Domorum*, situate upon the Field called *Stokewell-Furlong*, and 11 *Edw. I.* obtained a Charter of Free Warren in all their Demesne Lands here. The Family of the *Verdons* had antiently a Knight's Fee here held of the Earls of *Warwick*, which passed through divers Hands to *William Cave*, 25 *Hen. VIII.* and so devolved to the *Boughtons*, and there rested. The Register of *Pipwell* says, that the *Verdons* came by their Interest from some, that lived in the Capital Messuage, that belonged to *Wigan Marshall*, but by no good Right; which favours of Partiality.

Here was antiently a Chapel dedicated to *St. Edmund*, in which *Robert Stretton*, Bishop of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*, gave License to the Inhabitants, 34 *Edw. III.* that they should have Divine Service therein for two Years; but about *Q. Elizabeth's* Reign the Lord *Berkley's* Officers pulled it down.

Toft is a Member of *Dunchurch*, and came to *Montfort* by Descent from *Peche*, as *Dunchurch* did, and was after *Montfort's* Attainder, granted therewith to the Earl of *Kildare*, with which it hath gone ever since. But in this small Village there is another Manor, of which *John Burghton* of *Burghton* in *Staffordshire* was possessed in King *Edw. IV.'s* Time. He conveyed it to *Humphry Swinnerton*, who settled it upon *Humphry Hill* of *Blore*, and *Joan* his Wife, and their Heirs: She was Daughter of the said *H. Swinnerton*. Their Son *Humphry* inherited it; and in the 18 *Hen. VIII.* granted it to *John Lysley* of *Dunchurch*, whose Son *John*, then living at *Tbur-laston*, sold it to *John Fawks*, whose Grandchild *John* enjoyed it in 1640.

Ufton, one of the Towns which Earl *Leofrik* gave to the Monastery of *Coventry*, at the Foundation of it, 1 *Edw. Conf.* in whose Charter it is written *Ulehtune*, and in the general Survey, where it is

certified to contain four Hides, *Ulf-tune*; but the Monks were disturbed in the Enjoyment of it a-while, and did not recover it till King *Stephen's* Reign. After which, viz. in 41 *Hen. III.* they had Free Warren granted them in all their Demesne Lands here, which in 7 *Edw. I.* were of this Extent, viz. two Carucates of Land in Demesne, thirty Servants holding fifteen Yard-Lands under servile Employments, four Cottagers and six Freeholders, who held four Yard-Lands and a fourth Part, and ten Acres of Wood-lands, with a Court-Leet, Assize of Bread and Beer, and other Privileges, and in that Record it is written *Olneweton, Oulston, Oluston* and *Olughton*. *Robert Pinkney* commenced a Suit against the Prior of *Coventry* for this Lordship; and though he proved, that it had been confirmed to them by four Kings, *Robert's* Pleas were so good, that the Prior thought fit to come to an Agreement with him, viz. that *Robert* should acknowledge their Right by Fine, and for so doing should be Partaker of their Prayers, and all other their devout Exercises. From which Time the Monks enjoyed it quietly to the Dissolution.

Upon the Suppression of the Monasteries in the 30 *Hen. VIII.* this Lordship with their other Estates came to the Crown, and there continued, till King *Hen. VIII.* 37 *Reg.* granted it to *Thomas Lord Wriothesley*, at that Time Lord Chancellor of *England*, and his Heirs, who past it the same Year to *William Stamford, Esq.* and his Heirs, who the Year following conveyed the Inheritance thereof to *Sir Andrew Flammock, Knt.* whose Son and Heir *Francis Flammock, Esq.* 1 *Eliz.* sold it to *Sir John Spenser* of *Althorpe* in *Northamptonshire*, from whom it came to *Thomas Spenser* of *Clardon, Esq.* a younger Son of the said *Sir John*.

The Church, dedicated to *St. Michael*, was appropriated to the Prior of *Coventry*, by *Roger de Molend*, Bishop of *Coventry* and *Lichfield* in 1260, 44 *Hen. III.* having been antiently endowed with one Yard-Land. In 1291, 19 *Edw. I.* it

was valued at fourteen Marks, but in King Hen. VIII.'s Reign it was certified to belong to two Prebendaries in the Cathedral Church of *Lichfield*, who provided a Curate to officiate, to whom they allowed certain small Tithes, valued at that Time at 4 l. 13 s. 4 d. per Annum.

Walcote, an Hamlet in *Granborough*, called at this Time *Walcote-end*, but was in the Conqueror's Time the Estate of *Turchil de Warwick*, of whom one *Ordric* held it. From *Turchil* it came to the Earls of *Warwick*, of whom 20 Hen. III. it was held by the fifth Part of a Knight's Fee. Afterwards in 36 Hen. III. one *Warine de Walcote* held it of *Thomas de Arden*, as he did of the Earls of *Warwick*, as did also *William Raymund*; but then the Service was shrunk to the sixth Part of a Knight's Fee, and it was then held by *Thomas de Flamvill*. Out of this Village there was a Yard-Land and Quarter given to the Hospital of St. *John*, without the East gate at *Oxford*, by one *Gricia de Wellescote*, which is all we know of it.

Walton, a Parcel of *Monkskirby*, and the greatest Profits of it belonging to the Priory there. In 19 Edw. I. upon the Payment of a Tenth to the Pope by all the Monasteries, it was certified, that the Prior of *Kirby* had four Carucates of Land here. It was afterwards granted with the Priory of *Kirby* to the House of *Carthusians* at *Axholm*, and with it, at the Dissolution, came to the Crown, and having attended the Possession of that Lordship ever since, is now the Estate of the Earl of *Denbigh* in 1640.

Wapenbury, one of the Lordships in this Shire, given by the Conqueror to *Jeffrey Wirce*, who bestowed upon the Monks of St. *Nicholas* at *Angiers* in *France*, the greatest Part of the Tithes of this Village. In the Conqueror's Survey it is certified to contain five Hides, a Mill, and Woods Half a Mile in Length, and two Furlongs in Breadth, all of them in the Possession of the said *Jeffrey*. *Wirce's* Lands came to *Nigel de Albani*, the Progenitor of the *Monbrays*,

who enfeoffed him, that took his Name from this Place; for *Thomas de Wapenbury*, 12 Hen. II. held five Knights Fees of *Roger de Moubray*, Son of *Nigellus de Veteri Feofmento*. To him succeeded *Richard de Wapenbury*. He covenanted with *Jeffrey Fitz-piers*, Earl of *Essex*, not to alienate these Lands or Woods to any Person, to the Disinheriting of his Son *Thomas*, 10 Joh. provided he might have reasonable Estovers out of the Woods for himself and Friends. *Thomas* accordingly inherited it, and was certified to hold one Knight's Fee of *Nigel de Moubray* here. He took Part with the Barons against King *John*, and had his Lands seised; but returning to his Obedience 1 Hen. III. he had them restored to him again. He had Issue *John* and three Daughters; and *John* dying without Issue, his Sisters were his Heirs.

Upon the Partition of his Inheritance this Lordship was allotted to *Margery* his second Sister, the Wife of Mr. *Wesfingelegb*, whose Son *Thomas* inherited it, and entailed it upon the Issue of his Body by *Maud* his Wife, and for Want of such Issue, to his right Heirs; but he died without Issue, and so his Part came to Mr. *Beynwill*, who married *Agnes*, the eldest Sister. *Lora*, the Widow of *Richard Beynwill*, held this Manor in Dowry 24 Edw. III. To this *Richard* succeeded *Robert* his Son, who entailed it, but of his Heirs we find nothing, nor any Mention of this Manor, till 7 Hen. V. when *Thomas Stafford* wrote himself Lord of it; yet 10 Hen. VI. *Ralph Bellers* was joint Lord with *Richard Stafford* his Son; and 'tis probable *Ralph* bought his Interest, because we do not find that any of the *Staffords* had to do here after him. *Ralph* paid his Title 16 Hen. VI. to *Nicholas Muley*, whose Daughter *Margaret* by Marriage, carried it to *John Hugford*. He left three Daughters his Heirs, and this Manor by *Alice*, one of them, passed to *Cotes*, who passed it in Exchange to *Edward Belknap*, Esq; who left it to his Cousins and Heirs, of whom Sir *Anthony Cooke* of *Godly-hall* in *Essex* being one, he

he bought out the Rest, and so became compleat Lord of it, and left it to his Son *Richard*, whose Son *Anthony* alienated it to *Richard Fenys* of *Broughton* in *Oxfordshire*, Esq; who two Years after sold it to *Thomas Morgan*, Esq; whose Son *Thomas* had it in 1640.

The Church here, dedicated to *St. John*, being in the Power of the Monks of *Kirby*, by the Concession of the Monks of *Angiers*, to whom *Jeffrey de Wirce* had given the greatest Part of the Tithes of this Town, that they should have them, they obtained a Confirmation thereof from *Jeffrey Muschamp*, Bishop of *Coventry* in King *John's* Time, who allowed them out of them 20 s. Rent, and a Stone of Wax. By the Union of the Priory of *Monkskirby* with the Monastery of the *Carthusians* at *Axholm*, it came into the Power of the latter, who two Years after obtained a License to pass it to the Canons of *Sulby* in *Northamptonshire*, who thereby were assured of the Pension of 20 s. and the Stone of Wax, with the perpetual Patronage of the Rectory, which was appropriated to those Canons by *Reginald Bowlers*, Bishop of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*, 32 Hen. VI. 1454. In 19 Edw. I. it was valued at fifteen Marks, and the Vicarage in the 26 Hen. VIII. at 8 l. being paid to the Incumbent by the Canons of *Sulby*.

Watling street meeting with the *Avon* just at its Entrance into this County, it may not be amiss to speak something of it, viz. That it was a Work of the Romans, both *Tacitus* and *Bede* testify; that *Verulamium*, which stood near *St. Albans*, was called *Watlingcester*, from its Situation upon it; that it must be made with vast Labour and Cost in carrying Stones, Gravel and Sand, because the Soil within many Miles of it yields no such Materials; that it hath been found near *St. Albans* ten Foot deep, and eighteen Foot broad; that *Augustus Caesar*, and other chief Men among the Romans, were appointed by the Senate to be Officers to take Care of those Roads; that the Romans had *Leges Viales* for the Preservation of those Roads,

and committed them to the Tuition of the Gods, called by them *Dij Vij & Lares Viales*, and that they were of great Account among the Saxons; for *St. Edward* made a Law, *De Pace & Viarum*, and the Statute of *Marlbridge* forbids Distresses on the King's Highways.

Watergall, an Hamlet in *Hodnell*, or *Hodenhill* Parish, of which we find the Name only, and that *Thomas Gibbs* had it with his Wife, the youngest Daughter and Coheir of *William Wilks*, whose Son *Edward* enjoyed it in 1640.

Wedgcock-Parke, one of the most ancient Parks of England, made by *Henry de Newburgh*, the first Earl of *Warwick* after the Conquest, in Imitation of King *Hen. I.* who made *Woodstock-Park*, the first in England, containing seven Miles in Compass. The succeeding Earls enlarged it, but the Name of the old Park is continued. *Margery de Marshall*, Countess of *Warwick*, gave the Tithes of the Paunage and Venison in *K. Hen. III.'s* Time, to the Hospital of *St. Michael* in *Warwick*, in pure Alms. This Park contained but twenty Acres, till *Thomas Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, enlarged it with certain Woods, called *Wegenock-Donle*. The succeeding Earls enjoyed it, till coming to the Crown i *Edw. VI.* with their other Lands, it was granted to *John Dudley*, Earl of *Warwick*, upon whose Attainder coming again to the Crown i *Mar. I.* she demised it for thirty Years to *Henry Fernegan* for ten Marks per Annum; and when Queen *Elizabeth* came to the Crown, she past the Inheritance of it with the Manor-house called *Good-Rest*, to *Fulk Grevill*, Esq; and his Heirs, whose Descendant *Robert Grevill* Lord *Brooke*, by Virtue of an Entail made by the said *Fulk*, enjoyed it in 1640. As to *Good-Rest*, the Manor-house, it was built by *Thomas Beauchamp*, the second Earl of *Warwick* of that Name, and was so called, because some of the Countesses of *Warwick*, to avoid the Concourse of People, when they were near Child-birth, retired thither; for 'tis evident many of their Children were born

born there. King Hen. VII. having the Earldom of *Warwick* in his Hands, granted the Custody of it with the Gardens, and Waters in the Park, to *Edward Belknap*, Esquire of his Body, for Life, after which we have no Account of it.

Weston in Arden, in the Conqueror's Days the Possession of the Earl of *Mallent*, and then certified to contain two Hides. It went from that Time all along with *Bulkington*, of which it was the most considerable Hamlet, because the Lord of it had his Manor-house there. What we find material of it in particular, we shall thus relate, viz. That *Ernald de Boys*, in 5 *Edw. I.* held this Manor in *Capite* of the Heirs of the Earl of *Winchester*, as Part of the Honour of *Leicester*; that 7 *Edw. II.* *William la Zouch* and *Maud* his Wife had Free Warren granted them here, and that he had License in 19 *Edw. III.* to amortise eight Messuages, nine Yard-Lands and an Half, and 30 s. annual Rent, with the Appurtenances lying Part here, for the Maintenance of two Priests to sing Mass daily in the Chapel here, for his good Estate while he lived, and the Health of his Soul after his Death, &c. To the Manor-house here there antiently belonged a Park, which to enlarge, Sir *William la Zouch* had License to turn the Way. 46 *Edw. III.* *John Lord Zouch*, a Descendant of this Family, being attainted 1 *Hen. VII.* that King granted this Lordship to Sir *James Blount*, and the Heirs Male of his Body, but the Family of *Zouch* recovered it again; and in 6 *Edw. VI.* *George Lord Zouch* was found to be in Possession of it, and died so seized 19 *Eliz.* leaving it to *Edward* his Son and Heir, who sold it to *Humphry Davenport* and *Richard Bucknam*, with *Bulkinton*, by which Means 'tis now in 1640, come to Sir *Christopher Yelverton* and *Anthony Stoughton*, Esq; the Lords of it, with *Bulkinton*. Here is a Tradition, that one of the Lord *Zouches* wanting mowing Ground, invited the Owners of a common Mead to his House, and having feasted them well, proposed to pur-

chase all their Parts, which all consented to but one *Rogers*, who could not by any Means be prevailed with; whereupon the Lord said, *Let the Churle alone with his Piece*; whereupon *Rogers's* Posterity enjoy it by the Name of the *Churle's Piece*.

Weston subter Wetheley, so called from *Wetheley-woods* lying North of it. In the Conqueror's Time the Earl of *Mallent* was Lord of it, being possessed of three Hides here, except a third Part of a Virgate, and Woods three Furlongs in Length, and one in Breadth, all then held by one *Robert*, who held also one Yard-Land and an Half of *Turchil de Warwick*, which in King *Edw. the Confessor's* Time was the Possession of one *Uluui*. *William fil. Corbucion* had also here two Yard-Lands and an Half held by one *Johais*. *Robert* held also *Napton* of the Earl of *Mallent*, and having his Residence there, assumed his Surname from it. *Adam Napton* his Descendant, held this Manor 20 *Hen. II.* and paid 22 l. Fine for adhering to the Rebels. He answered for a Knight's Fee here, as held of the Earl of *Winchester*; and Part of the Honour of *Leicester*. Divers of these *Naptons* bore the Name of *Adam*, and of them Sir *Adam de Napton* entailed this Manor on *Adam* his Grandchild and his Heirs; and in 7 *Edw. I.* it was certified to be held of the Earl of *Bohban* (one of the Heirs of the Earl of *Winchester*) by the Service of one Knight's Fee, containing then a Water-mill, three Yard-Lands and an Half in Demefne, and as much in the Hands of Tenants, who held by servile Labour; as also two Freeholders holding two Cottages, and eight more occupying three Yard-Lands and three Quarters. At the same Time also one *Sylvester Honyngbam* was certified to hold another Manor here of *John de Hastings*, which was the Part which *Corbicon* had in the Conqueror's Time. *Turchil's* Part was at that Time held by *John de Wileweby* of *Robert Compton*, under the Earl of *Warwick* as supream Lord.

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The *Naptons* continued Lords of their Manor, till King *Hen. IV.'s* Reign, for 1 *Hen. IV.* *John Napton* and *Elizabeth* his Wife settled it on Feoffees, but it took no Effect, for 4 *Hen. IV.* *Edward Metley* had it in Right of *Margaret* his Wife, on whose Account he recovered seven Messuages, three Tofts, ten Yard-Lands, and 74 s. Rent here and in *Napton*. From this *Edward* it devolved to *Nicholas Metley*, and from him (after some intermediate Owners) to Sir *Edward Belknap*, who had his Residence here, and built the Manor-house new in a sumptuous Form, with his Arms, &c. on it. He left it by Will to *Alice* his Wife for Life, and after her to *John Shelley*, Esq; his Sister's Son, 12 *Hen. VIII.* From him it came to Sir *Thomas Newnham*, Knt. from whom it passed to the Crown, 4 & 5 *Phil. & Mar.* and by them was granted to Sir *Edward Sanders*, Knt. and *Thomas Morgan*, and their Heirs, which last married *Mary*, the only Daughter and Heir of Sir *Edward*; but having no Issue by her, and being desirous to keep his Estate in his Name, he settled it upon his Niece *Bridget*, and married her to *Anthony Morgan* of *Mytchel-Town* in *Monmouthshire*, by whom she had Issue *Thomas Morgan*, Esq; the Owner of this Lordship in 1640.

The Church, dedicated to St. *Michael*, did very antiently belong to the Canons of *Erdbury*, to which it was appropriated many Ages since, and a Vicarage appointed, to which they presented, as early as 1301, 29 *Edw. I.* but had it a good while before; because 19 *Edw. I.* the Rectory was valued at eight Marks, and the Vicarage at Two, which last in 26 *Hen. VIII.* was rated at 5 l. 9 s. near Half of it being paid to the Vicar by the Canons of *Erdbury*. In the East Wall of the North Isle is the Monument of Sir *Edward Sanders*, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, in his Robes, and *Margery* his Wife, she died in 1563. In a large Tablet on the North Wall there is also a monumental Inscription for *Margaret* and *Mary*, the Daughters and Heirs of *Thomas Morgan*, by *Mary* the sole

Daughter and Heir of Sir *Edward Sanders*, who died both of them 1568, and upon a brass Plate fixed in Marble on the South-side of the Chancel, an Inscription for *Joyce Tomer*, who died in 1566. Also in the Chancel is a Tomb for *Anne Danet*, Wife of *Gerard Danet*, and one of the Coheirs of *John Hugford*, &c. who died in 1497.

Whaberley, *Whitley*, and *Whitmore*, see in *Coventry Liberty*.

Whitnash, the Lordship of *Hasculf Musard* in the Conqueror's Time, held of him by one *Humfridus*, and then certified to be two Hides. It was the Freehold of one *Alured* before the Norman Invasion. From *Humfridus* descended the Family of *Hastang*, who possessed this Manor some Descents. One of them confirmed the Grant of Half an Hide of Land here, made by *Richard Cretensis* to the Canons of *Osney*. To them succeeded *Roger de Cherelcote*, who lived in King *John's* Time. From him descended Sir *Thomas de Haseley*, Knt. who took his Surname of *Haseley* from his principal Seat there. In 7 *Edw. I.* this *Thomas* is certified to hold this Manor of *Robert de Hastang*, by the Service of Half a Knight's Fee, all but 4 s. and that it then contained a Water-mill, and three Carucates of Land in Demefne, a great Pool, nineteen Servants holding seven Yard-Lands, six Acres and a Quarter at the Will of the Lord, to do divers servile Works, and six Freeholders occupying three Yard-Lands and an Half. It was then certified also that the Knights Hospitallers had four Messuages in this Village, held by four Freeholders, given to them by *Atrop Hastang*: He had Issue *Robert*, who gave this Manor to *John* his Son, from whom descended *Thomas Haseley* of this Place, who by Deed passed it to *Thomas Savage* of *Tachebroke Malory* in this County, who had a fair Estate in this Village before purchased, by *John* his Father, of the *Malorys*. He by Deed made over all his Lands here to *Benedict Medley* of *Warwick*, and his Heirs, who before had purchased another Manor in this Place of Sir

Sir Henry Willoughby descended from the Heirs of Sir Baldwin Frevill. This Benedit was Clerk of the Signet to King Hen. VII. at that Time, and died 19 Hen. VII. leaving William his Son and Heir. His Descendants held all these Lands divers Successions, till Clement Medley, 2 Jac. I. passed away the Manor to Robert Wall, Gent.

The Church here, dedicated to St. Margaret, was given to the Canons of Kenilworth in Hen. I.'s Time, by Atrop Hastings, who endowed it with one Yard-Land and an Half, and at the same Time confirmed eighteen Acres of Land, which his Freehold Tenants had given to it, at the Dedication thereof (so devout were even the meaner Sort to the Church in those Times). Jeffrey Muschamp granted the Canons a yearly Pension of two Shillings out of it. In 19 Edw. I. 1291. it was valued at six Marks; and in 26 Hen. VIII. at 5 l. 9 s. 8 d. In the Chancel of this Church is a marble Grave-stone for Richard Bennet, M. A. and Pastor of it, who died in 1531.

Wibtoft, a small Village situate in a Place where the two famous old Roman Ways, viz. Watling-street and the Fosse meet, in which stood a flourishing City of the Romans, called Cleycester, the Station of the Benones, as Mr. Camden asserts. Large Stones, Roman Bricks, and Coins, with Ovens and Wells, have formerly been discovered here; but now nothing but a darker Soil gives us any Sign of its being inhabited. Upon the Crossing of these Ways stood, in the first Christian Times, an eminent Cross (which makes it called High Cross) tho' now there is nothing but a Pole bearing that Name. It lies in this County, but belongs to Cleybroke in Leicestershire. It is a very antient Place, being before the Conquest sixty Years the Estate of Ulfric Spot, a potent Man at that Time, who gave it by Will to one Athelric for Life, and after him to the Monastery of Burton in Staffordshire. In the Conqueror's Time 'twas the Earl of Mal-
 lent's Estate, but in the Confessor's Time

the Freehold of one Saxi. From the Earl it passed to Ernald de Bois, who was enfeoffed with it by the Earl of Warwick, and from him it descended to his Posterity a-while, and then came to Zouch, as Bulkinton did. Ralph Araby granted to the Abbey of Leicester seven Messuages, ten Crofts, five Yard-Lands and an Half, and a Mill lying here, but they were confirmed by Ernald, in whom the Fee was, and the Abbot had a Court-Leet and other Things granted him 13 Edw. I. when the Priorefs of Eaton purchased one Messuage, and 120 Acres of Land here of Gilbert Houby, which is all we find of this Place.

Wyken, antiently written Wike and Wickey. Vide in Coventry Liberty.

Willey, an Hamlet held in the Conqueror's Days by the Earl of Mallet, and containing three Hides. The Earl of Warwick inherited the Earl of Mallet's Lands, and enfeoffed the Hastings with it, who granted it to Herdebergh and Turvile. Herdebergh had a much greater Interest here, and when Robert de Herdebergh resided here, he called himself de Wilega, but de Herdebergh, when he inhabited there. In 33 Hen. III. the Abbot of Preaulx in Normandy had a Trial with Roger de Herdebergh touching the Advowson of the Church, as belonging to their Cell at Warmington and recovered it. To him succeeded Hugh, who held this Manor immediately of Hastings, and had Issue Roger, who dying in the Life-time of his Father, he left only two Daughters Ela and Isabel, of which Ela the Eldest married William le Boteler, and her Son Edmund inherited the Whole, her Sister's Heirs dying without Issue. Edmund being a Priest, died 49 Edw. III. and his Sisters inherited his Lands, viz. Dionysia married to Hugh Cokesey, by whom she had Sir Walter Cokesey, to whom Sir Fulk Pembroke, Knt. and Margaret his Wife, Daughter and Heir of Ida, the second Sister, by William Trussel of Odibam, released their Right in their fourth Part; so that Sir Walter Cokesey his Son had two Parts, which by the Heir general passed

passed to the *Grecoles*, and from them to *Winter*, of whom *Geinge* sold them to the Tenants. The other two Parts, which fell to *Anchoret* the third Sister, came after several Descents to *Gilbert*, Earl of *Shrewsbury*, and was given with that Earl's Daughter *Elizabeth*, to *Henry* Earl of *Kent*, who enjoyed it in 1640. *Alice* the fourth Sister's Part came by *Langford* to *Henry Leigh*, whose Son *Edward* sold it to several Persons.

The Church, dedicated to *St. Leonard*, was granted by the Earl of *Mallent* to the Monks of *Preaux* in *Normandy* in King *Hen. I.*'s Time; and in 19 *Edw. I.* 1291. was valued at five Marks; but in 26 *Hen. VIII.* at 8 l. 6 s. for there was no Vicarage appointed.

Willoughby, in the Conqueror's Time was the Estate of *Turchil de Warwicz* most of it, and the Rest of *Hugh de Grentmaisnil*, but how much each of them had is not exactly known. King *Hen. I.* having it in his Hands (but how he came by it, we know not) enfeoffed one *Wigan* his Servant with twelve Yard-Lands here, to hold by Serjeanty: He held it all his Life, and left it to *Ralph* his Son, from whom it descended by *William* and *Ivo*, the Sons, to *Thurstan* the Uncle, who granted the whole Manor to the Hospital of *St. John* without the East Gate of *Oxford*, founded by King *Hen. III.* with the Advowson of the Church. One *Henry Walsbam* also held one Carucate of Land here, and 17 d. a Year by Serjeanty, to be the King's Marshal in the Court of Common Pleas. *Peter* also the Son of *Thurstan* gave all that he had here, so that the Guardian and Brethren of the said Hospital being possessed of so large a Share of Land here, obtained a Charter for a weekly Market on Tuesday, and a Fair yearly on *Whitsun* Monday and Tuesday. After this *John* the Son of the said *Peter* gave to the same Hospital one Messuage and a Carucate of Land, lying here, and one *Hamund*, alias *Clerk*, was a good Benefactor to it, and from him descended *Richard Hamund* alias *Clerke*, who held the whole

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Manor by Lease of the said Hospital. *Magdalen College Oxford*, founded by *William Wainfleet*, Bishop of *Winchester*, is built in the very Place where this Hospital stood; but that he might do it without any Injury to any Person, he not only obtained a Grant of this Lordship of the Guardian and Brethren of the Hospital, and settled it upon the President and Fellows of his College, as it hath continued ever since, but it hath been leased from that Time to the Descendants of the said *Richard Clerke*, who held it of the College in 1640. *John Clerke*, a Merchant of *London*, being then the College Tenant for this Manor.

The Church here, dedicated to *St. Nicholas*, was very antiently appropriated to *St. John's Hospital* without the East Gate of *Oxford*, and a Vicarage appointed, to which the Master of the Hospital presented, till it was incorporated into *Magdalen College*, as is above said, and then the President, and Scholars of that College having the Manor, presented and have so continued ever since. To this Church did one *John Haward* in 15 *Hen. VI.* give one Messuage lying within this Parish, and twenty Acres of Land situate in *Kyte-herdewick* and *Bradwell* in this County; for the Finding a Lamp to burn therein for ever. In 19 *Edw. I.* 1291. it was valued at eight Marks; but in 26 *Hen. VIII.* the Vicarage was rated at 9 l. 4 s. 4 d. per Annum.

Winnall, a Lordship given by Earl *Leofric* to the Priory of *Coventry* at the first Foundation of it by that Earl. In 41 *Hen. III.* that King granted those Monks Free Warren here and in divers other Manors, where they had the Tithes appropriated to them by *Roger Newland*, Bishop of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*. In 7 *Edw. I.* it was certified, that the Prior of *Coventry* had here in Demesne Half a Yard-Land and a fourth Part, with four Acres and an Half of Meadow, eight Servants holding three Yard-Lands, six Cottagers, and two Freeholders, as also an Outwood containing eight Acres. After the Dissolu-

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tion of the said Priory it was granted out of the Crown 36 *Hen. VIII.* to Sir *Richard Lee*, Knt. who at or near the same Time had a License to alienate it with the Tithes to *John Hales*, Gent. whose Nephew and Heir *John Hales* of *Coventry*, Esq; enjoyed it in 1640.

Withibroke, the Lordship of *Jeffrey de Wirce* in the Conqueror's Time, from whom descending to *Nigel de Albani*, the Father of *Roger de Moubray*, who enfeoffed the Family *de Morevills* with it, and *Richard Morevill* in 12 *Hen. II.* held it as Part of those Fees, which he held of *Roger de Moubray de Veteri Feofmento*, which proves that it was in his Family in King *Hen. I.*'s Days. This *Richard* gave the Monks of *Comb* six Yard-Lands, with the Appurtenances in this Lordship, with his Body to be buried there after his Decease. From him it passed to *Nicholas Fitz-Hulf*, who having recovered the Right of Presentation to this Church against the Abbot of *Comb*, as made compleat Lord of this Place, took his Name *de Withibroke* from it. He and the Freeholders settled the Right of Common of Pasture with the Monks of *Comb*. To him (as is probable by the Marriage of his Daughter and Heir) succeeded, as Lord of this Manor, *William de Castel*, 37 *Hen. III.* He gave the Monks of *Comb* certain Lands in this Place. *Nicholas de Castello* was his Successor here. He was King *Edw. I.*'s Remembrancer in the Exchequer. *William* his Heir paid a Fine of 40 s. for a Replevin of the Liberties of *Withybrooke*, viz. Court-Leet, Assize of Bread and Beer, &c. He had Issue *George*, a Knt. whose Widow *Alice* held this Lordship in Dower; but *William* his Son was Heir of this and his other Estates, and after him *Robert* his Son, whose Daughter and Heir *Elizabeth* transferred it to *Thomas Compworth*, who sold it to

William Botcher, a wealthy Tradesman of *Coventry*, who settling himself at this Place, grew to be a Man of some Account in these Parts; for the same Year he was made a Justice of the Peace, &c. but we do not find, that he

left it to his Heirs, for in the 29 *Hen. VI.* this Manor was settled by Fine upon *Richard Everingham*, and *Alice* his Wife, and the Heirs of *Alice*; and in 15 *Hen. VII.* *Humphry Grey* died seised of it, whose Descendant was in Possession of it, 4 *Eliz.* named *John*. That Part of this Town, which was given to the Monks of *Comb*, was past after the Dissolution to *Thomas Broke* and *John Williams*, and the Heirs of *Broke*, 36 *Hen. VIII.* by the Name of a Manor.

The Church here was antiently a Chapel belonging to the Priory of *Kirby*, of which Parish this Village was a Part. Hence it was, that by a Composition made between the Monks of *Kirby*, and the Incumbent of *Withibroke*, it was agreed, that the Monks of *Combe* should receive all the Tithes of the Lands they then held in *Kirby* and *Withibroke*, paying to the Prior and Covent of *Kirby* two Marks of Silver yearly; but the Priory of *Monkskirby* being granted to the House of *Carthusians* in the Isle of *Axholme*, by *Thomas Moubray* Duke of *Norfolke*, the *Carthusians* obtained a License in 22 *Rich. II.* for its Appropriation to them and their Successors for ever. It is dedicated to *All Saints*. In 19 *Hen. VII.* it was valued at eight Marks, and in 26 *Hen. VIII.* at 8 l. 6 s. 8 d. per Annum. In the Body of the Church is a monumental Inscription for *Richard Wright* and *Elizabeth* his Wife, who died in 1501, and in the Chancel for *Christopher Wright*, Esq; who died in 1602, and *Christopher Wren* and *Christian* his Wife, who died in 1543.

Wolphamicote, vulgarly called *Ovenote*, which in the Conqueror's Time was the Possession of *Turchil* of *Warwick*, and contained four Hides and an Half, and in it a Church. Before the *Norman* Invasion it was the Freehold of *Asbil*. *Siward de Arden*, the Son of *Turchil*, succeeded his Father here, and granted it to *Leclina* the Daughter of *Jeffrey Clinton*, who marrying to *Norman de Verdon*, carried it into his Family. *Bertram de Verdon* was their Son and Heir, and in his Line it continued till towards the End

End of *Hen. III.*'s Time, when *John de Verdon* passed it away to

Walter de Langley and *Alice* his Wife, and their Heirs, for the Service of Half a Knight's Fee in 40 *Hen. III.* and they the next Year had a Charter of Free Warren granted them in all their Demefne Lands here. *Alice* survived her Husband; and in 23 *Edw. I.* settled it upon *Robert de Langley* her younger Son, and his Heirs. To him (having no Issue Male) succeeded *Margaret* his Daughter and Heir, who marrying *Edward Peyto* brought it into his Family in the Beginning of King *Edw. III.*'s Reign. His Posterity continued Lords thereof from that Time to the 11 *Jac. I.* when Sir *Edward Peyto* of *Chesterton*, Knt. in Consideration of 2520 *l.* sold it to *Robert Clerke*, Yeoman, the Tenant to it. It was held from the Beginning of the *Verdons* by Half a Knight's Fee, and after of *Ferrers* of *Groby*.

The Church here, dedicated to St. *Peter*, was granted in 38 *Edw. III.* by Sir *John Peto*, Knt. to *Thomas Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, and *Thomas* his Son, who being Earl of *Warwick*, obtained that King's License to settle it on the Dean and Canons of the Collegiate Church of *Warwick*, and their Successors, for the good Estate of K. *Rich. II.* and Queen *Anne*, himself and *Margaret* his Wife, &c. in this Life, and for the Health of their Souls after Death. Whereupon it was appropriated by *Richard Scroop*, Bishop of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*, and a Vicarage appointed, which was valued 26 *Hen. VIII.* at 12 *l.* 18 *s.* 2 *d.* per Annum.

Wolston, a large Parish containing five Hides and one Virgate, the Lordship of *Roger de Montgomery*, held by *Rainaldus* his Under-tenant. In *Domesday* book it is written *Uluricetone* and *Ulvestone*, and had a Church. This Earl *Roger* was one of the chief Advisers of King *William* in his Expedition into *England*, and being with him in the Battle with King *Harold*, shared in the Victory, being made Earl of *Arundel* and *Shrewsbury*, and enriched with many Lands in

this and other Counties. One of his Sons enfeofed *Alanus fil. Fladaldi* with this Manor, from whom it passed with *Sibilla* his Daughter to *Roger de Frevill*, who gave certain Lands out of it to the Monks of *Burton* upon *Trent* 33 *Hen. I.* and one Hide and a Virgate of Land here to the Canons of *Kenilworth*. *Richard* his Son succeeded him, and gave his Mill here to the Monks of *Combe*. He left no Children, and so his Sisters *Agatha*, married to *Jeffrey Thorwile*, and *Sibilla*, the Wife of *Robert Chetwode*, were his Heirs, who confirmed the Gift of the Mill given by their Brother to the Monks of *Comb*.

Jeffrey Turvile had Issue by *Agatha*, *Hamon* his Son, but she by a former Husband, *Hamon Strange*, had a Daughter *Agatha*, and while she was his Wife confirmed *Roger Frevill's* Gift above-mentioned to the Monks of *Comb*. *Hamon Turvile* gave some Lands here to the said Monks. She had also other Sons by *Jeffrey*, as *Jeffrey* Bishop of *Ossory* in *Ireland*, and *Richard* who was afterwards Lord of this Place. He was one of the Coroners of this County, being then a Knight (for none but Knights were capable of that Office) but by Reason of some Impotency he was discharged from it, and soon after died, leaving *Robert* his Son and Heir, to whom succeeded *John*, whose Son *Thomas* was the last of this Family, which had to do here, so far as we can find; for by *Ismania* his Daughter,

Sir *William Bagot*, Knt. who having married her, became Lord of this Place 10 *Rich. II.* He left by her *Isabel* his Daughter and Heir, the Wife of *Thomas Stafford*, who in *Hen. V.*'s Time passed it to the Canons of *Kenilworth*, but doing it without License, the King seized it, and gave it 6 *Hen. VI.* to *John Weston*, and others, to hold of the Crown by the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee; but they had it not long; for *Nicholas Metley*, a Lawyer, was in Possession of it 16 *Hen. VI.* and by his Will gave it to *Joan* his Wife for Life, and to *Margaret* his Daughter for ever. She by Mar-

riage brought it to *John Hugford*, whose Coheir carried it to *John Cotes*, who passed it in Exchange to *Sir Edward Belknap*, Knt. who gave it *William Shelley* and *Alice* his Wife, *Sir Edward's* Sister, in whose Family it continued till 10 Jac. I. when *Sir John Shelley* sold it to *George Warner* and his Heirs, who was in Possession of it in 1640.

Robert de Chetwood, who married the Daughter and Coheir of *Roger de Frevil*, had Issue by her *Ralph* and *William*. *Ralph* confirmed his Uncle's Grant of the Mill here to the Monks of *Comb*, but leaving no Issue, his Brother *William* inherited his Estates. He gave to those Monks certain arable Lands in *Wolstan-field*, but left only one Daughter and Heir, married to *William le Bretun* of *Long Itchington*, who had by him Issue *Guy le Bretun*; she was a Benefactress to this Church in enlarging and beautifying it, as her Picture in the North Window doth manifest. Her Son *Guy* was a Man of great Note in this Country, and left *Sir William Bretun* his Son and Heir, who served twice as one of the Knights of this Shire in Parliament, and left Issue *Guy*, of whom we find nothing memorable, nor any of his Issue.

The Church here being given by *Roger de Montgomery* to the Abbey of *St. Peter super Dinam* in the Diocese of *Sais* in *France*, to which it was very antiently appropriated, as appears by an Enquiry made by *Alex. Savensby*, Bishop of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*, about the Ordination of the Vicarage about the Beginning of King *Hen. III.*'s Time, when he ordained that the Vicar and his Successors should have all the Obventions of the Altar, as well of the Chapels, as Mother-Church, with a Messuage and Croft, which one *Alanus* then held; but these not being thought a sufficient Maintenance of the Minister of so large a Parish, it was also appointed by the said Bishop, that the Rector should pay the Vicar four Marks yearly, over and above his other Income; but Time bringing a further Alteration in Ex-

pences, the Vicar here complained to the Bishop of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*, that his Maintenance was so slender, that he could not maintain himself, much less Hospitality, &c. by the Profits of the Place; whereupon the Bishop 33 Hen. VI. took Care to have it augmented, as the Laws allow, and as *Dr. Ryces* in his Vicar's Plea, printed at *London*, 1620, proves, Bishops still may the many poor Vicarages in this Nation, which are not a Competency for the married Clergy, and might be well augmented out of the Parsonages, which the Laity live riotously in. In the Church are some antient Monuments not known for whom they were erected, but there are two fair Grave-stones, for *Joan* the Wife of *Richard Hostet*, and before of *Richard Metley*, who died in 1473, and *Margaret* the Wife of *John Hugford*, Daughter of *Nicholas Metley*, who died in 1474; and in the Chancel is an Awar-Monument for *Sir William Wigston*, Knt. who died Sept. 27. 1577. In the Windows are the Arms of *Turville*, &c.

Wolverhill, an Hamlet in *Bulkinton*, the Lordship being with that the Estate of *William de Boys*, who settled it 21 Edw. I. with *Bulkinton*, upon *William le Zouch* and *Maud* his Wife, and the Heirs of *Maud*. They had Free Warren granted to them in all their Demesne Lands here, 7 Edw. II. It continued in the Line of the *Zouches*, till the Reign of Queen *Eliz.* or King *James I.* when *Edward* the Son of *George Lord Zouche* sold it to *Humphrey Davenport*, Esq; from whom *George Puresey*, fifth Son to *Michael Puresey* of *Caldecote* in this County purchased it, and left it to his Son *Gamaliel*, Owner of it in 1640.

Wolvey, the Freehold of *Abrius* the Son of *Meriet* in the Confessor's Time, but given by the Conqueror to *Robert de Veci*, with other Lands. By the general Survey 'tis certified to contain five Hides and an Half, with a Church upon them. From *Veci* it had passed to the Earls of *Warwick* in King *Hen. II.*'s Time,

Time; for he then enfeoffed the Family of *Harecourt* with it, and *Ivo de Harecourt* was possessed of it 12 *Hen. II.* and soon after disposed of it to *Robert Basset* with his Sister *Beatrice* in Frank-marriage. He, with the Consent of *Beatrice* his Wife, gave to the Monks of *Combe* 100 Acres of Land lying in this Lordship, with Pasture belonging to the same, which King *Hen. II.* confirmed. *Reginald Basset* succeeded *Robert*, and not only confirmed his Father's Gift aforementioned to the said Monks, but added of his own, Pasture for 500 Sheep on *Wolvey heath*, and the Patronage of the Church with all the Lands, Tithes and Obventions thereunto belonging; whereupon one Moiety of it was appropriated to them by *G. Muschamp*, Bishop of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*, and the other Moiety made a Prebend in the Cathedral of *Lichfield*, of which the Bishops of that See were to have the Advowson.

This *Reginald* gave also to the Monks of *Kirby Common* of Pasture upon his Heath here at *Wolvey*, for their Draught of Oxen at *Coystone*, with five Kine and a Bull, and to their Tenants for all Kind of Cattle, and twenty Loads of Heath and Fern yearly for themselves, from the same Heath, and for their Tenants as much as they could cut and carry away in fifteen Days before *Christmas*, and eight before *Easter*. He had his Seat here; and though he had great Suits with *William de Harecourt*, and others, about the Title of this Manor, he had the better, and left it to his two Sisters, (for he had no Issue of his Own) who were married to *Ivo de Dene*, and *Robert de Leicester*. *Ivo de Dene* had his Seat at *Dene* in *Northamptonshire*; but being extremely devoted to the Monks at *Comb*, made large Concessions to them in this Place for some Time, and at length bestowed on them the Manor-house and whole Lordship of *Wolvey*, with the Homages and Services of all that held of it, which *Nicholas* his Son and *Ivo de Harecourt*, as superior Lord confirmed. The Monks having now the Lordship for their Own, in 20 *Hen. III.*

answered for a whole Knight's Fee 20 *Edw. III.* and claiming Court-Leet, and other Privileges, had them allowed. They also obtained Free Warren in all their Demesne Land here; and 19 *Edw. II.* a Market weekly on Wednesday, and a Fair on *St. Mark's Day*, and two Days after, yearly.

Besides the former Lands, of which the Demesne consisted, there were others in this Parish of no small Extent, which were the Estate of Sir *Thomas Wolvey*, Knt. who having Issue only two Daughters, *Joan* the Wife of *Henry de Erdington* and *Alice*, the Wife of *Giles* the Son and Heir of *Andrew Lord Astley*; he towards the latter End of King *Edw. I.*'s Reign, settled upon the said *Giles* and *Alice*, and the Heirs of *Alice*, this Manor and other Estates, reserving to himself in them the Rents for his own and Wife's Life. *Alice* his Wife survived him, and was in her Widowhood stiled, *Domina de Wolvey*. She founded a Chantry in the Parish Church here 17 *Edw. III.* and endowed it with two Messuages, and two Yard-Lands lying in this Place, for the Maintenance of a Priest to sing Mass daily there for ever, for the good Estate of herself, while she lived, and Health of her Soul when she died, and the Souls of her Ancestors, and all the Faithful. She left Issue *Thomas Lord Astley*. He gave a Messuage and thirty-six Acres of Land lying here, to the Prior and Convent of *Erdbury*, and their Successors, to maintain a Canon to sing Mass daily for the good Estate of himself and Wife in this Life, and the Health of their Souls in another, &c. To him succeeded *William Lord Astley*, who in 15 *Rich. II.* gave to *Giles* his younger Brother, and *Katharine* his Wife, and their Heirs, this Manor of *Wolvey*, paying him a Grain of Wheat at *Easter* yearly for all Services. He in 18 *Rich. II.* with the Consent of the Abbot of *Comb*, admitted one *William de Sorogham* to the Hermitage on *Wolvey-heath*, to lead there an eremitical Life in the Service of God, and to pray for the Souls of him the said

said *Giles*, his Ancestors, and all the Founders, and Benefactors of the Monastery of *Combe*. This Hermitage was of an antient Foundation, and stood in a solitary Part of *Wolsey heath*. This *Giles* had a Controversy with the Monks of *Combe*, concerning Common on the said Heath, and the Presentation to the Hermitage, which was determined by an Award made by the Lord *Hastings* and the Prior of *Coventry*, that the Abbot of *Combe* and *Giles* should have an equal Right in all but the 100 Acres given by *Robert*, and his Son *Reginald*, which should be peculiar to the Monks. *Giles* died 6 *Hen. VI.* and from him was descended *Giles Astley, Esq;* who was Lord of this Manor in 1640.

In King *Edw. II.*'s Reign the Templars had Lands here, for which they received seven Shillings Rent of Assize of certain Freeholders and Copyholders, and 20 s. for the Rent of the Water-mill, and a Wind-mill let to farm at 40 s. a Year, which they had held long before of *Alan la Zouch*, by the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee. Upon the Suppression of the Templars, 7 *Edw. II.* their Possessions were most of them given to the Hospitallers, who held them till the general Dissolution, when they, with the Lands of the other Monasteries, came to the Crown, and this Manor remained there till 7 *Edw. VI.* when it was granted to *Edward Aglionby* of *Balsball, Esq;* and *Henry Huford* of *Solibull, Gent.* and their Heirs. *Edward* alienated it to *Thomas Marrow, Esq;* who the same Year sold it to *William Newman*, of whom 3 *Eliz.* it was purchased by *Edmund Scarning, Esq;* who died seised thereof 1 *Jac. I.* leaving *Hezekiah* his Son and Heir.

As to the Manor which belonged to the Monks of *Combe*, it was granted in 8 *Hen. VI.* by the Abbot and Covent of that Monastery to *Humphry* Earl of *Stafford* and his Heirs, the Advowson of the Church, and the Lands thereunto belonging excepted. Here it was, that King *Edw. IV.* being surprized by *Richard Nevill* the stout Earl of *Warwick*

was taken, and carried away Prisoner to *Middleham-Castle* in *Yorkshire*.

The Church here, dedicated to *St. John Baptist*, which was divided, as is abovesaid, was in 19 *Edw. I.* valued at twenty Marks, at which Time the Vicarage was rated at one Mark; but in 26 *Hen. VIII.* the Vicarage was valued at 6 l. 6 s. 4 d. In the North Isle of the Church is a fair Altar-Monument for a Man and his Wife, whose Statues are cumbent on it, but without Name. In two of the Church Windows is the Picture of the Lady *Alice Astley*, who built a Chapel to the Church, dedicated to *Our Lady*, in which she founded her Chantry.

Woodcote, now a single House among Woods, but in the Conqueror's Days a Village of divers Inhabitants. It was given the Earl of *Mallent* by that King, and by his Survey is said to contain two Hides, one of which was the Freehold of *Leuricus* before the Normans Coming, and the other of *Cantein* and *Turbern*, having Woods a Mile in Length, and Half an one in Breadth. From him it descended to the Earl of *Leicester* his lineal Heir, who held it in 20 *Hen. II.* This Earl gave it to *Robert Boteler*, a chief Officer under him, and *Ralph* his Son granted it to *John Belet*, and his Heirs, to hold of him and his Heirs by the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee. But this it seems was *Woodcote inferior*, as it is distinguished in our Records; the other, viz.

Woodcote superior, being held at the same Time by *Simon de Turvill* and *Roger de Craft*, of the Earls of *Warwick*, by the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee, in the 20 *Hen. III.* which was in 36 *Hen. VI.* in the Tenure of *Roger Craft* and *John Mace*; and afterwards of *Henry Hubaud*. In 7 *Edw. I.* this Manor had many Sharers; for *Henry Hubaud*, *Hugh de Herdeberge*, *Robert Parson* of *Bedworth*, and *Dionysia Mace* held it of the Earls of *Warwick* by the fifth Part of a Knight's Fee, and then *Woodcote inferior* was held by *Robert Moss* of *Ralph Boteler*, by the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee.

He

He had eleven Tenants who held three Yard-Lands and an Half, with three Acres and an Half at the Will of the Lord, performing Aid at Michaelmas, and paying Scutage.

What Hubaud had here continued to his Posterity some Successions, for Thomas Hubaud, in the 6 Edw. IV. held the sixth Part of a Knight's Fee here of the Earl of Warwick. Herdeberg's Part was in the 19 Edw. II. settled on John de Peyto and Alice his Wife, Heir of Herdeberg, and after them on Sir Walter Hopton, Knt. and Joan his Wife. But in 43 Edw. III. John Mauduit had here 63 s. and 4 d. yearly Rent, issuing out of the several Tenements held of the Duke of Lancaster, as of the Honour of Leicester, but he dying without Issue Male, they came to William Molins and Egidia his Wife, who left them to Sir Richard Molins his Son, whose Granddaughter and Heir Eleanor, matching to Robert Hungerford, brought this and other her Estates into his Family, as his Son's Daughter did into the Family of the Lord Hastings, whose Son George, created Earl of Huntington, sold it to Thomas Harvey, a rich Citizen of London, from whom by Daughters it came after a Descent or two to Sir Thomas Cotton, Lord of it in 1640. Mr. Rouse complains of the Depopulation of these Villages among many others.

Woscote, or Wolvescote, a small Village, accounted a Member of Granborough, as far as the Prior of Coventry's and Catesby's Lordships, and the Lands of the Canons of Raunton in Staffordshire extended into it. Most of these Lands came by Purchase to the Fardons, and were by the Daughter and Heir of the last of that Name, Margaret the Wife of John Bishop of Brayles, in her Widowhood, settled upon Thomas her Son and Heir 3 & 4 Phil. & Mar. I. by the Name of Fardons-Place. He had Issue John, who with James his Son and Heir, alienated it 39 Eliz. to Thomas Burman, whose Heir John enjoyed it in 1640.

Wotton, vulgarly Leek Wotton, in the Conqueror's Time possessed by Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury, one Outti holding it of him, whose Freehold it was before the Norman Settlement. It then contained three Hides, a Mill called Guys cliff Mill, and Woods two Miles in Length and one in Breadth. Roger by his Rebellion lost all, and so his Estate coming into the King's Hands, King Hen. I. gave this Manor to Jeffrey Clinton, who at the Foundation of the Priory of Kenilworth, gave the Church of this Town, and one Hide of Land to it. The Rest Jeffrey Savage had by the Grant of G. Clinton, it being a whole Knight's Fee, but he had much ado to keep it, being impleaded for it by Richard de Frevill, Thomas de Arderne and David Armentiers, as also Henry Earl of Warwick, and William Mauduit and Alice his Wife; but he seems to have kept the Possession against them all, and left it to Jeffrey Savage his Son and Heir, whose Daughter and Heir Philippa, with Robert de Mortimer, the Abbot of Stoneley and Prior of Kenilworth, in 7 Edw. I. held this Place and Hull for one Knight's Fee; for

Philippa had here at that Time twelve Servants, who held one Yard-Land at Will, four Cottagers and three Freeholders, who held Half a Yard-Land by a certain Rent, Fealty, and Suit of Court twice a Year, as also a Court-Leet, Assize of Bread and Beer, by the Confirmation of King Hen. I.

Robert de Mortimer had the third Part of a Water-mill, as also eight Servants holding three Yard-Lands and a fourth Part at Will, performing Aid at the Feast of St. Michael.

The Abbot of Stoneley had three Servants holding one Yard-Land and a fourth Part at Will, as also five Freeholders holding twenty-one Acres, and one Acre of Meadow.

The Canons of Kenilworth had two Carucates of Land, with the Mill of Gibbeclive, which they held in Demesne, besides the Church appropriate, endowed

dowed with one Yard-Land, as also two Servants holding thirty-three Acres at Will, giving Aid, and performing divers servile Works, eight Cottagers and four Freeholders, paying certain Rents, and doing Suit of Court twice a Year.

But the Manor belonging to *Savage* came by Inheritance to *Menill*; and in 13 *Edw. I.* *William de Menill*, Son of *Philippa de Savage*, claimed a Court-Leet with Assize of Bread and Beer in this Place, then called *Wotton Savage*, and was allowed them. From this *William* descended *Sir Hugh Menill*, Knt. who 24 *Edw. III.* granted one Moiety of this Village (which we suppose was all he had at that Time) to *Henry Earl of Lancaster*, who being in Possession of *Kenilworth Castle*, much desired it, and with him it came to the Crown, as it remains, going along with *Kenilworth Castle*. What the Canons of *Kenilworth* had here, beside the Church, was after their Dissolution given by *K. Edw. VI.* to *John*, Duke of *Northumberland*, by whose Attainder, 1 *Mar. I.* coming to the Crown, she passed it to *Sir Rouland Hill*, Knt. and others, by the Name of the Manor of *Leek Wotton* alias *Crossegrange*, who purchased it for the Use of *Sir Thomas Leigh*, Knt. then Alderman of *London*, whose Descendant, Lord *Leigh of Stoneley*, was in Possession of it in 1640.

The Church here, dedicated to *All Saints*, and appropriated to the Canons of *Kenilworth*, as is abovesaid, was 19 *Edw. I.* 1291. valued at ten Marks, and

the Vicarage in 26 *Hen. VIII.* 37. 1291; which being an incompetent Maintenance for a Minister, the pious Lady *Alice*, Dutcheffs *Dudley*, gave to it an Augmentation of 20 *l.* a Year out of certain Lands purchased by her at *Mancaster* for that End, as may be seen there.

These are all the Cities, Towns, and Hamlets of this County, of which we meet with any tolerable Account in our Histories; but we find some Villages in *Domesday-book*, which are not now to be found, which we shall just mention.

Aderston, *Ardresville*, *Hansley*, and *Chinsbury*, the Lordships of *Earl Leofrike*, and his Countess *Godea*, left by them to their Son and Heir *Algar*, Earl of *Meria*.

Aldercetreu, and *Alton*, the Lordships given by the Conqueror (*inter alia*) to *Nigel de Albini*, younger Brother of *William de Albini*, who came with him into *England*.

Asthill, and *Radesley*, the Lands of *Henry*, Earl of *Lancaster*, which, with other great Estates, came by his Daughter and Coheir *Blanch*, to *John of Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*.

Hastloure, a Village given by *Thomas de Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, with the Church, to the Collegiate Church of *Warwick*, founded by his Father.

Rokeby, the Lordship of *Hugh Stafford* Lord *Bourchier*, a younger Son of *Hugh*, Earl of *Stafford*, of which he died possessed in the 9 *Hen. V.*

There are none of our Nobility that have taken their Title from this Shire, but from the Town of Warwick, which gives Name to the County.

The BARONETS of this County, according to their Creation, are,

SIR Thomas Leigh of Stoneley, Knt. created May 22. 1611. 9 Jac. I.	Bar. 35
Created 19 Car. I. Lord Leigh of Stoneley.	
Edward Devereux of Castle-Bromwich, Esq; cr. Nov. 25. 1612.	90
Created Viscount Hereford, and Earl of Essex.	
Sir Thomas Holt of Aston juxta Birmingham, ditto.	93
Simon Clark of Salford, Esq; cr. May 1. 1617.	98
Sir Francis Leigh of Newnham, Knt. cr. Dec. 24. 1618.	103
Created Lord Dunsmore, and Earl of Chichester.	
Thomas Burdet of Bramcote, Esq; cr. Feb. 25. 1618.	104
Sir Robert Fisher of Packington, Knt. cr. Dec. 7. 1622.	196
William Boughton of Lawford, Esq; cr. Aug. 4. 1641.	331
Robert Throckmorton of Coughton, Esq; cr. Sept. 1. 1642.	413
Jacob Astley of Hill-Morton, Esq; cr. June 25. 1660.	501
John Shukborough of Shukborough, Esq; cr. June 26. 1660.	504
John Hales of Coventry, Esq; cr. Aug. 28. 1660.	554
Ralph Bovey of Hill-field, Esq; cr. Aug. 30. 1660.	555
John Knightley of Off-Church, Esq; cr. Aug. 30. 1663.	556
John Hubaud of Ipsley, Esq; cr. Feb. 2. 1660.	606
Thomas Norton of the City of Coventry, Esq; cr. July 23. 1661.	670
Fulwar Skipwith of Newbold Hall, Esq; cr. June 25. 1670.	796
Richard Newdigate of Erdbury, Esq; cr. July 24. 1677.	835
Sir Samuel Marrow of Berkeswell, Knt. cr. July 16. 1679.	851

The Natural History of this County.

THIS County being an inland County, situate at as great a Distance from the Sea as any in England, may for Delight, Plenty, and Conveniencies of Life, be equalled, if not preferred to any in England, as a brief Survey of it, under the Heads of

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Air, Water, Earth and Fire, may evince.

1. The Air here is very Wholesome and Healthy in all Parts, since the Wood-Lands have been much thinned by the Iron Works, and converted into tilled Land, and Pasture; for that many

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Woods,

Woods, which harbour Fogs and Mists, do render a Country unhealthy, seems past Dispute; and then what can render a Place unhealthy but many standing Lakes and Bogs, which are so scarce in this County, that it is very hard to find any, but a few Canals and Ponds made for Pleasure, or Conveniency, no Way prejudicing the Air, unless in Places very near them.

2. Good Water is the Thing which next much conduceth to Health, and a convenient Habitation, and in that this County aboundeth, having such Plenty of Rivers, and smaller Streams, upon which most of their Towns and greater Villages are built, that every Man almost hath good Water at his Doors. The most considerable of them are, 1. The *Avon*, which coming out of *Northamptonshire*, runs quite cross the Country, having the greatest Towns standing on the Banks of it, as *Rugby*, *Warwick*, *Stratford upon Avon*, and *Bitford*, all of them Market-Towns. Into this River run divers Rivulets on the South-side, as the *Leam*, on which *Leamington-Hastang* stands, and the *Ichene*, of which this Thing peculiar is related, viz. That at *Over Itchington*, upon a Common within little more than two Miles off the Head thereof, which is at the Skirt of the Hills near *Hodnesse*, there is a Pool, from which passeth a small Stream, that enters the Ground, and running through divers intricate Passages, or Clefts of the Earth, for the Space of about Half a Mile, at last findeth a Vent, and taketh its Course into the *Leam*, in Order to its Way to the *Avon*. It is probable the Name is taken from the Greek Word *ἰχθυήν*, to try or search diligently, as this Brook seems to do thro' the Cavities of the Earth, and the *Stoar*, and on the North-side is augmented by the *Swift*, the *Shirburn*, the *Holbroke*, which hath its Rise in the Pool in *Wedgnock Park*; the *Arrow* and *Aln*, on which last stands *Henley* and *Alcester*, where they join, and with united Streams fall

into the *Avon* just at its leaving this County.

2. The *Tame*, which coming out of *Worcestershire*, enters this County at *Bir-micham*, and having run some Miles cross *Hemlingford Hundred*, leaves it at *Tameworth*, which takes its Name from it. In the Way it receives divers Currents on both Sides, the Chief of which are the *Anker*, and the *Blithe*. The Fishery in these Rivers was antiently so advantageous, that as the Monks esteemed it to be a great Privilege to have it in the Districts near their Houses; so the Lords of Manors always were, and still are very careful to preserve it within their Jurisdiction, tho' we do not find that they breed any more rare or dainty than other Rivers, but only Plenty of common River Fish; yet there were a Sort of Fish in this County of great Esteem and Price in antient Times, which though chiefly nourished in Pools and Ponds, we can't but take Notice of here, and they were Bremes, or Breams, of which the King had a Pool at *Kenilworth*, and the Earl of *Warwick* three or four more at *Sutton*, which he let out to *Ralph Bracebrigg* for 10 l. per Annum, or 120 Breams, which was a great Price at that Time, viz. 7 Hen. V.

Other Sorts of Water there are in this County, which may not be passed over, viz. 1. A salt Spring at *Leamington*, which is used for no other Benefit, but by the poorer Inhabitants to season their Bread. 'Tis probable it is not of a very strong Brine, because it rises not above a Stone throw from the River *Leam*, otherwise it would be used to make Salt, as the Salt Springs at *Nantwich* and elsewhere are. 2. Medicinal Waters; for at *Neul-bam Regis* over against *Rugby* arise three Springs percolated, as is probable, thro' an Allom Mineral, whose Waters, tho' of a milky Colour and Taste, have the Reputation of being a good Medicine for the Stone. They are a weak Chalybate, and certainly very diuretick, and close and heal green Wounds. Being drunk

drunk with Salt they are laxative, and with Sugar restraining.

3. The Earth, or Soil, whose natural Product caused the antient Division of it into two Parts, separated from each other by the River *Avon*, on the North of which was the Wood-Land, and on the South the *Feldon*. This last was very populous, till the Iron-works in the adjoining Counties stripp'd the Wood-Lands so much, that the Inhabitants of them finding that there was Room made for the Plough, betook themselves to Agriculture, and partly by their own Industry, and by the Assistance of Marl and other Improvements, having turned so much of the Wood-Land into Tillage and Pasture, that now they raise Corn, and Cattle, and make Butter and Cheese enough, not only for their own Use, but also to furnish other Counties; whereas before they were supplied with Corn, and Cheese and Butter from the *Feldon*; but this Part hath suffered not a little by it, their Tillage being much lessened, and great Parcels of Ground made Pasture for Sheep; so that where there were many Villages, there are now only Shepherds, Cottages and Tents; yet take the Whole together, and 'tis a very fruitful and pleasant Country, and whether it proceeds from the Richness of their Meadows and Pastures, or from their artful Management we can't tell. The Cheese made here hath a considerable Eminency almost all over *England*, insomuch, that the very Name given to the Cheese of other Counties, though much inferior in Goodness, is readily bought on that Account.

Having given an Account of the Product of the Earth upon the Surface, we shall come to discover the inward Treasure, so far as we have been able to discover it, viz. a Stone Quarry at *Rugby*, Westwards of the Town about Half a Mile. Sir *William Dugdale* is of Opinion, that as the Name of *Rugby* signifies a Dwelling upon a Rock, so the Town standing high, is situate upon a Ground of the like Nature, tho' the

Quarry lie not very near the Top of the Earth. Two Coal-mines at *Bedworth*; and three Stones in the Likeness of Escalops at *Napton*, and four Astroites at *Shugborough*, whose Lords, the *Naptons* and *Shugboroughs*, took those Stones for their Arms, as was usual in those early Times to assume that for their Bearing in Arms, for which the Place of their Residence was famous; Witness the *Ermines* by the Duke of *Britany*, being a Fur, wherewith his Country much abounded, by Reason of those little Beasts breeding there; and *Masles* by the Dukes of *Roan*, because the Carps of that Dutchy have such Marks upon their Scales. 5. Iron Mines and Works are common in the Counties adjacent to this, and have consumed the Wood of it, but none are yet found in it.

4. Fire, which being as necessary in these northern Regions, as Food or Water, Nature hath in all Places provided a suitable Fuel for it, as in this County Wood; for though the Woodlands are made much thinner than they were, yet they have reserved a sufficient Quantity for Fuel, unless in such great Men's Houses, as there is a mighty Consumption, and they are provided with Coal; so that this County is stored with Plenty of all Comforts for human Life.

Plants in this County rarely found, or not so plentifully as in others:

Cyperus gramineus miliaceus, Millet Cyprus-grass; on the *Tame* Side near *Tamworth*.

Cyperus longus filœstris, Long-rooted bastard Cyprus; at *Dorsethill* near *Tamworth*.

Equisetum nudum, Naked Horse-tail or Shave-grass; at *Middleton* by *Draiton*.

Juncus nigricans paniculâ glomeratâ, Blackheaded Rush with Gromel-seed; in boggy Places by the River *Tame*; at *Dorsethill* near *Tamworth*.

Gramen cyperoides elegans spicâ compositâ asperiore, Elegant Cyprus-grass with a rough compound Head; in a Pool at *Middleton* towards *Colsbill*.

Gramen Cypervoides majus spicis teretibus erectis, Great Cyprus-grass with round upright Spikes; in several Pools about Middleton.

Lunaria minor, Park Moon-wort; about Sutton Coldfield.

Narcissus filvestris pallidus, Wild English Daffadil; in the Pastures about Coldfield.

Millefolium aquaticum foliis fœniculi, Fennel-leaved water Crows-foot; in the River Tame, and in the Brooks, that run into it plentifully. 'Tis a genuine Crows-foot.

Turritis, Tower-Mustard; on the Hill at Dorsthill near Tameworth.

Vaccinia rubra, Red-whorts, or Bilbe-

ries; on the boggy Heath near Middleton and Sutton.

Equisetum sylvaticum, Wood Horsetail; in the Way from Middleton to Sutton.

Erica baccifera procumbens nigra, Black-berried Heath, Crowberries, or Crakeberries; on the moist Bank by the new Park at Middleton, where is found also Osmond-Royal.

Bistorta major, The greater Bistort or Snake-weed; in the Meadows of Tameworth and Easely.

Vitis Idæa Thymi foliis, Marsh Whortleberries, Moss-berries, Moor-berries or Corn-berries; in the moorish Grounds in Sutton Coldfield Park plentifully.

The Ecclesiastical History of this County.

THIS County is now divided between the Bishops of Coventry and Lichfield and Worcester; it never had a Bishop of its own, (except *Dubritius* mentioned in *Warwick*, may be so accounted. Vide *Warwick*.) but for a few Successions, when *Robert de Limesy* removed the Episcopal See from Chester to Coventry, Anno Dom. 1095, and sat there above twenty Years. After his Death, which happened in 1117, these Bishops succeeded him in the See of Coventry.

Robert Peche,
Roger de Clinton,
Walter Dardent,
Richard Peche,
Gerard de Puella,
Hugh de Nonant,
Jeffrey de Muschamp,
William de Cornhill.

The Lives of all these Bishops are accounted for in the Catalogue of the

Bishops of Lichfield in Staffordshire; for tho' there was a small Interruption in their Succession by the Removal of the See to Chester, one Turn, and to Coventry ten, yet they continued Bishops of Lichfield still, and we could not well break off our Description of the Bishops of Lichfield on the Account of it, and so shall refer our Reader thither.

Alexander de Stavensby, or *Savensby*, who brought the Episcopal See back to Lichfield, and settled it there, as it hath continued ever since. *Hugh de Nonant* his Predecessor attempted it, and resided sometimes at Lichfield, but with such Opposition from the Monks and City of Coventry, that the See seemed to be fixed in neither Place, till this Bishop was made, who brought the Difference to a Conclusion finally, after this Manner, viz. That the Bishop should be denominated from Lichfield and Coventry; and though Lichfield had had the Precedence in Time, the See being

being first fixed there, and from thence removed to *Chester*, and last of all to *Coventry*, yet for the Future the Precedency in the Stile Episcopal should be given to *Coventry*, and they should chuse their Bishop by Turns, but should make but one Chapter to the Bishop, in which the Prior of *Coventry* should be the principal Man; and thus it stood, till the Priory of *Coventry* being dissolved by K. Henry VIII. the Stile and Title of the Bishop remained as before; but there passed an Act of Parliament 33 Hen. VIII. to make the Dean and Chapter of *Lichfield*, the only Chapter of the Bishop, as it still continues.

The Monasteries of this County are,

Alcester, founded by *Ralph de Pincerna* or *Boteler*, upon a Piece of Ground encompassed with the River *Arrow* on the North and East, and a Moat on the West and South Sides, making it a Kind of Isle, and being dedicated to the *Trinity* and *Virgin Mary*, was called the Church of *Our Lady*, or *St. Mary of the Isle*. He constituted *Robert*, a Monk of *Worcester*, the first Abbot, and ordained, that there should be a constant Love, and Brotherhood between the Abbey of *Worcester* and this; and that upon the Death of the Abbot here, another should be chosen either at *Worcester* or here. He endowed these Monks plentifully, giving them the Isle in which their House was, and many other Estates, appointing that who-ever was Abbot of it, should not spend any of the Revenues of this Monastery upon his secular Kindred, but on the Poor, and in Hospitality, nor grant away any of the Lands belonging thereto, and that he might not make any Knights, but in *Sacra veste Christi, & Maturus, &c.* which shews, that in King *Stephen's* Time, when this Monastery was founded, Ecclesiastick Persons had Power to make Knights; but it was soon after taken from them, and restrained to the

King the Fountain of Honour, unless in some Cases.

Robert Earl of *Leicester*, of whom the aforesaid Founder, *Ralph le Boteler*, held this Isle and the Lands about it, as also King *Stephen* and King *Hen. II.* confirmed all the Grants made by him to it; and his Successors and Kindred, besides divers other pious Persons, made considerable Additions to the Revenues of it, which, with the Liberty given them to chuse their Abbot from among themselves, and divers Privileges granted them by the Earl and succeeding Kings, made it a flourishing Monastery, as it continued till the Reign of K. *Hen. IV.* But after this the Monks here did find few, or no Benefactors; and by their ill Management, and Negligence of some of their Abbots, their Stock was so wasted, and their House incumbered with Debts, that *William Pole*, Abbot, made a Complaint to King *Hen. VI. Reg. 10.* That their Debts were so great, that unless they were speedily helped, he and his Covent could not possibly subsist. The King took all possible Care to retrieve them from their bad Circumstances, but without Effect all his Time; whereupon K. *Edw. IV. Reg. 5.* by his Letters Patent expressing, that this Monastery being in his Patronage, and through divers Misfortunes brought into so low a Condition, that there was not, nor of a long Time had been any Monks to keep the Abbot Company, the Revenues being so much diminished, as not to be sufficient to maintain any, granted to *Richard* then Abbot of *Evesham* and his Successors, the Patronage and Advowson thereof to be united and appropriated to the Abbey of *Evesham* for ever, to become a Cell to the said House, which the said *Richard* soon procured to be done by *John Carpenter*, Bishop of *Worcester*, and from thenceforth it was so reputed, and the Revenues of it valued as such 26 Hen. VIII. at 65 l. 7 s. 11 d. per Annum, and so became suppressed as one of the smaller Houses, by the Act of Parliament in 27 Hen.

Hen. VIII. Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, upon the Dissolution obtained it; but upon his *Attainder* returning to the Crown, the King demised the Site of it to *Fulk Grevil, Esq;* who pulled it down to enlarge his Seat at *Beauchamp's Court*, but the Inheritance to *William and John Sweester*, and the Heirs of *John*, who sold it 4 & 5 *Phil. & Mar.* to the same *Sir Fulk Grevill*.

Astley, a Collegiate Church, founded by *Sir Thomas Astley, Knt.* who having founded and endowed a Chantry in *St. Mary's Chapel* for seven Priests and a Clerk, procured a License of King *Edward III.* to convert it into a Dean and secular Canons, which being confirmed by *Roger de Northburgh, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield*, these Orders were made for the Establishment of it, *viz.* That the Dean should be sworn to personal Residence in the Rectory-house, distribute 10*s.* yearly to the Poor, find a perpetual Vicar to officiate in the said Church, and pay him five Marks yearly by the Quarter: That he also find a Parish Chaplain and fitting Clerk, to celebrate in Person on the greater Feasts, and provide Lights, pay Procurations and Synodals, and bear all other Charges except Books and Vestments: That every Canon find a Vicar presentable, and pay him five Marks yearly, and one Priest, unless he will reside and celebrate Mass daily in Person: That the Dean and Chapter have a common Seal to be in the Custody of the Dean, and three Vicars, &c. which Orders were ratified under the Seals of the said Bishop, and *Thomas Lord Astley* the Founder. In 19 *Edw. I.* 1291. the Rectory here was valued at ten Marks; but 26 *Hen. VIII.* the yearly Revenues of the Collegiate Church were certified at 46*l.* 8*d.* but at the Dissolution at 39*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*

Atherston, an House founded by *Ralph Lord Bassett of Draiton*, for Friars Eremites of *St. Augustine*, as may be judged by his Arms cut in Stone over the Gates. They were called *Eremites*, because at first they lived in the Wilder-

ness, but after had Houses, but were *Mendicants*. The House was the only one they had in this County, and was built upon certain Lands, being twelve Acres, given by the said Lord *Basset*; but being an Hamlet of *Manceter*, these Monks, when they began to build their Church, came to an Agreement with the Parson of it, to pay him and his Successors annually, 20*s.* for the Tithes of the said Lands, and if they should acquire more Lands, they would pay Tithe in Kind for the same; but it doth not appear that they ever had any more, for 26 *Hen. VIII.* all that belonged to them was valued at 1*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* *per Annum*, and being no more, came to the Crown by the Act for dissolving the lesser Monasteries in 27 *Hen. VIII.* That King kept it a-while in his Hands, and then gave it, with the Appurtenances and two Messuages, to one *Henry Cartwright, Reg.* 35. and his Heirs, to hold of the Crown by the thirtieth Part of a Knight's Fee. He sold it to one *Mr. Hill*, and he to *Sir John Repington, Knt.* who built a fair Brick-house upon the Ruins of the Priory, where he resided, and died in the Year 1625.

Aucote, Aulcote, or Auecutera, a Priory of *Benedictine Monks* founded by *William Burdet, Knt.* 5 *Hen. II.* 1151. to whom he gave all his Lands in this Village, and made it a Cell to the Monks of *Great Malvern* in *Worcestershire*, upon Condition that they should send two of their Covent to serve in the Church here for a Twelve-month, and after that two more; and as soon as the Buildings of the Monastery could be compleated, as many Monks as could conveniently be received into it, by the Advice of the Abbot of *Westminster*, &c. and the Prior here to be constituted by the Prior of *Malvern*. The Benefactors to this House were but few, *viz.* only *Robert Bramcote*, who gave a Meadow called by his Name, and *William Burdet*, Grandchild to the Founder, who gave 12*d.* annual Rent out of a Tenement here, for the Maintenance of a Lamp to burn before the Altar in this Church, Half

Half a Yard-Land and a Water-mill in *Ratclive*; so that the Revenues, 26 *Hen. VIII.* were valued at no more than 28 *l.* 6 *s.* 2 *d.* all Reprizes deducted. It was dissolved by the Act of 27 *Hen. VIII.* and granted by that King with *Shutten-ton* to *Thomas Lord Audley*, who parted with it to *Joan Robinson* Widow, who left it to *William* her Son and Heir, who mortgaged to *William Paramour* of *London*, whose Interest *Robert Dudley*, Earl of *Leicester*, having gotten, justled out *Robinson*, and exchanged it with *Shutten-ton* with *Q. Elizabeth* for other Lands, and so made it the Lands of the Crown, as it now continues.

Balsall, a Preceptory, or Cell of Templars subordinate to their chief Mansion, the Temple of *London*, founded by *Roger de Moubray*, who gave all his Lordship of this Place to them, besides which, in Aftertimes they had divers other Lands given them by others, lying in this County, the Revenues of which were for the most part employed in maintaining the Knights Templars residing here. They enjoyed at the same Time divers Privileges here, viz. a Charter of Free Warren in all their Demefne Lands, a weekly Market on Thursday, and two Fairs yearly, on the Feasts of *St. Gregory* and *Matthias*. The Order of Templars being condemned at *London* first, and afterwards at *Vienna*, for divers Impieties, was utterly abolished throughout Christendom; and their Possessions being seised into the King's Hands, what they had here was committed to the Custody of *Alexander de Compton*, who paid 60 *l.* a Year Rent for the Lands thereunto belonging a-while; but afterwards the Heirs of the Donors enjoyed them, till Pope *Clement V.* calling a General Council to *Vienna*, annexed all the Templars Lands to the Knights Hospitallers. These did not live in the Preceptory here, but farmed it out to *John Beaufitz*, Esq; whose Daughter and Heir by Marriage carried it to *Sir Robert Belingham*. The Tenants of this Manor could not marry their Daughters without the Consent of

the Templars. After the Dissolution it was settled upon *Q. Katharine*, King *Hen. VIII.*'s last Wife, in Part of her Dowry, &c. as in *Balsall* foregoing is said.

Bermicham, an Hospital erected by some of the Lords of that Name, for one Priest to sing Mass daily therein for the Souls of the Founders for ever, and specially *Edward Bermicham*, Esq; who *inter alia* granted the Patronage of it to one *John Petty* for 99 Years. The *Bermichams* were great Benefactors, and others bestowed Lands upon it of some Value, which, some of them being given after the Statute of *Mortmain*, the Prior and Brethren got the King's Pardon for, all which Lands were valued 26 *Hen. VIII.* at 8 *l.* 5 *s.* 3 *d.* per Annum.

Comb, or *Cumb*, a Cistercian Monastery built by the Monks of *Waverley* in *Sur-rey*, in the Parish of *Smite*, the whole Manor of which Town was given them for that Purpose by *Richard de Camvill*, and replenished with Monks from their House. The Cistercian Order was then but new come into *England*. The Monks here found many Benefactors, who endowed them with several Lordships, Lands and Rents, and the Kings endowed them with many Privileges, as Free Warren, Court-Leer, Exemption from the County and Hundred Courts, &c. And the Popes *Innocent* and *Honorius* exempted them from Payment of all Manner of Tithes for their Lands, as well before as after the Council of *Lateran*. Thus enriched, this Monastery flourished little less than 400 Years, but could not escape the Hands of King *Hen. VIII.* and his Courtiers, who wrought upon the Abbot *Robert Bates*, and his Monks, to surrender it, Jan. 21. 30 *Hen. VIII.* when it was valued at 311 *l.* 15 *s.* 1 *d.* per Ann. *Dugd.* 302 *l.* 15 *s.* 3 *d.* *Dugd. Warw.* 343 *l.* 5 *d.* per Ann. *Speed ex Lel.*

The Site, and many of the Lands belonging to this Monastery were 1 *Edw. VI.* granted out of the Crown to *John*, Earl of *Warwick*, afterwards Duke of *Northumberland*; but by his Attainder return-

returning to the Crown, they were leased out to *Robert Keilway* for 196 l. 8 s. 1 d. yearly Rent, and he died possessed of them 23 *Eliz.* leaving them to his sole Daughter and Heir *Anne*, then the Wife of *John Harrington, Esq;*

Coventry had many Religious Houses and Hospitals in it, which we can't otherwise describe than by the Names of such Saints as they were dedicated to, excepting that which was called

The *Priory of Coventry*, which for the Antiquity of its Foundation, and ample Revenues as well as singular Privileges, excelled all other Religious Houses in this County. *Mr. Speed* places *King Canute* in the Front of its Founders, and says, it was at first built by him for Nuns; but *Dugdale*, both in his *Monasticon* and *History of Warwick*, mentioning no such Thing, we shall assert *Earl Leofrick*, *Earl of Chester*, and *Godeva* his Wife, the sole Founders of it, as *Dugdale* fully proves from *Hoveden* and *Malmsbury*. This noble Earl, by the Advice and License of *King Edward the Confessor* and *Pope Alexander*, at the Dedication of the Church to the Honour of God, the *Virgin Mary*, *St. Peter* the Apostle, *St. Osburg* the Virgin, and *All Saints*, gave for the Maintenance of the Monks there serving God, which were then but an Abbot named *Lefwin*, and twenty-four Monks, besides that Half of the Town, wherein the Monastery was situated, twenty-four Lordships, with all the Liberties and Privileges which he had enjoyed in them, which Charter being confirmed by *King Edward*, he added these further Privileges, viz. that the Lands so given should be free from all Taxes for setting forth Soldiers, building Bridges or Castles, and all Payments to the Bishop, or any other Person, the King himself not excepted.

To these Immunities *Pope Alexander*, who ruled the *Roman See* at that Time, by his Bull directed to *King Edward*, *Anno* 1043, not only confirmed all former Grants and Exemptions, but by his Apostolick Authority further added,

that this *Priory* should not be subject to any *Diocesan Bishop*, or *judiciary Power*, of what Order or Dignity soever, and that the Monks should upon all Vacancies have a Liberty to elect an Abbot out of themselves, or any other Religious Body where they pleased. Nor was this House richly endowed only, yea, as our Histories have it, so plentifully enriched with Gold and Silver, that the Walls seemed too narrow to contain them (of which this is an eminent Instance, that *Robert Limesy*, Bishop of the Diocese, scraped from one Beam that supported the Shrine, 500 Marks of Silver) but the People had a mighty Veneration for it, it being the only House of Monks in the County, and honoured with an extraordinary Relick, the Arm of *St. Augustine*, Bishop of *Hippo*, placed in a silver Shrine, given by Archbishop *Agelnoth*, who returning from *Rome*, bought it at *Pavia* for 100 Talents of Silver, and one of Gold, and gave it to those Monks.

The Founder *Earl Leofrick*, died in 1057, and was buried in this Monastery, as was also his Lady *Godeva*, yet not in the Church, as was common afterwards, but in the two Porches. They left their Monastery in the full Enjoyment of all the former Privileges; but in the Reign of *William Rufus* the Bishops got the Government of their House into their Hands, so that the Prior was but a Substitute to the Bishop. *Robert Limesy*, upon the Death of *Lewynus* the Abbot, obtained it of *King Hen. I.* and constituted it his Cathedral; but the Monks still kept in, tho' very uneasy under his Government, for he kept them low, to disable them from seeking a Redress of his Encroachment, which yet was so manifestly designed, that *Hugh de Nonant* his Successor in the Bishoprick of *Coventry*, as it was after this called for a-while, never ceased till he had utterly expelled all the Monks, and placed in their Rooms secular Canons, who continued therein, till *Pope Innocent*, solicited by the ejected Monks

(whose

(whose chief Rhetorick was a round Sum of Money) was prevailed upon to send his Letters mandatory to *Hubert*, Archbishop, to go presently to the Church of *Coventry*, and putting out the Canons, re-invest the Monks; which the Archbishop accordingly did in 1198. The Monks being thus re-established, took special Care to guard themselves against such like Misfortunes for the Future, and obtained several Letters of Protection of themselves and their Privileges, from the Popes and Kings, and from hence to the Dissolution continued in a flourishing Condition, and had several new Additions to their former Rents and Immunities, from K. *Hen. III.* *Roger de Montalt*, and his Wife, and others. The Priors had a Place in Parliament among the Barons, and though from the Time of *Leofwin* the first Abbot, the Heads of it were called Priors, it did neither diminish their Dignity or Authority, but they were equal with the greatest Abbots. But nothing was able to defend it from the fatal Overthrow intended, when the Survey was made of the Revenues of the Religious Houses in 26 *Hen. VIII.* for that Purpose, and this House was certified to have in yearly Rents and Profits 731*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.* but there being several Pensions to be paid out of it to the Crown, and otherwise, amounting to 249*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* the clear yearly Value was but 499*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* per Annum. After the Dissolution of it, the Site thereof, with divers Messuages, Gardens, Mills, &c. were granted 38 *Hen. VIII.* to *John Combes*, Gent. and *Richard Stansfield*, and their Heirs, to hold of the Crown in free Burgage. From whom it came to *John Hales* and his Heirs, who inherited it a Succession or two, but it is long since gone out of their Families. There was 164*l.* paid yearly out of the Revenues of the Abbey to the Prior and Monks that surrendered it.

To this Priory belonged two Chantries, viz. *Leicester's* Chantry, founded by *Robert* and *William Leicester*, Canons of *Lichfield*, who entered into Covenants

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with the Prior for the Time being, that he should undertake for himself and Successors, to find two secular Priests to sing Mass daily in the Cathedral, at the Altar of the *Holy Trinity*, for the good Estate of the Prior, *Robert* and *William Leicester*, their Parents, &c. Upon the Survey in 26 *Hen. VIII.* it was found, that the said Priests had 4*l.* per Annum each, paid by the Prior, and removable by him at Pleasure. 2. *Copston's* Chantry joining to the Wall of this Priory, founded by *William Copston* in the 19 *Edw. I.* The Revenue of it in 26 *Hen. VIII.* was found to be 11*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* Dr. *Molineux* being then Warden of it. In 38 *Hen. VIII.* it was translated into *St. Michael's* Church.

St. Anne's Monastery adjoining to *Coventry*, being of the Order of *Carthusians*, and dedicated to *St. Anne*, was first founded in the Year 1381. by *William de la Zouche*, and at first supplied with three Monks from the *Carthusians* at *London*, and with three more from *Bellevue*. Besides this Lord *Zouche*, the Monks here had many other Benefactors, as *Richard Luff*, Mayor of *Coventry*; *John Northburgh*, a *Carthusian* Prior; *John Holmeton*, of *Sleford*; *John Bokenton*, Bishop of *Lincoln*; *Thomas de Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, and others, who erected several Parts of the Building. In the Year 1385, King *Rich. II.* became the principal Founder, with his own Hands laying the first Stone in the Foundation of their Church, protesting publicly to be the Founder, and to finish the Buildings. To this House were divers Churches appropriated, and divers Lands given, and among other the Manor of *Ediweston* in the County of *Rutland*, by the Abbot and Convent of *St. George de Baugervile* in *Normandy*, with other prior Aliens Lands, &c. Valued at the Suppression at 251*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* per Annum. Sp. Ex. Lel.

Grey Friars in *Coventry*, otherwise called *Franciscans*, because one *St. Francis*, a Person famous for his strict and holy Life, was the Person from whom this Order sprung, and *Minorites* were a

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Sort

Sort of Mendicants, living on Charity only; and so as they had no Lands, so they had no House, but what was built by the Charity of good People, who also at length furnished them with a sumptuous Church, the Ground whereon they were erected being given them by *Ranulph*, the last Earl of *Chester*, out of his Manor of *Cheylesmore*; the *Black Prince* allowing them Stone out of his Quarry in his Park at *Cheylesmore*, and other Benefactors liberally contributing to it, especially some of the *Hastings's* Family, because divers of them lie buried in a Chapel of the same Church, called *Hastings* Chapel, and some of them in the Habit of these Friars. These Friars used to play Pageants upon *Corpus Christi* Day, called *Ludi Coventriae*, or *Corpus Christi*, which bringing a great Confluence of People to the City, were no small Advantage to it. This House having no Lands or Tenements, but only a Liberty to go into the Country, as well as about the City, to ask the Alms of good People, was not swept away with the lesser Priorities 27 *Hen. VIII.* but stood to the general Dissolution of all the Monasteries, and so came to nothing, because it was a Monastery, tho' worth nothing. The House and Site was granted 34 *Hen. IV.* to the Mayor, Bailiffs and Commonalty of this City, and their Successors, for ever. The Steeple of their Church is yet standing.

Grey Friars Hospital, so called, because it stands near the Ruins of the Priory so called: It was founded, as the Inscription on the Walls signifies to us, Anno 1529, by Mr. *William Ford* of this City, Merchant of the Staple, for five Men and one Woman, and gave each of them five Pence a Week for their Maintenance. *William Pifford*, his Executor, appointed five Men and their Wives to be placed in it, and to have seven Pence Half-penny a Week each Couple; and Mr. *William Wigston* added a Woman for their Nurse with the same Allowance. King *James I.* seized the Lands as belonging to the Grey Friars,

and concealed from the Crown, which obliged the City to purchase them, that they might be continued to the same Charitable Uses. Since they have made great Additions, not only to the Persons, putting in a Man and a Woman more, but to their Allowances, each Person being allowed a Shilling a Week. Mr. *Simon Norton* hath also given Maintenance for one Man and a Woman more in this Hospital, at one Shilling a Week each, who are paid out of the City Chamber, and make seven Couple, and their Nurse.

White Friars, or Friars *Carmelites*, are another Sort of Mendicants, which Order some will have to be first instituted by *Elias* the Prophet in Mount *Carmel*, whither he retired to spend his Days in the Service of God, which drew the Admiration of divers pious Persons to him to become Anchorites with him. We shall not dispute the Truth of this now, it is sufficient for us, that the Observance of this Kind of Life was not received among Christians till the Time of Pope *Alexander III.* Anno 1170, nor became a direct Order till forty Years after, in the Days of Pope *Innocent III.* when Sir *John Vesci* of *Alnwick* in *Northumberland*, returning from the Holy Land, brought this Order of Friars into England in 1250, near a Century after which, viz. in 1342, Sir *John Poultney*, Knt. who had been four Times Lord Mayor of London, erected an House for them here, as his Arms over the Gates shew. They had no Endowments of Land, but lived on the Charity of good People, which was not small, the People in general having so high an Opinion of their strict Holiness; for the Lord *Basset* of *Draiton* gave them a Legacy of 300 l. and few Persons of Quality died, but they left these Monks a Legacy. Sir *Tho. Poulton* of *Misterton*, Knt. Heir to Sir *John*, was buried in the Chancel of their Church. Upon the Survey taken 26 *Hen. VIII.* this poor House was found to be worth 7 l. 13 s. 8 d. per Ann. above all Reprizes; so that this Priory fell not with the first, but could not escape

escape the last; and the Monks who resigned it had no Pensions, as those of greater Houses had, because their Revenues were so small; and so because their Profession was begging, they were abandoned to their Business. The House and all that belonged to it was given to Sir *Ralph Sadler*, to hold in Burgage, who sold it to *John Hales*, who made it his Seat, and called it *Hales Place*, and his Nephew enjoyed it in 1640.

St. John's Hospital, founded by *Lawrence*, Prior of *Coventry*, and his Convent, about the Beginning of *King Hen. II.'s* Time, who granted the Site of the House, and the Appurtenances in perpetual Alms, for the Receipt of poor and infirm People, at the Request of *Edmund*, Archdeacon of *Coventry*, who having got it confirmed by *Richard*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and by the Bull of Pope *Honorius III.* was at the Charge of the Buildings upon it, and endowed it with the Manor of *Smercote* in *Bedworth* Parish. *King Hen. III. Reg. 45.* granted to the Brethren and Sisters of this Hospital, Liberty and Protection by themselves, or Messengers to ask, gather and receive Alms abroad, for the Relief of their House for the Space of seven Years, in which their Condition was so represented to all such, as they should repair unto, that by giving them they might expect a Reward from God, and Thanks from him. They found many Benefactors to their House, inso-much that at the Survey made in 26 *Hen. VIII.* their Revenues were certified to be 99 *l.* 13 *s.* 6 *d.* but out of it so many Pensions and Reprizes were paid, that the clear yearly Value was no more than 67 *l.* 3 *s.* 2 *d.* but in the Monasticon 'tis set at 81 *l.* 3 *s.* 3 *d.* and *Speed* makes it 101 *l.* 14 *s.*

In the Year 1425, *Richard Crosby* being then Prior of *Coventry*, and *Thomas Eversden*, Master and Custos of this Hospital, these several Orders were by them made for the Government of it, viz. That the Prior and Convent of *Coventry* should be accounted Founders of this

Hospital, and *Edmund*, Archdeacon of *Coventry*, principal Benefactor; that the Master of the Hospital should be subject to the Prior, who is to have the Placing, Creation, and Reception of the said Master, and all the Brethren and Sisters; that the said Prior and his Successors may visit in the said Hospital once a Year, attended with eight Persons only; that the Master make Oath of Fidelity to the Prior at his Admission, and the Brothers and Sisters a Promise in Writing signed and sealed; that the Master be in Priest's Orders, and hold a Chapter every Friday, or other Day in the Week; that the Divine Offices be celebrated *secundum usum Sarum*; that the Sisters be always intent and solicitous about the Care and Service of the Sick; that the Master shall pay predial Tithes to the Prior, but not of Cattle and Wood, &c.

Erdbury, a Priory of Canons of *St. Augustin*, built in *Hen. II.'s* Time, by *Ralph de Sudley*, who endowed it with the Church of *Chelverdescote* and divers Lands in the said Village, and elsewhere; as also with the Church of *Dercet*, and divers Lands there, about which *Alexander*, the Bishop of *Lichfield* and *Coventry*, made the following Settlement between the Prior of this House and the Vicar of *Dercet*, and their Successors, viz. That the Vicar should have all the Alterage of the said Church, and the Tithe-Corn of eight Yard-Lands in *Radway*, and two in *Dercet* in the Demesnes of the said Prior, with an House, &c. That the Vicar shall be a Priest, and have an Associate and Deacon to officiate in the said Church: That the Vicar shall bear all usual Charges, except the Repairs of the Chancel, of which he shall bear but Half. The Monastery being decayed in its Revenues, *King Hen. VI. Reg. 23.* granted the Prior and Convent License to obtain and receive Lands and Tenements to the Value of One hundred Marks, without Fine to the King. The Revenues of this House being valued 26 *Hen. VIII.* at 94 *l.* 6 *s.* 1 *d.* per An-

num, clear of all Reprizes, it was dissolved with the lesser Monasteries 27 Hen. VIII. and given to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, from whom by several intermediate Owners it came at length to Serjeant Newdigate, whose Descendant Richard, then Serjeant at Law, was the Owner of the Site and Lands (for the Church and House had been long before demolished by Sir Edmund Anderson in Q. Elizabeth's Reign) in the Year 1640.

Henwood, a Benedictine Nunnery, founded by Ketelburn de Langedon, who gave to God, St. Margaret, and the Nuns of Eastwell (for so the Monastery was at first called from its Situation on the East-side of Langdon, by a Well) the Lordship of Henwood belonging to Langdon, in which the Nunnery stood, with divers other Lands, and Liberties, to hold as freely as he himself held them of the superior Lord, Hugh de Arden. In After-time this Nunnery of Eastwell grew out of Use, and it came to be called Henwood. They had many Benefactors in After-times, whose Gifts Pope Gregory IX. confirmed, as did Pope Innocent IX. divers Churches given to them by King Rich. II. and King Hen. IV. Upon the Survey taken 26 Hen. VIII. the Revenues of it were found to be but 21 l. 2 s. 0 d. $\frac{1}{2}$. per Annum; whereupon being accounted one of the lesser Monasteries, it was dissolved in 27 Hen. VIII. and sold 31 Hen. VIII. to John Higford and his Heirs, for 207 l. 5 s. to be held in Capite by the twentieth Part of a Knight's Fee, and 1 l. 3 s. 1 d. yearly Rent. His Posterity held it some Successions, but it was at length sold to Mr. William Spconer.

Kenilworth, a Monastery of black Canons, or Canons Regular of St. Augustin, founded by Jeffrey de Clinton, Chamberlain and Treasurer of King Hen. I. who for the Redemption of his Sins, and for the good Estate of the said King, (whose Consent he had to it,) his own Wife and Children, endowed it with all the Lands and Woods he had in the Parish of Kenilworth, except what

he had reserved for the Building a Castle and making a Park, with many other Lands, and Liberties, all which he enjoined his Heirs to observe on Pain of his Curse and God's Wrath. Jeffrey his Son, and Henry his Grandson, not only confirmed his Gifts, but made considerable Additions to the Revenues of it out of their own Estates, the former of them granting them the Tithes of all Manner of Provisions whatsoever, that were carried into the Castle. There were many other Benefactors to this Monastery, whose Lands and Rents King Hen. I. briefly reciting in his Charter, confirmed and granted the Canons great Liberties and Immunities at the same Time, as did King Hen. II. so that they had the Privileges of Court-Leer, Assize of Bread and Beer, Authority to try and punish Malefactors, freedom from County and Hundred Courts, Free Warren in divers of their Manors, &c. The Priory of Brke in Rutlandshire, and Stone in Staffordshire, were Cells to this House, but the last of them was freed from their Subjection to it, by Roger Meuland, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield in 1260. 44 Hen. III. These Canons lived in a very plentiful and prosperous Condition from the Foundation to the Dissolution, about 430 Years, it being in order thereto valued in 26 Hen. VIII. at 533 l. 15 s. 4 d. per Annum, above all Reprizes, which being included, the true Value was 643 l. 14 s. 0 d. $\frac{1}{2}$. per Annum.

This Monastery was surrendered by the then Abbot and Covent, April 15. 29 Hen. VIII. and the Site of it was given by the same King to Sir Andrew Flambock, a Courtier in those Days, by whose Daughter it came to John Colborn, Esq; who was frighted out of it by Robert Earl of Leicester, to whom the Manor and Castle were before given, 6 Eliz.

Kingswood, a Nunnery of Augustinians mentioned in Mr. Speed's Catalogue of Monasteries out of Leland, but without Founder or Revenue. Sir William Dugdale in his History of Warwick mentions

on

no such Things in either of the Hamlets of that Name.

Kirby-Monachorum, or *Monks-kirby*, the Lordship of *Jeffrey de Wirce*, who came in with the Conqueror into *England*, and had this and many other Lordships, as a Reward for his Service. He having a great Respect for the Monastery of *St. Nicholas* at *Angiers* in *France* gave (*inter alia*) the Church of *Kirby*, which he had lately rebuilt, and dedicated to the *Blessed Virgin* and *St. Dennis* to that House; whereupon the Monks of *Angiers* sent over some of their Covent, and made it a Cell to their Monastery, the said *Jeffrey* having given them Lands and Tithes sufficient for their Maintenance. *Roger de Moubray*, a Descendant of *Nigel de Albani*, to whom *Wirce's* Lands came, gave to the said Monks of *Angiers*, the Church of *Newbold super Avon*, and *Nigel de Moubray* confirmed to them all the Lands, Tithes, and other Possessions given to them by his Ancestors in several Places. Some other Benefactors gave considerably to this House, but it being a Priory alien, it was with other Houses of the like Nature so often given to the Kings in the Wars with *France*, and by them seized on, and the Revenues farmed out, that the Monks of *St. Nicholas* receiving no Advantage from it, sold it to *Thomas Moubray*, Earl of *Nottingham*, at an easy Rate. This Earl, about the same Time, had obtained a Liberty to found a Religious House of *Carthusian* Monks at *Epworth*, or elsewhere in the Isle of *Axholme* in *Lincolnshire*, and in order to the Endowment procured the King's License, and the Abbot and Covent's Consent, with that of all other Persons any Way concerned, to unite this Cell with all the Lands thereto belonging to that his Monastery of *Axholm*, which after a little Interruption in King *Hen. IV.*'s Reign, they enjoyed, till the Dissolution, when the Manor and Tithes being in the King's Hands, the Rectory was settled on *Trinity-College, Cambridge*, and the Manor given to *Charles Brandon*, Duke of *Suffolk*, to

be held in *Capite* by the tenth Part of a Knight's Fee, and 9 l. 13 s. yearly Rent, &c.

Knolle, a College of ten Chantry Priests, founded by *Walter Cooke*, Canon of *Lincoln*, who first erected a Chapel here with a Tower-steeple and Bells, upon his Father's own Lands, for one Priest to celebrate Divine Service therein; and afterwards, by the Assistance and Interest of *Elizabeth*, Widow of *John Lord Clinton*, obtained a License in 4. *Hen. V.* to convert it into a College of ten Priests, for the good Estate of her the said *Elizabeth*, and himself, during this Life, and for their Souls after their Departure; but we do not find that it was ever endowed sufficiently for the Maintenance of that Number; for by the Survey taken in 26 *Hen. VIII.* it appears, that there was then but two Chantry Priests besides the Rector, and the Revenues were not able to maintain more, being valued at 22 l. 3 s. 3 d. per Annum.

Maxstoke, a Monastery of Canons Regular of *St. Augustin*, founded by *William Clinton*, Earl of *Huntington*, in Honour of the Holy individual Trinity, the *Blessed Virgin*, *St. Michael*, and *All Saints*, for the good of himself, *Julian* his Wife, King *Edw. III.* *Roger*, Bishop of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*, &c. in this Life, and for the Health of their Souls after their Departure, and to that End dissolved the Chantry in this Church he had before founded, and endowed it with the Church of *Maxstoke* and *Long Itchington*, and other Lands and Rents of the Value of 200 l. a Year, appointing, that there should be therein an elective Prior, with a Covent of twelve Canons, living according to the Rule of *St. Augustin*, and wearing the usual Habit of their Order, viz. a black Cope and Hood for their upper Garment; that upon the Death of their Prior, they should in five or six Days proceed to the Election of another, without any License from him or his Heirs; that none should be admitted as a Canon but a Free-born Man, competently learned,

learned, of a good Conversation, and not under eighteen Years old; that as their Revenues increased ten Marks, they should add another Canon; that no Pension shall be granted by the Prior or Convent, except for the Advantage of the House; that all Officers once a Year give up their Accounts to the Prior and Convent, or their Deputies; that after his Decease, his Anniversary be yearly kept, with *Placebo* & *Dirige*, &c. and a Dole of 5*l.* be given to the Poor of *Maxstock*, and other Places; that every Prior at his Installation shall promise a faithful Observance of the Articles abovesaid, and that his Heirs and Successors, under the Penalty of God's Curses, shall make no Advantage to themselves of the Possessions of this Monastery. And for the more strict Observation of these his Ordinances, he caused his Charter to be indented and exemplified in three Parts; one for the Prior and Convent, the other with the Dean and Chapter of *Lichfield*, and the third for himself and Heirs, unto each of which he set his Seal, and procured a Ratification thereof from *Roger de Northburgh*, Bishop of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*, and Dean and Chapter of the same. He after endowed this House with more Churches and Rents, as did several other Benefactors, insomuch that they added another Canon, and made several Purchases, which increased their Revenue so much, that upon the Survey taken 26 *Hen. VIII.* it was valued at 130*l.* 11*s.* and 8*d.* $\frac{1}{2}$. *per Annum*; but when Deductions were made of such Expences, as they were obliged to make by their Founder's Order for his Anniversary, Doles to the Poor, &c. the Value clear was but 81*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.* $\frac{1}{2}$. *per Annum*. This House was dissolved 30 *Hen. VIII.* and all the Lands, Churches, and Rents thereunto belonging, were given to the Duke of *Suffolk*, and by him sold to *Robert Trapps*, Goldsmith of *London*, whose Son *Nicholas* leaving only Daughters, this Monastery came to *Mary* the Wife of *Giles Paulet*.

Merevale, a *Cistercian* Monastery, founded by *Robert Earl Ferrars* in this Place, because it was then a mountainous and woody Desert, and so fittest for Solitude and Devotion. He endowed it with all the Forest of *Arden*, and divers other Manors and Lands, to which divers Benefactors added several Granges, Chapels, Messuages, Lands, Shops, Churches, &c. insomuch that upon the Survey made in 26 *Hen. VIII.* it was valued, with the Reprizes, at 303*l.* 10*s.* and without them at 254*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* *per Annum*. After the Dissolution, which happened 30 *Hen. VIII.* (for being above 200*l.* it escaped Ruin by 27 *Hen. VIII.*) the Site, with the Lands and Woods adjacent, were granted to *Walter Devereux*, then Lord *Ferrars*, and to the Heirs Male of his Body, of which *Robert Devereux*, Earl of *Essex*, enjoyed them in 1640.

Nun-Eaton, a *Benedictine* Nunnery, founded by *Robert* surnamed *Bossu*, Earl of *Leicester* in King *Stephen's* Time, being of the same Order (according to his Desire) with the Nuns of *Font-Ebraud* in *Normandy*. *Amice* his Countess afterwards became a Nun in this Monastery, and was buried in it. He plentifully endowed it with all his Part in this Manor of *Eaton*, and other Lands, and confirmed the Donations of others to them. King *Hen. II.* also gave them his Confirmation of all the Founders, and Benefactors Lands, and conferred upon them himself the Church of *Chanton* in *Hampshire*. But it seems, as if this Nunnery were not founded in Imitation of the Nunnery at *Font-Ebraud*, but in a Dependence upon it, as if they had nothing of their Own, but what might be claimed by that foreign Nunnery; for we find an Agreement, That the Prioress and Convent of *Font-Ebraud* granted to this House the Immunity to receive and retain to their own proper Use, all such Gifts as should be made unto them, without any Exaction of the Prioress or Convent of *Font-Ebraud*, which Immunity Pope *Alexander* confirmed to them. This House, by the Survey

Survey made 26 Hen. VIII. was certified to be worth 290 l. 15 s. 6 d. $\frac{1}{2}$. per Annum, and so was exempted from the Dissolution 27 Hen. VIII.

Oldbury, a Cell to Polesworth, dedicated to St. Laurence, and belonging to that Monastery before the Conquest, for Nuns of the same Order. They were endowed with this Manor, and had Lands in Waverton given them by Ralph Boteler of Tamworth. The Nuns of Polesworth had some Controversy with the Parson of Manceter, about the Oblations made in the Chapel of this House, but it was determined that the Nuns here should have the Benefit of them all, bringing 3 lb. of Wax to the Church of Manceter, unless by a Miracle there should be an extraordinary Concourse of People. The Lands belonging to these Nuns were in 26 Hen. VIII. valued at 61. 10 s. and coming to the Crown with the Nunnery of Polesworth, 30 Hen. VIII. were given to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, and his Heirs, from whom they at length came to Richard Whitehall, who now owns it.

Pinley, an House of Benedictine Nuns, founded by R. . . . de Pilardinton, who gave to God and the Nuns of this Place *totam terram de Pinleia assensu Roberti de Pincernâ de Overleia*. They had several Benefactors, who gave them Lands and Churches, which were confirmed to them by Walter Cantilupe, Bishop of Worcester, who, with Hubert Archbishop of Canterbury, and Simon Wauton, Bishop of Worcester, much encouraged such Donations, by promising Pardon of Penance for certain Days, for giving something of their Substance to these Nuns. King Hen. II. and K. Hen. III. granted these Nuns divers Immunities by their several Charters, and John the Son of Jeffrey de Langley gave to God and St. Mary at Pinley the Homage, and Service of his Brother Robert, and a Rent of 6 d. a Year for the Maintenance of Our Lady's Lamp in this Church. But neither could the Piety, and holy Lives of these Votaries, nor the Privileges of Kings preserve them from the

general Destruction resolved upon by King Hen. VIII. who caused it to be valued in 26 Reg. and seized upon all, viz. 22 l. 6 s. 4 d. per Annum above Reprizes. It was sold to Will. Wigston, 36 Hen. VIII. for 342 l. 11 s.

Polesworth, a Nunnery of the Benedictine Order, founded by Egbert, King of the West-Saxons, who having invited St. Modwen, an holy Nun, who had cured his Son Arnulph of a Leprosy, into England, first built her and her Companions, St. Lyne and St. Osyth, a Dwelling in the Forest of Arderne, and putting his Daughter Edith to be instructed in the Rule of St. Bennet, built an House for Nuns in this Place, and made his Daughter Edith Abbess of it, giving this Manor to it for the Maintenance of such Nuns, as would come under her Government. This Nunnery continued to the Conquest, and then being given to Sir Robert Marmion, he expelled the Nuns from hence, and made them fly to their Cell at Oldbury, where having continued a Twelve-month, they were by him recalled to their House here, upon Condition, that he and his Wife should be reputed their Founders. From this Time the Marmions themselves were Benefactors to it, and many followed their Examples, so that they were enriched with many Lands, Messuages, Mills, Churches, and other Revenues, insomuch, that at the Survey taken in 26 Hen. VIII. their Estates together were valued at 109 l. 6 s. 6 d. Reprizes included; but being excluded at 87 l. 16 s. 3 d. per Annum. Here was an Hermitage for Women, near which was a clear Spring running from a Rock, which made a Well, called St. Edith's Well, and near the Town was a Chapel dedicated to St. Leonard, endowed with Lands by Roger de Grendon in King Stephen's Time. His Posterity had the Patronage of it, and Robert de Grendon gave it to the Nuns of Polesworth, for the Maintenance of two Priests to celebrate Divine Service daily therein, for the Soul of the said Robert, and of William de Bray his Mother's Father, and all the

the Faithful deceased; which Service was accordingly performed to the Dissolution; for in 26 *Hen. VIII.* it appears, that the two Priests officiating there, had between them a Stipend of ten Pounds a Year.

Shortley, a *Carthusian* Monastery built in *Shortley-field*, within the Liberty of *Coventry*, after this Manner: *William Lord Zouch*, 5 *Rich. II.* desirous to found an House of that Order in Honour of *St. Anne*, obtained of *Sir Baldwin Frevill* the Elder, fourteen Acres of Land in *Shortly*, in which he intended to erect it, and to that End procured before-hand from the *Carthusians* at *London*, three of their Monks; but being prevented by Death, he did no more towards it, than leave 60*l.* a Year to be paid towards their Maintenance, until his Heirs could procure as much in Churches appropriate to be settled on them. But his Death did not put a Period to his Design, for *K. Rich. II. Reg. 5.* took upon him the Execution of it; and having caused the fourteen Acres to be set out by *Sir Baldwin Frevill*, divers Persons set about the Building of it, and in a little Time perfected eleven Cells; and *King Richard* himself, at the Instigation of *Qu. Anne*, undertook the Building of the Church, of which he himself laid the first Stone. The House being thus built, *K. Richard* ordered the Monks to be put in Possession of it, and granted them a License to obtain the Advowsons of Churches to the Value of 100*l. per Annum*, over and above what should be assigned out of them to a Vicar. Nor did the King think what he had already done sufficient, but *Reg. 9.* he gave them the Advowson of the Church of *Ecclesfield*, and through his whole Reign gave all the Encouragement he could to Benefactors, and Allowances for advantageous Purchases, Freedom from Taxes, with many other Privileges, which rendered this House very considerable in his Time; and *King Hen. IV. Reg. 1.* reassumed many of his Gifts, yet most of them were restored by *King Hen. VII. Reg. 10.* so that the Revenues of this

Monastery in 26 *Hen. VIII.* were certified to be, over and above all Reprizes, 131*l. 6s. 8d. per Annum*; but though it was under 200*l. per Annum*, and might have been dissolved 27 *Hen. VIII.* it was reserved to 30 *Hen. VIII.* when the utter Desolation of them all happened: Being in the King's Hands, it was four Years after given to *Richard Andrews*, Gent. and *Leonard Chamberlain*, Esq; but they kept it not long, for 9 *Eliz. Henry Waver* died seised of it, and left it to his Son *Richard*, from whom it passed thro' divers Hands to *Edward Hill*, Gent. whose Son and Heir *Edward* enjoyed it in 1640.

Stoneley; a *Cistercian* Monastery, founded by *Maud* the Empress, with the Consent of *King Stephen*, in a certain desert Place called *Radmore*, in the Forest of *Canock*. At first the Monks lived an Hermit's Life, in great Devotion, but took upon them no Rule. Here they lived thirteen Years, but being often disturbed in their pious Exercises by the Riding of the Foresters backward and forward, they humbly besought the Empress, that she would vouchsafe to change their Seat, which she hearkening to, and bearing an Affection to the *Cistercian* Order, told them, that if they would undergo their Rule, she would grant their Request. To which, upon Deliberation they consented, and thereupon their House was made a *Cistercian* Abbey, one *William* being made their first Abbot, by *Henry* her Son, then Duke of *Normandy*. After this they found many Benefactors, and remained at *Radmore* a-while, and that they might be fully instructed in the Rule of the *Cistercian* Order, they requested *Hamon* the Abbot of *Bordesley* in *Worcestershire*, to send two of their Convent to inform them therein, which was accordingly done.

But still the Foresters were not only troublesome to them, but by their frequent Visits grew burdensome, whereupon they petitioned *King Hen. II.* using their Interest with his Mother the Empress, to translate them to his Manor of *Stoneley*,

Stoneley, and accept of what they had at *Radmore* in Exchange for it; to which the King graciously yielding, they removed thither with the Assent of the Canons of *Kenilworth*, to whom the Parish Church of *Stoneley* belonged, upon Condition, that they should no Ways diminish the Rights of the Church. This was done, Anno 1154. King *Henry* having thus settled these Monks, not only procured that they should have this Lordship, by Purchasing out all other Owners, but endowed them with divers other Lands and Revenues, and bestowed on them many Privileges. Divers other Benefactors these Monks had, which enriched their Monastery so, that upon the Valuation of the Monasteries in 26 Hen. VIII. this House was certified to have in good Rents, over and above all Reprizes, 151 l. 3 s. 1 d. $\frac{1}{2}$ per Annum. It was dissolved in 27 Hen. VIII. and the Monks were disposed of to the greater Religious Houses: The Site being given to *Charles Brandon*, Duke of *Suffolk*, from whom it passed to *Sir Thomas Leigh*, whose Posterity enjoyed it in 1640.

Stratford upon Avon, a Collegiate Church, to which it arrived by these Degrees. It was at first a Chantry founded by *John de Stratford*, Bishop of *Winchester*, in the South Isle of the Church, then newly built by him for five Priests to celebrate Divine Service for the Honour of God, in the said Isle, at the Altar of *St. Thomas*, to pray for the good Estate of King *Edw. III.* the Bishop of *Winchester*, and his Successors, in this Life, and for the Souls of all the Kings of *England*, his Father and Mother, &c. and all the Faithful departed. For the Maintenance of his five Priests he gave one Messuage, and certain Lands in *Stratford* of 69 l. yearly Rent, and appointed, that one of them should be Warden, and another Sub-warden, and the other three removable at Pleasure. He also obtained divers Immunities and Privileges for them and their Tenants; and *Ralph de Stratford*, Bishop of *London*, built them an House of squared Stone

adjoining to the Church-yard. They had many other Benefactors, that increased their Revenues so much, that it thereby gained the Reputation of a Collegiate Church, or rather was made a College by the King, *Henry VI.* who presented *Thomas Balsbal*, D. D. to the Wardenship of it, by the Name of the Collegiate Church of *Stratford upon Avon*. He rebuilt from the Ground a fair and beautiful Choir at his own Charge, and *Dr. Ralph Collingwood*, Dean of *Lichfield*, pursuing the pious Intent of *Dr. Balsbal*, instituted four Children Choristers, to be daily Assistant in the Celebration of Divine Service in the said Church, and pray for his Soul; and for their Maintenance gave certain Lands lying in this Town; but 'twas not long after this College was thus compleated, that it came to ruin with the other Religious Foundations, being valued 26 Hen. VIII. at 128 l. 9 s. 1 d. per Annum. After its Dissolution, the Site of it 4 *Edw. VI.* was granted to *John Dudley*, Earl of *Warwick*, afterwards Duke of *Northumberland*; but by his Attainder 1 Mar. it returned to the Crown, and therein remained till 18 *Eliz.* it was leased out to *Richard Coningsby* for twenty-one Years.

Studeley, a Monastery for Canons Regular of *St. Augustin's* Order, first founded at *Wigton* near *Wiche* in *Worcestershire*, and within a little Time after translated to *Studeley*, or *Stodely* on the Bank of the *Arrow*; their Lands and Revenues which they had there being continued to them, which *Peter Corbicon*, alias *Stodely*, with other Benefactors, had endowed them with. They found several Benefactors in this their new Settlement, and after some Time, having a new Patron *William de Cantilupe*, to whom *Peter de Corbicon*, Son of the Founder, resigned all his Interest, they became more flourishing and prosperous by his adding Lands to their former Estate, and divers Privileges, as choosing their Prior, having the Custody of their Monastery themselves in all Vacancies, &c. His Son and Successor, *William*, was not behind his Father in his Bounty to these

Canons; for he gave 10 *l. per Annum* to a certain Hospital which his Father had founded at the Gate of their Monastery, to relieve and entertain impotent People, and divers Lands and Churches to the Monks. Several other Persons gave Portions of Land to these Canons, which were confirmed by the Charters of the Kings, *Hen. II.* and *III.* and *Edw. III.* and the Bull of Pope *Gregory IX.* Being thus enriched with fair and ample Possessions, they rebuilt their Church, and *John de Monemuth* dedicated it. The Male Line of *Cantilupe* failing, the Patronage of this House passed by the Marriage of one of the Coheirs to *William de Zouch* of *Haringworth*. He gave a Messuage, four Acres of Land, and 51 *s.* a Year Rent to it 20 *Edw. III.* and King *Edw. IV.* gave them the free Chapel of *St. Mary Magdalen* at *Sponne*, with the Lands thereunto belonging, to pray for the good Estate of himself, his Queen, and Prince *Edward* his Son here, and for their Souls after their Departure out of this World. In this State it remained till the Reign of King *Hen. VIII.* who *Reg. 26.* had it surveyed, and the Revenues of it were then found to be above all Reprizes, 125 *l.* 4 *s.* 8 *d.* 1 *per Annum*, and so it was suppressed among the first, by the Act 27 *Hen. VIII.* Being thereby come to the Crown, it was 30 *Hen. VIII.* given to Sir *Edmund Knightley*, Serjeant at Law, to hold in Capite by the tenth Part of a Knight's Fee, and the yearly Rent of 8 *l.* 9 *s.* 2 *d.* He left it to his Nieces, among whom being divided, the Site of it by the eldest of them, came to *John Knotford*, Serjeant at Arms, her Husband.

Thelesford, a Monastery founded by Sir *William Lucy*, Son of *Walter de Cherleote*, to the Honour of God, *St. John Baptist*, and *St. Radegund*, for Relief of the Poor, Reception of Pilgrims, Entertainment of Religious Men, and Redemption of Captives kept in Slavery by Infidels, which last being chiefly intended by the Founder, Pope *Innocent the Third*, appointed, that this Institution should be called, *The Order of the*

Holy Trinity for the Redemption of Captives, and to that End one third Part of their Revenues (were they never so large) was to be employed in redeeming Christians made Captives by Infidels: The Founder, with his Descendants for many Ages, from the Reign of King *Hen. III.* to King *Hen. VII.* were frequent Benefactors to this House, giving them divers considerable Parcels of Land in pure and perpetual Alms, free and discharged of all secular Service and Demands. The pious Design of the Founder had so good an Effect upon others, that these Monks had many other Benefactors, who giving them Land and Churches, encreased their Revenues considerably. They had a Church from the Beginning, but being enriched by several Gifts of Money, they built their Church a-new in King *Edw. I.*'s Time. More than these, *William de Nasford*, Lord of *Beresford*, granted (*inter alia*) to the Master and Friars of this House free Liberty of Fishing in the River *Avon*, upon all Days but Sundays, as also to make a Pound upon their Manor at *Beresford*, and to have Common of Pasture there. All these Gifts and Grants, with many Petty ones, did King *Edw. III.* *Reg. 3.* confirm to *Thomas Offinton*, then Master of this House, and his Monks, and their Successors. By the Survey taken in 26 *Hen. VIII.* it appears, that the Revenues were then worth, over and above all Reprizes, 24 *l.* 19 *s.* *per Annum*. The Site thereof, and Lands thereunto belonging were sold, 35 *Hen. VIII.* to *William Wherwood*, Esq; and *William Walter*, for 648 *l.* 19 *s.* 2 *d.* to hold of the Crown in Capite, by the hundredth Part of a Knight's Fee, and some small Rents; but they are now come to the *Lucy's* again.

Warmington, the Manor of which being given to the Monks of *Preaux* in *Normandy*, they built a Cell here, and sent over some of their Monks to reside in it, but to be subordinate to the House of *Preaux*. About the same Time *Robert*, Earl of *Mallent*, gave the same Monks

Monks the Manor of *Tofts* in *Norfolk*, where they built also another Cell to their Abbey, and made this Manor Part of their Possessions, either recalling the Monks from *Warmington* home, or removing them to *Tofts*. In the Wars with *France*, when the Priories alien were given the King, *Edw. III. Reg. 33.* these Cells were farmed by the Prior of *Tofts*, who made Waste upon them, in cutting down great Quantities of Timber; but not long after, the Monks of *Preaux* finding that they should make no Advantage of them by Reason of those frequent Seizures, sold their Interest in them to *Lewis Clifford* for Life, paying the King a certain Rent during the Wars. King *Hen. IV.* granted the said Manors of *Tofts* and *Warmington* to *Thomas Erpyngbam*, who passed his Right to the Monks of *Wytham* in *Somersetshire*, who held them till the Dissolution. These Cells, at their first Union, were valued at 29 *l.* 11 *s.* 6 *d.* per Annum.

Warwick, besides the Collegiate Church above described, had several other Religious Houses, not before taken Notice of, which we shall now give the best Account we can of, viz.

The Priory of the *Holy Sepulchre*, situate on the North-side of the Town, began by *Henry de Newburgh*, the first *Norman* Earl of *Warwick*, in Imitation of those Canons Regular, instituted in the Church of the *Holy Sepulchre* of our Blessed Saviour at *Jerusalem*; but it was not finished till the Days of his Son and Successor, *Roger*, Earl of *Warwick*. They wore the same Habit with other Canons Regular, save that for Distinction they had a double Cross of Red upon the Breast of their upper Garment. *Simon*, Bishop of *Worcester*, dedicated their Altar and Cemetery for the Sepulture of the Canons only, and made a special Provision, that the Parish Churches of *All Saints* and *St. Mary's*, in which it stood, should receive no Detriment or Diminution in their Tithes, Oblations, or any other Customs, or Benefits to them belonging; and that they should pay to the Parish of *All*

Saints an Acknowledgment of 30 *d.* yearly on that Feast. These Monks had many Benefactors, which gave them certain Lands, Tenements, and Rents, Churches and Messuages, and while *Jerusalem* was in the Hands of the Christians, these Houses, and others of this Order of the Sepulchre were much respected; but when *Jerusalem* was lost to the *Savazens* and *Turks*, this Order decayed almost to nothing, as well in other Nations as here, and the Profits and Privileges of this House were transferred to the *Trinitarians*. By the Survey taken in 26 *Hen. VIII.* the Revenues of this House were valued at 41 *l.* 10 *s.* 2 *d.* ½. per Annum, and being dissolved in 27 *Hen. VIII.* remained in the King's Hands, till his last Year, anno 38, when he granted the Site and Land in *Warwick* to *Thomas Hawkins* alias *Fisher*, and his Heirs, to be held in Soage of the Castle of *Warwick*, by the Rent of 26 *s.* per Annum. He died seised of it, but his Son *Edward* squandred all away.

A *Dominican* Priory, or a Monastery of Friars Preachers, alias black Monks, appointed by their first Institutor, to travel far and near to preach the Gospel, and wear a white Coat with a black Cloak over it. They settled here at *Warwick* in the latter End of King *Hen. III.* *John de Plesssets* being then Earl, and found so many Benefactors, that they enlarged their Habitation by the Addition of Lands to it. The Families of *Boteler* and *Montfort* were considerable Benefactors to them, and *Williams Harewell* erected here a perpetual Chantry at the Altar of *St. Peter of Millain* in the said Church, to pray for the good Estate of the said *William* and *Agnes* his Wife, &c. here, and their Souls after their Departure out of this Life. This House stood till the Dissolution in 30 *Hen. VIII.* but being for Mendicants only, they had no other Revenues than the Site of their Monastery, and a few Acres about it, which were swept away in the Year of the general Dissolution, more for Company than

than Gain, and *inter alia* given ; *Edw.* VI. to *John*, Duke of *Northumberland*, and his Heirs; but being forfeited by his Treason, it fell into *Queen Mary's* Hands, and what became of it since, is not worth our while to inquire.

The Hospital of *St. John Baptist*, in the eastern Suburbs of this Town, founded by *William*, Earl of *Warwick*, in King *Hen. II.*'s Time, for the Entertainment and Reception of Strangers and Travellers, as well as the Poor and Infirm. It doth not appear what Endowment it had at first, but that it had something considerable is not improbable; but however that be, it had some considerable Benefactors afterwards, as *Francis de Ditchford*, who gave to it one Messuage and Half a Yard Land, and *Sir John Bishopsdon*, Knt. who gave the Moiety of the Church of *Morton Merhull*, and *Thomas de Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, giving the other Moiety; the entire Advowson was appropriated to it by *Reginald Bryan*, Bishop of *Worcester*, in 1359; before this, in 19 *Edw. I.* 1291. it was certified, that this Hospital had a Carucate of Land and a Dove house belonging to it, but of whose Gift, or where it lay, is not known. In 37 *Hen. VIII.* it was certified, that the Revenues of this Hospital were 19 *l.* 17 *s.* 3 *d.* 1. *per Annum*; and that it was founded to maintain one Master, two Chaplains, and two poor Folks continually, and keep Hospitality. It was given by that King at the Surrender of it, to one *Anthony Stoughton*, a Servant of the Queen's, for Life, to whom *Queen Elizabeth*, *Reg. 5.* granted the Inheritance, and his Grandson *Anthony* was in Possession of it in 1640.

St. Michael's Hospital, situate on the North-side of the Town near the Chapel of *St. Michael*, was founded by *Roger*, Earl of *Warwick*, in King *Hen. I.*'s Time. What it was endowed with by him, we find not, nor any great Matter afterwards, besides certain Obventions and Tithes of the Assarts of *Wedgcock*, as also of the Paunage and Venison given by *Waleran*, Earl of *Warwick*. The

Intention of the Founder was to give Alms weekly to poor People, and harbour them. It consisted of a Guardian and certain Brethren, but how many we are not fully informed. In 37 *Hen. VIII.* there was a Survey taken of such Houses, and then there was no Master resident; but it was demised by Lease with all the Rent and Profits thereunto belonging, to one *Richard Fisher*, paying ten Pounds, and distributing weekly to the Poor eight Pence, and finding four Beds for their Lodging, giving 8 *d.* a Week to a poor Woman to attend the poor Men and make their Beds; but then there were resident in it eight poor Women only, having four Pounds a Year distributed among them out of the priory Lands, late *Sir Thomas Puckerings*. The Value of it at that Time, over and above Reprizes, was 10 *l.* 19 *s.* 10 *d.*

The Earl of *Leicester's* Hospital, founded by *Robert Dudley*, Earl of *Leicester*, for twelve Men besides the Master, viz. impotent Persons not having above 5 *l.* *per Annum* of their Own, and such as either had been or should be maimed in the Queen's (*Elizabeth's*) her Heirs or Successor's Service, or had been Servants and Tenants to him, and his Heirs, born in this County or *Glocestershire*, &c. This Hospital had been *St. George's* Gild in this Town, and at the general Dissolution, 37 *Hen. VIII.* was granted to *Sir Nicholas Lestrangle*, Knt. of whom the Earl of *Leicester* acquired it. It was valued at the Dissolution, at 32 *l.* 10 *s.* 5 *d.* *per Annum*.

Puckerings' Hospital, situate without the West Gate, in the Part of the Buildings formerly belonging to *St. George's* Gild before-mentioned, for eight poor Women, who have 34 *s.* and 8 *d.* distributed among them by even Portions, once a Quarter, out of *Sir Thomas Puckerings*' Estate, which Women do also receive Clothing for two Years in *December*, from the Bailiff of *Warwick* and Minister of *St. Mary's*; provided for them out of the Sum of 8 *l.* *per Annum*, payable likewise out of the said *Sir Thomas*

was *Puckerings* Estate for that Purpose, and for the like Clothing in *St. Michael's* Hospital; and every third Year they have the like Sum of eight Pounds shared equally among them. Two other Houses for People which have been of Trades, did the same *Sir Thomas Puckerings*, Knt. and Bar. build of fair *Ajbler Stone*, within this Town, viz. the one in *Joice-pool Lane*, and the other in the Lane leading from the Market-place towards the West Gate. Both of them built by him in his middle Age to encourage Industry in Trade, *Anno Dom. 1633.*

The *Temple*, or House of *Templars*, situate in the South Part of the Suburbs, founded and endowed with Lands by *Roger*, Earl of *Warwick*, in *K. Hen. II.*'s Reign. In it was a Chantry, for the ancient Earls of *Warwick*, the Revenue whereof was certified to be 3 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* per Annum. But upon the Suppression of this Order of *Templars*, all their Lands were given to the *Hospitallers*, and then this House was given to the Preceptory of *Balsall* in this County, about 9 *Edw. II.* and then it was certified to be of the yearly Value of 14 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* in arable Land, meadowing Pasture, a Water-mill, Court, and twenty-four Freeholders. The general Dissolution swept the *Hospitallers* away with other Religious Houses 30 *Hen. VIII.* and then these *Templars* Possessions, as Parcel of the Preceptory of *Balsall*, were granted 3 *Edw. VI.* to *John Dudley*, Earl of *Warwick*, and *Jane* his Wife, and their Heirs; but returning to the Crown by the Attainder of the said Earl, were disposed of by *Qu. Mary*, but to whom our Knowledge doth not reach.

Wolston, a Religious House subordinate to the Abbey of *St. Peter super Dinam* in the Diocese of *Sais* in France, founded most probably by *Roger de Montgomery*, or some of his Posterity, and by them made a Cell to that Abbey. All that we further find of it is, that the Abbot and Covent of *St. Peter super Dinam*, 10 *Hen. III.* granted to the Prior and

Covent of *Tutbury*, this Church, with all the Appurtenances, in Consideration of a Payment of 10 *l.* a Year to them, and their Successors, by the Prior and Covent of *Tutbury*, except their Right of Presentation to the Churches of which they had the Advowsons. But this House being a Priory alien, and as such given to the King to maintain his Wars with France; the Abbot and Covent of *St. Peter*, by Reason of those Wars and Seizures made upon that Account, made no Advantage of this Cell for near fifty Years; and thereupon considering, that it was never likely to yield any Profit to them, if a Peace should be made, and that it might be of Benefit to the Priory of *Cartbusians* near *Coventry*, lately founded by King *Rich. II.* they granted and confirmed to the said *Cartbusians*, this Cell with all the Lands, Churches, and other Profits and Emoluments thereunto belonging, to have, hold, possess and enjoy to them the said Prior and Covent of *Cartbusians*, and their Successors for ever, for Two thousand four hundred gold Franks of French Coin, which they would employ in purchasing Rents and Possessions lying nearer, and more profitably for them. All which King *Rich. II.* by his Letters Patent confirmed, *Reg. 20.* and they were continued to the *Cartbusians*, till the general Dissolution of the Monasteries by King *Hen. VIII.* when the Site and Lands of this House came to the Hands of *Roger Wigston*, from whom they passed by the Heir General to the *Wentworths*, Owners of them in 1640.

Wotton Wawen, a little Monastery of *Benedictine* Monks, an alien Priory, being a Cell to the Abbey of *Conchis* in *Normandy*, founded by *Nicholas de Stafford* (Son of *Robert de Toney*, whose Father *Roger* founded the Abbey of *Conchis*) and endowed by his verbal Grant, with the Church of *Wotton*, and the Tithes and Oblations of the whole Town, with two Hides of Land. Divers of these Families of *Toney* and *Stafford*, made considerable Additions to the Revenues of this House, by their Gifts of many

Parcels

Parcels of Lands and Tithes; but the most considerable of them was the Gift of *Ralph de Tones*, who gave them the whole Manor of *Monkenlane* in *Herefordshire*, with several other Lands and Tithes, which were confirmed to them by *William de Vere*, Bishop of *Hereford*. This House being a Priory alien, was often seized during the Wars with *France*, and being farmed out to the Priors and others at a Rent payable to the Kings, *Henry IV.* and *V.* during the Wars with *France*, was of no Benefit to the Monks of *Conchis*; and in Times of Peace it being thought prejudicial to the Nation to carry over Sums of Money yearly to foreign Monasteries, the Revenues of such Cells were given by Parliament 2 *Hen. V.* to the King and his Heirs for ever. But King *Hen. VI.* considering that these Religious Houses were by the Founders intended to promote God's Service and Honour, and Works of Charity, thought of restoring them to their primitive Institution, and to that End *Reg. 16.* caused one *John*, a Monk of *Conchis*, to be instituted Prior of this Cell; but he held it not long; for the same King, *Reg. 22.* bestowed the same upon the Provost and Scholars of his Royal College in *Cambridge*, then newly founded by him, to have and enjoy it to them and their Successors for ever. They soon after procured a Release from the Prior, of all his Right and Title, and a Confirmation of it from King *Edw. IV.* and so the said Provost and Scholars have had an immovable Possession of it ever since.

Wroxhall, a Monastery of *Benedictine* Nuns, built by *Hugh Fitz-Richard*, Lord of this Town, who having been taken Prisoner in the *Holy Land*, and there endured great Hardships seven Years, was by praying to *St. Leonard*, to whom the Church of this Town was dedicated, taken up with his Chains on him, and set down in a Wood in this his Lordship of *Wroxhall*, where, when he found himself, he remembered *St. Leonard's* Injunction given him in two Apparitions,

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while he was in Prison, That he should, when he came home, build a Monastery of Nuns of *St. Benet's* Order, and accordingly had Directions where to build it, and having erected it, made two of his Daughters Nuns in it. Be this a legendary Tale, or no, we may gather from it, who was the Founder of this Nunnery, which doth no where else appear, and it is rendered certain, by his giving the whole Manor to it, with a Quantity of Lands and Woods thereabouts, as also the Church of *Hatton*, and the Appurtenances. Several other Persons of Quality, and of an inferior Rank, gave divers Lands and Rents to it, which were confirmed by King *Henry II.* *Rich. I.* King *John* and King *Henry III.* who added many Privileges and Immunities, as Court-Leet, Gallows, and Waifs, which the Nuns claimed 13 *Edw. I.* and were allowed them. They in 9 *Edw. II.* having compleated the Building of a new Church, *Walter de Maydenston*, Bishop of *Worcester*, dedicated it and the High Altar. Thus this Nunnery stood till the Reign of King *Hen. VIII.* for *Anna Lytle* was chosen Prioress 28 *Hen. VIII.* the Year after the Act for dissolving the smaller Houses was past, under which it came by the Valuation made 26 *Hen. VIII.* but to be rated at 72 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.* per Annum, above all Reprizes. After the Dissolution, the Site with the Church, and all the Lands in *Wroxhall* thereunto belonging, were given to *Robert Burgoin*, from whom *Sir John Burgoin* of *Sutton* in *Bedfordshire*, Bart. is descendant, who was the Owner of it in 1640.

The Martyrs of this County.

Martyrs being properly such as bear Witness to the Truth, under any Kind of Sufferings, as well as Bonds, Imprisonments and Death; these eight *Coventry-men*, who were brought before *John Hales*, Bishop of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*, and prosecuted as Hereticks, and forced to recant of their Opinions, though

though true, may deserve that Name, viz.

John Blomston, Richard Hegham, Robert Crowther and John Smith, Roger Brown, Thomas Butler, John Falkes and Richard Hilmin, who were charged with these Doctrines, as false, erroneous and heretical, viz. That the Power attributed to St. Peter in the Church of God by Christ, did not pass from him to remain with his Successors; that Prayer and Alms avail not the Dead, but after Death every Man goes to Heaven or Hell, and consequently there is no Purgatory; that it is meer Foolishness to go on Pilgrimages to visit the Image of *Our Lady* in the Tower, for she may as well be worshipped by the Fire-side; that a Christian at his Death should renounce his own Works, and submit himself to God's Mercy; that it is better to deal Money to poor Folks, than to offer it to the Images of Saints; that every Man is bound to know the Lord's Prayer; that the Sacrament of the Altar is but Bread. All these Men, as also *Margery Gyt*, who held the same Opinions, were forced to recant them, and do Penance. This was done in 1485, in the Reign of King *Hen. VII.* when the Reformation was but in Embryo. We shall now come to the Confirmation of the reformed Doctrines established, and preached in King *Edw. VI.*'s Days, by such as sealed them with their Lives in this County in *Q. Mary's* Reign, viz.

Laurence Saunders, Minister of *Breadstreet, London*, who was burnt in the Park at *Coventry*, Feb. 8. 1555. This good Man was educated in *Baton-School*, but his Mother being a Widow, and left in a wealthy Condition, designed not to bring him up a Scholar, but bound him out to a Merchant on *London*, named *Sir William Chester*, with whom he lived some Time; but being discontented, and not at all delighted with his Trade, *Sir William*, as soon as he perceived it, wrote to his Mother, and at length threw up his Indentures, and dismissed him. *Saunders* thereupon went to *Cam-*

bridge, where having continued some Years a diligent Student, he began to preach the reformed Doctrine in the Beginning of King *Edward's* Reign with great Zeal, as well as Learning and Judgment. He was soon taken Notice of, and having been made the Reader of Divinity first in the College of *Fotheringay*, and then in the Minister of *Lichfield*, he was at Length preferred to the Living of *Church-Langton* in *Leicestershire*, and *All-hallows Bread-street* in *London*, which last he obtained but a little before Queen *Mary* came to the Crown. He had a Design of Resigning the former, that he might apply himself wholly to the Cure of the latter; but after the Queen's Proclamation came out, forbidding Preaching the Protestant Doctrines taught in King *Edw. VI.*'s Days, he gave over those Thoughts, not being willing to resign his Pulpit to the Popish Preachers, and so went on in Preaching as he had done before. But foreseeing to what Conclusion the present State of Affairs tended, viz. to the Re-establishment of Popery, he shewed a great Concern, and thought he should fall away from the Gospel he had preached, or must fly. This he shewed among his Friends, and especially to *Dr. Pendleton*, who had preached the same Doctrine, and seemed resolved to die rather than forsake it; but the contrary happened, for when they both came to *London*, *Sanders* suffered Imprisonment long, and underwent great Hardships for a Year and more; but *Pendleton* turned, and endeavoured to build what he had destroyed. *Sanders* had divers Disputes before the Bishops of *Winchester* and *London*, who offered him Mercy, if he would return to the Church; but not accepting it upon these Terms, was burnt, as is above said, and his Sufferings may be termed a double Martyrdom almost, because his Enemies burnt him with green Wood, that his Pain might be more intense, and Death slower.

Mr. Robert Glover, who suffered Death at the Stake with *Cornelius Bonney* at *Coventry*,

ventry, Sept. 20. 1555. He was a Gentleman born, and being converted to the Knowledge of the true Gospel, with his elder and younger Brothers *John* and *William*, was in Queen Mary's Days apprehended, imprisoned at *Coventry* and *Lichfield*, and at length suffered Martyrdom at the former City. His elder Brother *John* it seems was the most zealous for the Gospel, and being informed of to the Bishop of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*, Dr. *Ralph Banes*, a Warrant was sent to the Mayor of *Coventry*, (where all the three Brethren then lived) to apprehend *John*; but the Mayor having given him some private Notice, he was fled with his Brother *William*; but *Robert* being sick, the Officers found him and seized him; the Sheriff, who was with them would have let him go, because their Warrant did not mention him; but the Officers refused to do it, till the Bishop's Coming. When the Bishop came, he was brought before him, and examined about the true Church, the Number of Sacraments, the Mass, and Confession of Sins to a Priest; to which not giving satisfactory Answers, he was sent to the common Gaol at *Coventry*, and from thence to *Lichfield*, where after an Examination or Two, and a positive Refusal to return to the Church, which he esteemed Antichristian, as then established in this Realm, he was condemned to suffer Death at *Coventry*, and a Writ from *London* came down soon for his Execution. In the Interval, Mr. *Glover* fell into great Anxiety of Mind at the Bearing of the Cross just ready to be laid on his Shoulders, which, when his Friend Mr. *Austin Bernher* perceived, he exhorted him to wait the Lord's Leisure, and stick to the Cause he had espoused; for God, who seemed to have withdrawn his Presence, would again visit and support him, as he should find, and as he did; for as he was going to the Stake, praying for Strength and Courage, he was so filled with Comfort from God, that he cried out to *Austin* with great Joy, *He is come, He is come,*

&c. and so with Christian Patience expired in the Flames. With him suffered

Cornelius Bongay, a Capper of *Coventry*, who being convicted before the said Bishop of holding the same Doctrines, called heretical, by his own Confession, was condemned about the same Time, and hastily executed at the same Place, with *Glover*.

John Glover, and *William* above-mentioned, though they neither of them endured the Fire as their Brother *Robert* did, yet may be reckoned equally Martyrs for their Sufferings in the same Cause; for *John*, who had born such Anguish of Soul as almost threw him into Despair, was often sought for, and forced to lurk in Woods and Cold so long, to avoid the Snares of his Enemies, that he at length caught an Ague, of which he died. But Death did not secure him from the Hands of his Persecutors, for after he was dead, and buried in the Church-yard, Dr. *Draicos*, then Chancellor, sent to the Parson of the Parish to know the Reason why he was buried there. To whom when the Parson pleaded he was sick and knew nothing of it, the Doctor ordered him to go home, and taking up the Body, cast it into the Highway; The Parson being against it, because the Body having been dead six Weeks, would send forth an intolerable Savour, the Doctor gave him a Bill, and bad him from the Pulpit pronounce him a damned Soul, and when the Body had lain a Twelvemonth cast it into the Road, and he'd come and consecrate the Place, where he was buried. And in like Manner was

William Glover dealt with. He died not long after his Brother *John*, and the good People of the Place brought his Body to the Parish-Church to bury it, but the Curate forbade the Burial of it, till he had the Bishop's Advice, to whom he accordingly went. In the mean Time the Corps lay a whole Day, and in the Night one *Richard Morris*, a Taylor, attempted to bury it,

it, but was hindred by one *Thorlyne*, and others, so that it was two Days and a Night before the Body was disposed of, and then by the Bishop's Order it was to be carried away by them that brought it, at their own Charge; and so it was back again, (because the Smell was not to be endured by Bearers,) in a Dung-cart, and buried in a Broom Field.

John Carelesse, of *Coventry*, Weaver, who, tho' he died in Prison after two Years Restraint at *Coventry* and *London*; yet as he desired to arrive at the Promotion to die in the Fire, for his Profession of the true Faith, and endured Hardships for it, which brought him to his End, so he deserves as much to be placed in the Kalendar of Martyrs, as such as finished their Testimony by their open Sufferings. He was examined by *Dr. Martin* chiefly about the Point of Predestination, which was thus interpreted, as if a Person predestinated to Life, can't perish, in what ever Opinion he dies; which seeming to imply, that a Man in never so great Errors or Sins, if he be predestinated to Salvation, he shall be saved; this *Carelesse* would not own, but stated the Doctrine fully thus, as his Belief, viz. *I believe that Almighty God, our most dear and loving Father, of his great Mercy and infinite Goodness (through Jesus Christ) did elect and appoint in him, before the Foundations of the Earth were laid, a Church, or Congregation, which he doth continually guide and govern by his Grace and Holy Spirit, so that not one of them shall ever finally perish, because his Holy Spirit by which they are sealed, will so preserve them from all Heresies and evil Opinions, that none of them shall die; and in this Sense he declared, that he believed himself predestinated so, that he was sure of Salvation. Yet for all this, while he was in Prison in the King's Bench, London, he*

fell into great Trouble of Mind and Conscience, about the Greatness and Unpardonableness of his Sins, and consulted *Mr. Philpot*, then lying in the Stocks in the Bishop of *London's* Cole-house, about them, and received mighty Consolation in an Epistle from him, wherein, tho' there were some Jingles upon his Name, yet there were such melting Expressions of God's Mercy to Penitents, that *Carelesse* says: *I will now, according to your loving Request, cast away all Care, and cast all my Care upon Christ, who will Care for me, and will be carelesse according to my Name; for as soon as I had read your comfortable Letter, my Sorrows vanished away as Smoke in the Wind. I am sure the Spirit of God was the Author of it. Being thus comforted, he not only comforted others in the like Cases, and particularly Mrs. Agnes Glascock, who had relapsed through Fear of Sufferings, into Popery, but was under great Affliction for her so doing; but he kept a Christian Correspondence with his Fellow-sufferers for the Truth of the Gospel, in Newgate, and other Prisons, as Mr. Bradford, Mr. Syms, Mr. Whittle, Mr. Bernber, Mr. Adlington, &c. Worn out with Hardships and Afflictions, he at length died in Prison, and was buried in a Dung-hill, in July, 1556. To these *Dr. Fuller* adds,*

Julius Palmer; for though he consummated his Martyrdom at *Newberry* in *Berkshire*, with two others, *Gwin* and *Aikin*, yet he may be reckoned among the Martyrs of *Coventry*, because his Father was an Inhabitant there, and he born there: It is remarkable of him, that in *King Edw. VI.'s* Days, he was an obstinate Papist, and turned out of *Magdalen College, Oxford*, for it, and yet died a Protestant in *Queen Mary's* Days.

Sufferers for our Constitution in Church and State.

Thomas Baker, A. M. Rector of Baxterly, who was not only sequestred, but his Wife and Children were cast out of the Parsonage-house forcibly by an Officer of the Parliament-Army, who, when Mrs. Baker took Courage to ask him by what Authority he acted, drew out his Pistol. Mrs. Baker, after this, was put to great Hardships with her Children, because her Husband lived wholly upon the Charity of some neighbouring Gentlemen. At length he got a School at *Saffron-Walden* in *Essex*, but was also put out of that. He lived to the Restoration, and obtained the Rectory of *Grindon*, where he lived till his Death. He was a learned Man, an approved Preacher, and very much beloved by his Parishioners.

Francis Holyoke, a noted School-master, and Rector of *Southam*, out of which being sequestred, he suffered much for the King's Cause, and died in 1653.

John Riland, M. A. Rector of *Exbal*, which he held with his Fellowship in *Magdalen College, Oxford*, but was turned out of both in 1647, by a Party of Soldiers from *Warwick*. Sometime after he had been dragooned out of his Living, he was in great Danger of his Life from the same Soldiers that expelled him; for meeting them one Day upon the Road, one of them rode up to him, and discharged a Pistol so near him, that the Fire singed his Hair and Hat, but the Ball missed him, which Escape he celebrated solemnly on the Day of it, as long as he lived. At the same Time that he was ejected, his Study was plundered of all his Books and Collections, which last he esteemed his greatest Loss. After his Ejection he lived a private retired Life, till the Year 1660, when he was presented to *Bilten* in this County, and made Archdeacon of *Coventry*, and a Prebendary

in the Church of *Lichfield*; and in 1665 obtained the Rectory of *Birmicham*, where he resided to his Death, which happened in 1672, *Ætat.* 53. He was a very learned, humble and pious Man, of unwearied Industry in Studying the Scriptures, Fathers, and Philosophers in their original Languages. His Conversation was so strictly and constantly pious and holy, that he is remembered at *Birmicham* by the Name of *That Holy Man*. He was such a Lover of Peace, that if his Parishioners at Variance could not be brought to an Agreement, he would make up the Difference out of his own Pocket. He carried a poor Man's Box always about him, and did not call himself Poor, but when that was empty; what he got for them he distributed with such wholesome Admonitions, that by relieving their Bodies, he made Way to save their Souls.

Gains White, Minister of *Packington*, who was several Times sequestred and plundered of all he had, and four Times deprived of his Library of Books, whereby he was reduced to great Extremities, while he lived, and at his Death left a poor Family, some of which came at length to be relieved by the Corporation established for the Relief of Clergymen's poor Widows and Children.

Samuel Wilks, Vicar of *Wappingbury* and *Weston*, was imprisoned, and suffered the utter Ruin of his Estate. At his Death he left a distressed and helpless Widow in great Extremities, having seven Children, and no Provision for their Maintenance, and therefore was necessitated to beg Relief from the said Corporation for Ministers Widows and Children. He was a Person of eminent Learning, a very good Preacher, and by his Prudence while he lived, of great Advantage to the Gentlemen of the Neighbourhood.

The Charity-Schools of this County are at

A *Leicester*, but we have no particular Account of it.

Aiberstone, a School for twenty Girls, who are taught to read, knit, sew and spin Linen and Jersey. Part of them are clothed.

Atterbury, a School, of which we have no distinct Information.

Ausley, a School endowed with 10 *l.* *per Annum*, to teach the poor Children of the Place.

Badgeley, a Charity-School endowed with 4 *l.* 10 *s.* a Year, and ten Shillings a Year to purchase Books for the Children taught in it.

Baginton, a School wholly maintained by the honourable Person, who is Lord of the Manor, who pays for the Schooling of all poor Children of the Place.

Baxterley, a School at which sixteen poor Children are taught to read, catechized, and brought up orderly in going to Church.

Bedworth, where are two Schools, one for forty Boys, and the other for twenty Girls, endowed by the late Rector of the Parish, with twelve Pounds *per Annum* for the Boys School, and five Pounds *per Annum* for the Girls School for ever. Both Schools are now full according to the Will of the Founder; the Boys School being opened *June* 1716. and that for the Girls in *July* 1717.

Berkeſwell, a School erected for all the poor Children of the Town, which are about fifty, and to that End endowed with 13 *l.* *per Annum*.

Castle-Bromwich, a Charity-School endowed with 4 *l.* *per Annum*, for the Teaching of the Children of the Place to read.

Chaldecot, a School on which there is settled the like Sum of 4 *l.* a Year for Teaching, besides an Endowment considerable to buy Bibles.

Coleshill, where the Under master of the Grammar-School teaches all the Children of the Parish to read *English*, and hath 12 *l.* a Year allowed him for that Service. In the Parish also is a Piece of Land known by the Name of the *Pater-noster Piece*, given by the Ancestors of the present Lord *Digby*, to encourage Children to learn the Lord's Prayer. The Manner of it is thus: One Child comes every Morning to the Church, at the Sound of a Bell, and on his Knees says the Lord's Prayer in the Presence of the afore-said Under-master, who immediately rewards him with a Penny. Every House or Family in the Place, when its Turn is come, sends a Child, for they go in the Order of their Houses, as they are situate in the Town, and never fail, whether they are poor or rich. Also a Person of Honour hath fitted up, and given an House for another School, and is a good Benefactor to it. There are in this last twenty-one Girls clothed, taught to read, spin and sew.

Coventry, a School for twelve Boys, who are taught and clothed by a Legacy given for that Purpose by Mr. *Samuel Baker* of *London*. Besides which, Mr. *Samuel Billing*, a Trustee for the former Charity, did, about the Year 1710, give 300 *l.* in Money, and 18 *l.* a Year in Land for Clothing, Teaching, and putting out Apprentices, so many poor Boys as the annual Product of the said Legacy would be sufficient so to dispose of.

Dunchurch, a School provided by Mr. *Boughton* of *Cawston* in the Parish of *Dunchurch*, who died *Anno* 1707, and left so much of 400 *l.* as should be requisite to build a School-house with an Habitation for the Master and his Family, and endowed it with 36 *l.* a Year

in Land, besides a competent Maintenance for the Master, and ordered his Executors to pay 200*l.* more to be vested in Land, the Rents of which to be employed to place out two Boys of that Parish yearly; and they now enjoy this Charity.

Hampton in Arden, a School endowed with 20*l.* a Year, for the good Education of poor Children in Reading their Catechize, and other proper Works.

Kingsbury, a Charity-School for ten Girls to be chosen out of this Village and *Marston*, to be taught to read, spin, and sew, as is usual in other Schools.

Leamington, a School for ten Girls, endowed by a Lady deceased.

Mancetter, a School endowed with 10*l.* per Annum, for the poor Children of the Place.

Middleton, a School for ten Children, near the Church, endowed with 4*l.* a Year for their Teaching, and 20*s.* per Annum, to purchase Bibles to be given the Children, when they can read perfectly, and are put out to be Apprentices.

Polesworth, a School endowed with 30*l.* a Year for Teaching all the poor Children of the Place; and to them there are to be given yearly twenty Bibles, by a peculiar Settlement to endure for ever.

Rugby, a School erected and endowed by Mr. *Elbow* some Time before he died, for the Teaching of fifteen Boys, and as many Girls. These Children are kept under a very pious Discipline, and are all clothed against Good Friday yearly.

Sheldon, where is a School-house, being built by a Person of Quality, near the Church. The Children go to Prayers every Day, to which the same Person alloweth 6*l.* a Year, for the Teaching of fifteen Children out of the Manor of *Marston-Culy* adjoining; but this is done only till some larger Maintenance for it can be provided, which the Inhabitants are endeavouring two Ways, viz. By appropriating 4*l.*

a Year of the Parish Land to the Use of the School, and by inclosing Part of the adjoining Common, which hath had already that good Effect, that there are fifty Children taught.

Solihull; the Usher of the Latin School having 10*l.* per Annum allowed him, teacheth the Children of the Place to read English.

Southam, a School is here erected for twenty Boys by a Person of Quality.

Temple, a School for the Teaching of twenty Boys or Girls, endowed by the Lady *Leveson* deceased.

Water-Orton, where a late Benefaction of 6*l.* per Annum being given for a Sermon once a Month, it is applied for the Teaching of the poor Children of this Village, twelve of the neighbouring Clergy having undertaken to preach the said Sermons in their Turns gratis, that it may be so used.

Warwick, a School erected for the Instruction of twenty poor Children, who are all clothed every Christmas. The Corporation out of an old Charity payeth 10*l.* a Year towards the Clothing and Teaching of thirteen of the Children, and the other Seven are clothed and taught by a Benefaction of the Lady *Guilford* deceased. There is also another School in this Town for twelve Girls, clothed, and taught to read and spin at the Charge of a Nobleman. Further, about *Midsummer* 1712. a Charity-Box was set up in the Church, with this Inscription over it, *For the Use and Increase of the Charity-School*, which had so good an Effect, that several Children have been taught and clothed out of what was found in it. There are also three Boys taught and clothed, partly out of the Offertory, and partly at the Charge of the Vicar of St. *Mary's* Parish, and two Boys more are taught and clothed at the Expence of some private Persons of the Town: So that now in all the Charity-Schools of this Place, which are three, there are taught and clothed sixty-two Boys and forty-two Girls.

Divine

Divines of Eminency born or inhabiting in this County at Places unknown.

Nicholas Bifield, bred in *Queens College, Oxford*, which leaving, and taking Orders thereupon, he was invited into *Ireland* to a Place of Eminency, but being wind-bound at *Chester* preached there, and was chosen a Minister thereupon in that City. He was a strict Observer of the Lord's Day, and zealously opposed the Recreations allowed at that Time, which caused some Writings to pass *pro* and *con*. between him and Mr. *Breerwood*. In his declining Age he was presented to the Benefice of *Isleworth* in *Middlesex*, where he dwelt a constant and diligent Preacher fifteen Years; and dying of the Stone in the Bladder, he was opened, and a Stone taken out of him weighing above thirty-three Ounces, being thirteen Inches long, and almost as much broad.

William Bishop, born of an eminent Protestant Family of this County, probably Patrons of *Brailes*, but himself a Papist, bred at *Rhemes*, and ordained a Priest at *Rome*, from whence being sent into *England*, he was an active and zealous Promoter of the Catholick Cause seventeen Years. He was twice imprisoned, and therein engaging in Disputes several Times with the *English* Divines, received an utter Defeat by *Robert Abbot*, afterwards Bishop of *Salisbury*. He escaped at last with his Life, (having lost his Credit) and settling in *Paris*, died there.

Henry Bull, perpetual Fellow of *Magdalen College, Oxford*, made in 1540. He was a Person very zealous for the Reformation in King *Edw. VI.*'s Days, and is noted in our Histories, that when the Priest in his College was offering Incense, he snatched the Censer out of his Hand, and threw it down, in Derestation of the Superstition, though his Rashness was as detestable. He was an Exile in Queen *Mary's* Days, and

returned with Queen *Elizabeth*, when he found Preferment enough, being a double, if not a treble beneficed Man. He composed a Book or two of Devotions, and translated the *Latin* Lectures of *Luther* upon the Psalms into *English*, published with an Epistle of Mr. *Fox* the Martyrologist before it, in 1577. When, or where he died, our Accounts inform us not.

John Smith, made Scholar of *St. John's College, Oxford*, in the *Coventry-place* at his Entrance, and after Fellow there. A Person highly valued in that University for Piety and Parts, by such as excelled in both. Being Bachelor of Divinity, he was chosen Lecturer in *St. Paul's Cathedral*, in the Room of Dr. *Lan Andrews*, and discharged the Place with great Applause. He afterwards became Minister of *Clavering* in *Essex*; where he was highly revered for his Learning and Holiness of Life. His Learning abundantly appears in his Expositions of the Lord's Prayer and Creed, with his other Writings. He died in 1616, and was buried in *Clavering Church*, leaving several Books, by his Will, to *St. John's College Library*.

Richard Kilby, descended of a *Platibian* Family in this County, and after his School Education further improved in Learning in *Glocester-hall, Oxford*, from whence he removed to *Emanuel College Cambridge*, where having taken his Degrees in Arts, he became a School-master in *Kent*, and at length removed to *Derby*, where he was first Minister of *St. Alkmonds*, then of *All hallows*. He was much followed for his familiar Way of Preaching, and wrote some Treatises of Conscience. He died in 1617, and was buried in the Chancel of *All hallows Church*. He left all he had to the Poor.

The

The Alphabetical TABLE OF THE

Towns, Villages, and Hamlets of this County, together with the several Hundreds and Deaneries in which they stand, and the Value of the Churches, both in the King's Books, and their present Worth, shewing what Livings being not above 50 *l. per Annum*, are exempted from paying First-fruits and Tenths.

Towns Names.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
A Lcester	Barlichway	R. Warwick	14 3 9	32 14 6½
Alne mag.	Barlichway	R. Warwick	7 8 0	
Alne parva	Barlichway			
Alsley	Knightlow	R. Coventry	17 18 9	
Amington	Hemlingford	Cap. Arden	6 13 4	
Ansty	Coventry	V. Warwick	6 6 8	
Ardbury	Hemlingford			
Arlescote	Kington			
Arley	Knightlow	R. Arden	9 0 7ob.	
Arnhaile	Knightlow			
Arrow	Barlichway	R. Warwick	10 10 7ob.	
Afcot juxta Ho-	Kington			
denhull				
Afcot juxta Which-	Knightlow			
ford				
Ashorn	Kington			

Ashow

Towns Names.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Ashow	Kington	R. Stoneley	6 7 1	
Aspley juxta Tan- worth	Barlichway			
Aspley juxta Wicksford	Barlichway			
Asthull	Knightlow			
Astley	Knightlow			
Aston-Cantlow	Hemlingford	V. Warwick	9 9 7	35 6 2½
Atherfton	Hemlingford	R. Kington	13 1 8	
Attleborough	Hemlingford			
Aucote Priory	Hemlingford			
Avon River	Knightlow			
Aulston	Barlichway	R. Kington	6 0 0	
Ausley	Hemlingford	V. Arden	6 6 8	49 0 0
Austrey	Hemlingford	V. Arden	8 0 0	
Bacon-End	Hemlingford			
Badfley-Clinton	Hemlingford	R. Arden	4 6 8	
Badfley Endfon	Hemlingford			
Bagginton	Knightlow	R. Stoneley	8 1 8	
Balshall	Hemlingford			
Barcheston	Kington	R. Kington	13 6 8	44 3 11
Barford	Kington	R. Kington	11 11 0ob.	
Barkeswell	Hemlingford	R. Arden	14 12 6	
Barnacle	Knightlow			
Barfton	Hemlingford			
Barton juxta Bit- ford	Barlichway			
Barton on the Heath	Kington	R. Kington	12 17 11	
Bascote	Kington			
Baxterley	Hemlingford	R. Arden	5 0 0	48 0 0
Bearley	Barlichway			
Beauchamps-court	Barlichway			
Beau-desert	Barlichway	R. Warwick	7 16 0ob.	
Beaufale	Barlichway			
Bedworth	Knightlow	R. Coventry	10 3 11½	
Berwood	Hemlingford			
Bentley	Hemlingford	Cur. Arden	2 13 4	
Bericote	Knightlow			
Berkswell	Hemlingford	R. Arden	8 0 0	
Bermingham	Hemlingford	R. Arden	19 3 6	
Bermingham Aston	Hemlingford	V. Arden	21 4 9ob.	
Berdingbury	Knightlow	R. Coventry	7 10 0	40 11 0
Betsworth, or Bet- lesworth	Kington			
Bevington-cock	Barlichway			
Bevington-wood	Barlichway			
Bickenhill Church Hill	Hemlingford	V. Arden	27 17 2	40 0 0

Bickenhill

Towns Names.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Bickenhill Middle	Hemlingford	R. Warwick	5 4 7	12 8 0
Bickmarsh	Barlichway	R. Marton	16 10 7	ob.
Biggin juxta Stoke	Knightlow	R. Coventry	14 12 4	
Biggin, alias	Knightlow	Hemlingford	7 15 2	Cap. Coventry
Holme juxta				
Newton	Barlichway	V. Warwick	7 10 7	
Billey	Knightlow	Cap. Kington	7 15 2	Cap. Coventry
Bilton	Knightlow	Cap. Coventry	7 15 2	
Binley	Barlichway	V. Warwick	7 10 7	
Binton	Barlichway			
Bishopfton	Barlichway			
Bisseley	Knightlow			
Birford	Barlichway			
Blackdon	Knightlow			
Blithe	Hemlingford			
Bokinden grange	Knightlow			
Bole-hall	Hemlingford			
Bordesley	Hemlingford			
Boteley	Barlichway			
Borton upon Dunf- more	Knightlow			
Bradmore	Kington			
Bradwell	Knightlow			
Bramcot juxta	Hemlingford	V. Kington	25 0 0	Cap. Coventry
Bulkinton				
Bramcot juxta	Knightlow	R. Arden	11 6 8	R. Coventry
Polesworth				
Brailes	Kington	R. Warwick	5 4 5	
Braundon	Knightlow			
Bretford	Knightlow			
Brets-hall	Hemlingford			
Bridgtown	Barlichway			
Brinklow	Knightlow			
Briffeley	Coventry Lib.			
Broughton	Kington			
Brockhurst	Knightlow			
Broke-hampton	Kington			
Brome Kings	Barlichway			
Brome Burnels	Barlichway			
Bromwich Castle	Hemlingford			
Bromwich little	Hemlingford			
Brownsover	Knightlow			
Bucknel, or Bo- kenhull	Knightlow	V. Arden	7 17 2	
Budbrooke	Barlichway	V. Warwick	8 0 0	49 9 0
Bulkinton	Knightlow	V. Coventry	6 10 6	46 10 0
Burmington	Kington			

Burton

Towns Names.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Burton Haflang	Knightlow	R. Marton	19 17 2	
Bushwood	Barlichway			
Bynton	Barlichway	R. Warwick	8 10 0	
Caldecot, or Calcote } juxta Wedington }	Hemlingford	R. Arden	6 15 0	35 0 0
Caldecot juxta Granborough }	Knightlow			
Calendon	Coventry	Cap. Præf.		
Canley	Knightlow			
Carefly	Knightlow			
Caufton-grange	Knightlow			
Chadshunt	Kington	S. Chads chap.		
Chadswick, or } Chadleswick }	Hemlingford			
Charlcot	Kington	V. Kington	6 0 0	20 14 0
Chelmescote	Kington	Chap. Kington		
Cherington	Kington	R. Kington	11 10 7ob.	
Chestover	Knightlow			
Chesterton	Kington	V. Stipend.	5 6 8	
Church-over	Knightlow	R. Coventry	15 0 0	
Claverdon, or } Clardon }	Barlichway	V. Warwick	5 12 1	36 18 10½
Cley-hall	Kington			
Cliff	Hemlingford			
Clifton super Dunsmore }	Knightlow	V. Marton	8 1 8	48 0 0
Clopton	Barlichway			
Cloude	Knightlow			
Cloudesley-bush	Knightlow			
Cobley	Barlichway			
Codbarrow	Kington			
Coleshill	Hemlingford	V. Arden	10 18 6ob.	
Comb	Knightlow			
Combrooke	Kington			
Compton Fenny	Kington	R. Stoneley	15 8 4	
Compton parva	Kington	R. Kington	10 0 0	
Compton long	Kington	V. Kington	12 15 7	41 1 4
Compton	Murdack			
Copiton mag. & } parva }	Knightlow			
Corley	Hemlingford	R. Arden	4 0 0	
Cosford	Knightlow			
Coton	Knightlow			
Coton, or Chil- } vers coton }	Hemlingford	V. Arden	7 4 2	26 0 0
COVENTRY				
St. Michael	Coventry	V. Coventry	26 15 5	50 0 0
Trinity	Coventry	V. Coventry	10 0 0	15 6 8

Towns Names.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Couton	Barlichway	R. Warwick	9 10 7ob.	
Coughton Kings	Barlichway			
Counden	Knightlow			
Crowley	Barlichway			
Crewenhale	Barlichway			
Crimscote	Kington			
Crudshale	Barlichway			
Cubbington	Knightlow	V. Stoneley	6 6 8	44 7 6
Cuckow-Church	Knightlow			
Cumbroke	Kington			
Curdworth	Barlichway			
Dasset upon Avon or parva	Kington	R. Stoneley.	13 8 9	
Dasset-Burton, or magna	Kington	V. Stoneley	14 0 0	
Dastel, or Doffhill	Hemlingford			
Deretend	Hemlingford	Cap. Arden	5 0 0	
Dichford-frary	Barlichway	Cap. ad Wolf.		
Dodwell	Barlichway			
Dordon	Hemlingford			
Drakenedge	Hemlingford			
Draycote	Knightlow			
Dudston	Hemlingford			
Dunchurch	Knightlow	V. Marton	14 10 10	
Dunnington	Barlichway			
Dunton	Hemlingford			
Eatendon-nether	Knightlow	V. Knightlow	12 0 7ob.	48 0 8
Eatendon-over				
Edgebaston	Hemlingford	Cur. Arden		
Edmondscot	Knightlow			
Edston	Barlichway			
Elmdon	Hemlingford	R. Arden	3 8 1ob.	30 0 0
Emscot	Kington			
Erdbury	Hemlingford			
Erdington	Hemlingford			
Eathorp	Knightlow			
Exhall	Coventry	R. Warwick	8 17 3ob.	
Farnborough	Kington	V. Stoneley	5 12 1	37 0 0
Fillongley	Hemlingford	V. Arden	8 9 9ob.	30 0 0
Fillongley Old	Hemlingford			
Finburgh	Knightlow			
Finham	Knightlow			
Flanders	Hemlingford			
Fleckenho	Knightlow			
Fletchamsted over? and nether	Knightlow	Cap. Templar.		
Folkeshill	Coventry L.	Cur. Stipend.		
Ford-ball	Barlichway			

Forwood

Towns Names.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Forwood	Barlichway			
Fosshaw	Hemlingford			
Fosse-way	Hemlingford			
Foxcote	Kington			
Franchon	Knightlow	R. Marton	5 12 1	
Freseley	Hemlingford			
Fulbrooke	Barlichway			
Fulbridy	Kington			
Guidon	Kington			
Gilsdon	Hemlingford			
Glascote	Hemlingford			
Goodrest	Knightlow			
Grafton Arden	Barlichway			
Grafton Temple	Barlichway	Cur. Warw.	0 0 0	5 5 0
Grandborough	Knightlow	V. Marton	5 0 0	30 0 0
Graves	Hemlingford	R. Arden	20 3 4	
Grendon	Hemlingford			
Griff	Hemlingford			
Grove	Barlichway			
Guys-cliffe	Kington	Chant. Warw.	18 2 6	
Halford, or Haw- ford	Kington	R. Kington	10 9 9ob.	
Hallaton	Hemlingford			
Hall-end	Hemlingford			
Hampton Bishops, alias Lucy	Barlichway	R. Warwick	51 6 8	
Hampton Carlu	Barlichway			
Hampton in Ar- den cum capel- lis	Hemlingford	V. Arden	15 6 8	
Harborow mag.	Knightlow	R. Coventry	14 13 4	
Harborow par.	Knightlow			
Hardwick Priors	Knightlow	V. Stoneley	23 16 0ob.	
Hartshill	Hemlingford			
Haseley	Barlichway	R. Warwick	4 9 4ob.	
Haseker	Barlichway	V. Warwick	6 13 4	
Hatton	Barlichway			
Hasteholt	Barlichway			
Hawkesbury	Knightlow			
Hawkeswell	Barlichway			
Heath	Knightlow			
Helenhull	Knightlow			
Henley juxta Folkshull	Coventry Lib.			
Henley in Arden	Barlichway	Cap. Warw.	0 0 0	9 16 0
Henwood	Hemlingford			
Herberbury	Knightlow	V. Stoneley	5 0 0	33 4 0

Towns Names.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Herdwick juxta Lemington	Knightlow			
Herdwick juxta Radway	Kington			
Hethcote juxta Miton	Kington			
Hethcote juxta Wasperton	Kington			
Hewell-grange	Barlichway			
Heybarnes	Hemlingford			
Hilborough	Barlichway	R. Coventry	14 13 2	
Hill juxta Leming- ton	Knightlow			
Hill juxta Surton	Hemlingford			
Hill juxta Wotton	Knightlow			
Hill juxta Stoneley alias King's Hill	Knightlow			
Hodnell, or Ho- denhull	Knightlow	Cur. farmed at	11 13 10	
Holme	Knightlow			
Holt juxta Studley	Barlichway			
Holt juxta Kings- bury	Hemlingford			
Honingham	Knightlow	V. Marton	5 0 0	
Honington	Kington	V. Kington	9 6 8	
Hoo	Hemlingford	Cap. Arden	19 0 0	
Honiley	Barlichway	Cur. Warw.		
Hopsford	Knightlow			
Horeston	Hemlingford			
Horeston	Hemlingford			
Horwell	Knightlow			
Hulverley	Hemlingford			
Hunscote	Kington			
Hurley	Hemlingford			
Hurst	Knightlow			
Hyde	Knightlow			
Ikenild street	Barlichway			
Idlicote, or Ulicote	Kington	R. Kington	13 6 8	
Ilmington	Kington	R. Kington	30 0 0	
Ingen St. John	Barlichway	Hosp. Warwick	19 3 9	
Ipsley	Barlichway	R. Warwick	11 10 7	
Itchington long, or Hutchington	Knightlow	V. Marton	7 1 8	
Itchington Bishops	Knightlow	V. Stoneley	10 0 0	
Itchington Nether	Knightlow			
Kenelworth	Knightlow	V. Stoneley		
Kimberley-hall	Hemlingford	Cap.	5 6 8	

Kington

Towns Names.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Kineton	Kington	V. Kington	8 6 8	
Kineton parva	Kington			
Kingsbury, alias Limesbury	Hemlingford	V. Arden		
Kingsford	Hemlingford			
Kingshurst	Hemlingford			
Kingswood juxta Wilnecote	Hemlingford			
Kingswood juxta Badesley Clin- ton				
Kingston juxta Clardon	Kington			
Kington juxta So- lihull	Hemlingford			
Kinwarton	Barlichway			
Kinwaldsey	Hemlingford			
Kirby-monks	Knightlow	V. Coventry	22 9 7	
Knightcote	Knightlow			
Knoll	Hemlingford			
Knoll-wood-end	Hemlingford			
Kynnerton	Barlichway			
Kyte Hardwick	Kington			
Ladbroke	Knightlow	R. Marton	13 10 0	
Lambcote	Kington			
Langdon	Hemlingford			
Langley jux. Clar- don				
Langley juxta Sutton	Hemlingford			
Lapworth	Kington	R. Warwick	9 9 7	
Lawford-Church	Knightlow	R. Marton	11 15 5	
Lawford long	Knightlow			
Lawford parva	Knightlow			
Lea	Hemlingford	Cur. ad Lib.		
Leake Wotton	Knightlow	V. Stoneley	5 12 1	
Lemington Haftang	Knightlow	V. Marton	20 0 0	
Lemington Priors	Knightlow	V. Stoneley	6 10 0	
Levenhull	Kington			
Lighthorn	Kington	R. Kington	14 17 3 ^{ad}	
Lillington	Knightlow	V. Stoneley	5 13 4	
Lindon	Hemlingford			
Longbridge	Kington			
Longford	Coventry Lib.			
Loxley	Barlichway	V. Kington	5 6 8	32 8 13 ⁴
Luddington	Barlichway	Cap. Stripen.	5 6 8	
Manceter	Hemlingford	R. Arden	10 13 4	
Maney Maner	Hemlingford			
Mapleborough	Barlichway			

Marclive

Towns Names.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Marclive	Barlichway			
Marton	Knightlow	V. Marton	7 14 9ob.	32 0 0
Maxtock	Hemlingford	V. Arden	5 6 8	20 0 0
Maxtock - Castle and Priory	Hemlingford			
Mereden, olim Aspath	Hemlingford	V. Arden	5 12 1	45 0 0
Merevale	Hemlingford			
Merston Culy	Hemlingford			
Merston Wavers	Knightlow			
Merston Butlers	Kington	V. Kington		
Merston Jabet	Knightlow			
Merston juxta Lea	Hemlingford			
Merston juxta Wol- ston	Knightlow			
Merley	Hemlingford			
Middleton	Hemlingford	Prebend		
Milburn-grange	Knightlow			
Milcote	Barlichway			
Milverton	Knightlow	Cur.	6 0 0	
Minworth	Hemlingford			
Miton	Kington			
Mockley	Barlichway			
Mollington	Kington			
Monkspath	Barlichway			
Monwode	Hemlingford			
Morecote-Hall	Hemlingford			
More-hall juxta Wickford	Barlichway	Prebend		
Morton Bagot	Barlichway	R. Warwick	6 0 0	
Morton Morrell	Kington	R. Kington	10 0 0	
Moxhull	Hemlingford			
Napton super Mont.	Knightlow	V. Marton	9 14 2	
Nafes	Kington			
Nechels	Barlichway			
Nethercote	Knightlow			
Newbold-Pacy	Kington	V. Kington	8 3 9	
Newbold super Avon	Knightlow	V. Knightlow	14 12 1	
Newbold-Comin	Knightlow			
Newbold Revel	Knightlow			
New-Hall	Hemlingford			
Newland	Knightlow			
Newnham juxta Afton	Barlichway			
Newnham Regis	Knightlow	R. Coventry	5 0 0	
Newnham-Padox	Knightlow			
Newton juxta Af- ron Cantlow	Hemlingford			

Newton

Towns Names.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Newton juxta Clif- ton	Knightlow			
Newton juxta Au- strey	Hemlingford			
North-end	Kington			
Norton-Curli	Barlichway			
Norton Limefi	Barlichway	Cur. Warwick		
Nun-Eaton	Hemlingford	V. Arden	24 14 7	17 4 0
Nuthurst	Kington	Cap. ad Hampton		
Off-Church	Knightlow	V. Stoneley	7 7 6	
Offord	Barlichway			
Oldbury	Hemlingford			
Olney	Knightlow			
Olton	Hemlingford			
Orton, see Water- Orton				
Oversley	Barlichway	Cap. ad Arrow		
Outhirne	Hemlingford			
Oxhill	Kington	R. Kington	14 10 0	
Packinton magna	Hemlingford	V. Arden	7 10 2ob.	30 0 0
Packington parva	Hemlingford	R. Arden	3 0 0	40 0 0
Packwood	Kington	Cur. Stip.	5 0 0	
Pathlow Lib.	Barlichway			
Pailington	Knightlow			
Parke-hall	Hemlingford			
Pedimore	Hemlingford	Cap. Antig.		
Pillerton Nether	Kington	V. Kington	8 0 0	
Pillerton Over	Kington	Cap. Kington	9 0 0	
Penley juxta Co- ventry	Coventry			
Pipe	Hemlingford			
Pirie-Croft	Hemlingford			
Plumpton	Hemlingford			
Polesworth	Hemlingford	R. Arden	10 0 0	30 0 0
Pooley	Hemlingford			
Preston-Bagot	Barlichway	R. Warwick	4 0 0	
Prince-thorp	Knightlow			
Radford by Coventry	Coventry	V. Stoneley	5 16 0	
Radford Simelie	Knightlow	V. Stoneley	5 16 0ob.	28 0 0
Radway	Kington	V. Stoneley	9 12 0	41 0 0
Ragley	Barlichway			
Ratley	Kington	V. Stoneley	6 12 1	15 0 0
Riton by Dunsmore	Knightlow	R. Stoneley	11 6 8	
Riton by Bulkinton	Knightlow			
Rodburne	Knightlow	R. Marton	4 17 3ob.	
Rowinton, or Rowton	Barlichway	V. Warwick	7 11 8	45 13 4½
Rudfen	Knightlow			

Rugby,

Towns Names.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	King's Books.	Valuation. Real.
Rugby, or Rookby	Knightlow	R. Marton	17 19 2	
Ruin-Clifford	Barlichway			
Salford Abbots	Barlichway	Cap. Warwick		
Salford-Ecclesia	Barlichway	V. Warwick	9 0 0	
Saltley	Hemlingford			
Samburne	Barlichway			
Sawbridge	Knighton			
Sekindon	Hemlingford	V. Arden	5 16 0ob.	
Shelfhull	Barlichway			
Sheldon	Hemlingford	V. Arden	8 10 10	
Shilton	Knightlow	V. Marton	5 3 0	
Shirburne	Barlichway	R. Arden	5 0 0	
Shirford	Knightlow			
Sherrington	Kington	R. Kington	11 10 7	
Shipston upon Stour	Kington	V. Kington	5 7 8ob.	
Shiftock	Hemlingford	V. Arden	5 7 0	
Shortley	Knightlow			
Shotery	Barlichway			
Shoteswell	Kington	V. Stoneley	5 13 4	26 10 0
Shrewley	Barlichway			
Shuckborough ne- ther	Kington			
Shuckborough	Knightlow	R. Stoneley	8 6 8	
Shustock	Hemlingford	V. Arden	5 7 1	30 0 0
Shurtington	Hemlingford	Cur. Arden	6 0 0	
Sidenhale	Barlichway			
Silesburn	Barlichway			
Skilts	Barlichway			
Slateley	Hemlingford			
Slowly	Knightlow			
Smercote	Knightlow			
Smite	Knightlow			
Snitfield	Barlichway	V. Warwick	8 0 0	
Solihull	Hemlingford	R. Arden	24 18 4	
Sowe	Knightlow			
Southam	Knightlow	R. Marton	22 17 6	
Spennall	Barlichway	R. Warwick	3 18 1ob.	
Sponne	Knightlow	Cap. Lib.		
Stanidelf	Hemlingford			
Stareton	Knightlow			
Strichal	Knightlow	Cap. ad S. Mich. Cov.		
Stickford	Hemlingford			
Striperhill	Hemlingford			
Stockinford	Hemlingford			
Stockton	Knightlow	R. Marton	10 17 1	
Stoke	Coventry	Cur. Coventry	5 12 0	
Stonely	Knightlow	V. Stoneley	6 15 5	
2				Stonithorpe

Towns Names.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Stonithorpe	Knightlow			
Stourton	Kington	R. Kington	12 0 0	
Stratford Old	Barlichway	M. V.		
Stratford upon A- von	Barlichway	R. Kington	20 0 0	20 0 0
Stratford juxta Tamworth	Hemlingford			
Stret-afton	Knightlow			
Stretton above the Fosse	Kington	R. Kington	2 0 0	
Stretton Basker- vile	Knightlow	R. Coventry	6 0 0	
Stretton under the Fosse	Knightlow	{ Cap. War. } { eum Cant. }	4 17 0	
Stretton upon Dunsmore	Knightlow			
Studeley	Barlichway	R. Warwick	8 0 0	8 0 0
Stude	Kington	Cap. Kington		
Sungar	Barlichway			
Sutton-Cofield	Hemlingford	R. Arden	33 9 2	
Sutton parva	Hemlingford			
Tachebrook Bishops	Kington	V. Stoneley	5 13 4	
Tachebrook Malori	Knightlow			
Tackley	Knightlow			
Tame Huv.	Hemlingford			
Tamworth	Kington	V. Warwick	6 13 4	41 16 41
Thelesford	Kington			
Tamworth Bo- rough and Castle	Hemlingford			
Thorndon	Kington			
Thorp	Knightlow			
Thurlaston	Knightlow	Cap. Antiq.		
Tidington	Barlichway			
Tisoe	Kington	V. Kington	10 0 0	29 9 61
Tofte	Knightlow			
Tredington				
Tutnell	Barlichway	Chan. Kington	15 16 3	
Ufton	Knightlow	Prab. & Cur.	9 16 8	
Ullenhale	Barlichway	Cap. ad Wotton		
Umberslade	Knightlow			
Upton juxta Haseler	Barlichway			
Upton juxta Ratley	Kington			
Walcote by Haseler	Barlichway			
Walcote by Gran- borough	Knightlow			
Walton D'eivile & Manduit	Kington	R. Kington	4 13 4	49 1 8

Towns Names.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	King's Books.	Valuation.	Real.
Walton juxta Monks-kirby	Knightlow				
Wapenbury	Knightlow	V. Marton	8 0 0		
Warde-End	Hemlingford				
Warmington	Kington	R. Stoneley	16 3 11		
Warwick	Kington				
St. Mary	Warwick	V. Warwick	20 0 0		
St. Nicholas	Warwick	V. Warwick	13 6 8		22 0 0
Watling-street	Knightlow				
Warmley	Hemlingford				
Wasperton	Kington	V. Kington	5 0 0		40 0 0
Watergall	Knightlow				
Waverton	Hemlingford				
Water-Orton	Hemlingford	Cap. Arden			
Wawen-wotton	Barlichway	V. Warwick	11 9 7		
Wedington	Hemlingford	R. Arden	8 10 7		
Wedgnoek	Knightlow				
Wellesburn-Haflang	Kington	V. Kington	8 0 0		
Wellesburn Montfort	Kington	V. Kington	7 11 8		45 14 8
Welcombe	Barlichway				
Westcote	Kington				
Weston in Arden	Knightlow				
Weston by Chiriron	Kington				
Weston under We- therley	Knightlow	V. Stoneley	5 9 2		19 16 8
Whaberley	Knightlow				
Wharcote	Kington	R. Kington	13 6 8		
Whatley	Hemlingford				
Whichford	Kington	R. Kington	19 8 6		
Whitchurch	Kington	R. Kington	20 17 3ob.		
Whittington	Hemlingford				
Whitacre over	Hemlingford	V. Indot.			
Whitacre nether	Hemlingford	V. Indot.			
Whitley juxta Co- ventry	Knightlow				
Whitacre juxta Henley	Barlichway				
Whitmore	Knightlow				
Whitnash	Knightlow	R. Stoneley	5 9 9ob.		
Wibtoft	Knightlow				
Wickford	Barlichway	R. Kington	19 8 6ob.		
Widenay	Hemlingford				
Wigginshill	Hemlingford				
Wike	Barlichway				
Wiken	Knightlow	Cur. Coventry	5 0 0		
Willey	Knightlow	R. Marton	8 6 0		
Wilnecote juxta Stratford	Barlichway	Cap. Warwick			

Towns Names.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Bosks.	Real.
Wilnecote juxta } Tamworth }	Hemlingford	{ Præb. Coll. Tamw.		
Willington	Kington	V. Marton	9 4 4ob.	40 0 0
Willoughby	Knightlow			
Wimpston	Barlichway			
Winderton	Kington	R. Coventry	8 6 0	
Winhall	Knightlow			
Wishaw	Hemlingford	R. Arden	5 5 0	
Withibrooke	Knightlow	V. Coventry	8 6 0	12 0 0
Witton	Hemlingford			
Wolford magna	Kington	V. Kington	8 0 0	41 3 2
Wolford parva	Kington			
Wolverdington, or } Wolverton }	Knightlow	R. Warwick	7 10 7ob.	
Wolphamcote	Knightlow	V. Marton	12 18 4	20 0 0
Wolston	Knightlow	V. Marton	15 10 0	
Wolverhill	Knightlow			
Wolvey	Knightlow	V. Coventry	6 6 5ob.	36 0 0
Woodcote	Knightlow			
Woodlow	Kington			
Wormleighton	Kington	V. Stoneley	6 13 4	43 0 0
Wotton-wawen	Barlichway	V. Warwick	11 9 7	33 8 3
Wotton-Leek	Knightlow			
Wroxall	Barlichway			
Wyche	Barlichway			
Yarnton	Hemlingford			

The End of the Fifth Volume.

WARWICK
SHIRE
with some
Confining
Towns

WARWICK SHIRE with some Confining Towns	Warwick	Conentree	Nun Eaton	Atherston	Tamworth	Suto Coseild	Bremicham	Solihull	Kenly in Arden	Hill Morton	Aulcester	Bitford	Wulston	Shipton	Stratford	Kyneton	Colehill	Sowtham	Killingworth	Wormleighton	Hinkley	Lutterworth	Dantree	Banbery
Feckenham W	14	18	22	23	23	27	27	12	8	26	5	7	21	16	11	17	26	20	15	21	26	27	28	22
Euelholme S	16	22	27	28	30	26	20	18	13	27	7	6	23	10	14	14	22	20	13	19	30	29	20	18
Cambden S	14	20	22	28	30	27	22	19	19	14	9	7	20	5	8	10	23	17	18	23	29	26	21	19
Banbery as S	14	20	24	28	32	30	48	23	18	16	19	17	17	9	14	8	36	11	19	6	26	20	11	18
Dantree Nor B	13	15	19	22	27	28	27	22	20	6	23	22	11	17	17	12	23	7	16	7	16	11	63	
Lutterworth N	13	10	10	13	18	21	23	18	19	4	24	24	6	23	19	17	17	10	13	14	8	74		
Hinkley Luc N	15	8	4	6	11	15	19	15	19	12	24	25	9	27	21	21	12	15	12	19	84			
Normeighton N	14	19	22	26	25	24	18	14	11	17	18	11	10	11	9	20	5	13	82					
Killingworth N	4	4	9	11	14	12	12	7	7	13	13	13	7	16	10	11	7	9	80					
Sowtham E	7	10	14	17	22	22	20	15	13	7	15	16	6	13	11	7	17	69						
Colehill N	11	7	6	7	6	5	7	4	11	19	16	17	12	23	15	18	88							
Kyneton S	7	14	29	21	25	23	20	16	10	14	12	10	13	6	6	69								
Stratford SW	6	13	18	20	23	19	16	11	6	18	6	5	15	6	78									
Shipton S	12	19	25	27	30	27	23	19	12	20	11	9	28	79										
Wulston E	7	5	6	11	16	17	18	12	13	6	18	18	70											
Bitford W	11	16	21	23	25	20	16	13	6	22	3	78												
Aulcester W	11	16	20	22	23	18	14	11	5	37	71													
Hill Morton W	12	11	13	16	22	23	25	19	18	76														
Kenly in Arden	6	11	16	17	19	16	11	7	83															
Solihull W	0	8	11	11	12	8	6	74																
Bremicha N	15	23	15	14	12	6	92																	
Suto Coseild N	16	12	11	10	6	84																		
Tamworth N	18	12	9	5	95																			
Atherston N	14	8	3	85																				
Nun Eaton N	12	6	84																					
Couentree N	7	8																						

Warwick.

Warwick.



